Library Leg. Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 44. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12
A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!
PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
HEDLEY B. C.
Phone 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

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

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

L. O. L.
The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1744 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Mondays Visiting brethern are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. E. HANSON, Sec'y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letter From Bert Schubert

The following letter, dated France, Oct. 8, was received by Mrs. Wm. Forbes last week, Thursday last a telegram was received by F. H. French stating that Pte. Schubert had been killed in action:

DEAR MRS. FORBES: This is not a very ready answer to your letter, which I was certainly very glad to receive.

These notes which we send from this part of the world, as you know, cannot be very newsy; however, I can let you know that so far we boys have been pretty lucky; we have not been on the firing line for some time. Have moved to a different part and will probably soon go in again. We have passed through some very fine country in France, but as we near the line again things begin to look tough.

We took some prisoners and a machine gun where we were before, and have had an opportunity of seeing quite a few specimens of Fritz since then.

France is sure a fine country, but it seems to me they are church poor, if there is such a thing. Every little village has a million-dollar church and so far as I can see no nice public schools or buildings.

We had an interesting trip from England to here; saw the Aquitania and a lot of other nice, comfortable-looking Red Cross boats and trains.

I do not know whether you will understand or not, but if I were to get hurt, all the boys would be jealous of me. You see they would send me back to England and I would at least have dry feet for a long time.

Now that reminds me that I have a pair of Hedley-made socks on now, and the ladies of Hedley will never know how much we appreciate what they have done for us.

I often think of you people back in that little town of luxury. Yes, that is the right word. Even if things do get quiet once in a while, there is sure to be plenty of pure cold water to drink and there isn't any poison gas or liquid fire in the air. If you ever get a chance to enjoy yourself, do so. I am glad I enjoyed myself while in Hedley, because those things are all we have to look back upon now.—BERT.

Reserved seats at Rotherham's for Welsh concert, 16th.

Bobby Robertson Writes.

October 23, 1916.

DEAR MOTHER: Just a note to let you know that I am still in the land of the living and in the best of health. I got a slight shrapnel wound above the right knee, but it is getting along fine. I am in an Australian hospital and they sure are a fine bunch of people. The sisters can't do enough for a fellow. They make it just like a home, and, believe me, it does one good, too, after being in the trenches. Well, possibly this time next year I will be home letting you do the nursing. I hope so, anyway. If the war lasts out this winter I lose my guess. I don't think it can last much longer. Don't worry about me, for I am jake. Give my love to father and the girls.

R. W. ROBERTSON.

President Wilson was reelected, and now the price of note paper will soar.

FOR RENT—Dec. 1, 1916, Neil McLeod's house. Apply C. P. Dalton.

Pay your subscription now before you forget.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Sept. 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 Sept., $940.95. Of this amount $164.85 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $776.10, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

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

October, 1914	$1001 75
January, 1916	597 00
February, 1916	772 00
March, 1916	752 75
April, 1916	747 50
May, 1916	747 95
June, 1916	791 85
July, 1916	737 15
August, 1916	747 50
September, 1916	776 10
	$7671 55

C. P. DALLON,
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.

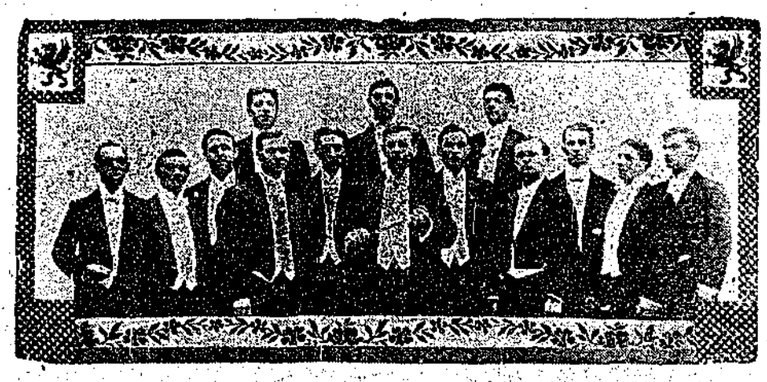
H. D. BARNES
F. M. GILLESPIE } Auditors.

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, SEPT, 1916.

W. Sampson	$ 5.00
M. L. Gezon	5.00
Friend	8.00
B. W. Knowles	5.00
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
C. E. Prior	5.00
A. Clare	5.00
S. L. Smith	5.00
G. E. French	3.50
John Smith	4.50
P. Murray	6.00
P. G. Wright	4.00
C. A. Brown	4.50
V. Zackerson	4.00
H. E. Hanson	4.00
W. Mathew	4.00
R. S. Collin	5.00
J. W. Wirth	4.50
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
L. C. Rolls	3.75
R. Boyd	3.75
P. Millett	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
T. C. Porteous	4.50
G. W. Wirtanen	4.50
S. C. Knowles	4.00
T. Henderson	4.00
H. T. Rainbow	4.50
G. Knowles	5.00
G. Stevens	4.75
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5.00
R. Clare	4.00
J. Hardman	4.00
M. McLeod	4.50
R. L. Jones	3.50
A. F. Loomer	3.75
A. J. King	4.00
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
A. W. Harper	3.50
J. Gaare	3.50
J. Jamieson	3.50
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
J. Donnelly	3.75
T. L. Terry	3.50
Leo Brown	3.50
G. E. McClure	3.75
D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
Jos. Whyte	3.50
F. Decario	3.50
R. Anderson	4.50
A. Appleton	3.50
N. Stechishin	3.75
T. Bysouth	4.25
L. Basso	3.75
J. R. Brown	4.25
E. Berg	4.25
J. Coulthard	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.25
M. Gillis	4.25
R. Hambly	4.25
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.25
J. Hossack	4.25
P. Johnson	4.25
S. Johns	5.00
P. R. Johnson	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
L. Johns	4.25
O. Lindgren	2.10
L. S. Morrison	5.75
H. H. Messinger	4.25
W. Mitchell	1.85
G. Malm	4.00
J. Martin	4.25
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	5.00
Fred Pearce	3.75
A. Rawnsley	4.00
B. Rescorl	4.25
Geo. Ransom	4.25
W. Ray	4.00
C. Rause	4.75
J. Roden	2.75
Ole Screenes	2.50
W. J. Stewart	5.75
Swan Sweedling	1.75
C. A. Selquist	1.85
Casper Steen	3.75
W. W. Savage	3.50
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	3.75
F C Chapman	3.75
S Dogadin	3.75
C E Ericson	4.25
W. T. Grieves	4.25
A. Nyborg	3.75
W. Trezona	4.25
T Baird	2.00
K Jackson	4.25
J Brown	1.85
J McCaulay	4.25
Joe Gerules	4.25
O T Norman	3.75
G R Allen	4.50
A Anderson	4.25
J Thomas	4.25
A Amey	4.25
L Barlow	3.75
Otto Johneon	4.25
G Leaf	3.75
A Leslie	2.10
T D Morrison	3.75
T. Olson	3.75
A Olson	3.75
F Peterson	3.75
G Peterson	4.25
T E Rouse	3.50
W Snyder	4.25
W Wills	4.25
Richard Clare	3.50
H. J. Jones	3.00
G G Bowerman	4.00
R Sedlund	3.50
J. Watson	3.50
Geo Brown	3.50
H H Cameron	4.25
S A Gibb	4.25
W C Graham	3.75
J MacKenzie	2.10
J Sarsfield	4.25
W Tims	4.00
D Winger	1.85
F Williams	4.00
J Fife	2.00

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

W. J. Cormack	$ 3.50
J. K. Fraser	5.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
Miss A McKinnon	2.00
Rev R Williams	2.50
W J Forbes	4.50
G. A. Riddle	3.00
H. D. Barnes	5.00
C. P. Dalton	4.50
A. T. Horswell	3.00
F. M. Gillespie	10.00
A. Winkler	5.00
J. Jackson	5.00
T. H. Rotherham	5.00
W. T. Butler	3.00
C. Barnum	1.00
G. McEachren	5.00
Miss Roche	2.00
J. D. Brass	5.00
R. J. Edmond	3.00
F. H. French	5.00
W. A. McLean	5.00
Jas. Stewart	2.00
Miss L. Beale	1.00
John Mairhofer	5.00
Miss E. Clare	2.00
James Clarke	2.50
James Critchley	1.00
The Daly Reduction Co.	200.00
R. J. Corrigan	4.00
G Lyon	5.00
F Lyon	3.00
A. J. McGibbon	2.50
Friend	5.00
Miss M Beale	2.00
E D Boeing	5.00
J Murdoch	1.00
J Baale	6.00
Dr. Elliot	10.00
Bruce Rolls	5.00
Geo Shelder	3.00



ROYAL GWENT WELSH SINGERS.

Nickel Plate School.

Following is the report of the Nickel Plate school for October:

Number of pupils enrolled, 15; average attendance, 13.97.

Honor Roll—Percy Hambly, Clifford Rouse, Lillian Sampson.

Standing according to merit:

Senior Third Reader—1, Percy Hambly.

Junior Third Reader—1, Wesley Messenger; 2, Willie Pearce.

Second Reader—1, Elsa Johnson; 2, Lillian Sampson; 3, Margaret Rankin; 4, Mary Rankin.

First Reader—1, Hilda Johnson.

Receiving Class—1, Clifford Rouse; 2, Esther Johnson; 3, Catherine Rankin; 4, Agnes Johnson; 5, Lucille Messenger; 6, Violet Pearce.

N. L. DILL, Teacher.

The Military Hospitals commission at Ottawa sends out the following statement: There were 2,081 soldiers under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these 426 were at sanitoria for tuberculosis, and 1616 at convalescent hospitals, 582 of the latter being outpatients, while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of the war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia department, up to October 5th, 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6208. Of these 916 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effects of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities All Canadians should know what is being done by the Military Hospital commission for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence. Every disabled soldior is medically examined on arriving at Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of expense and discharged with a pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability. Men who cannot resume their former work are advised and enabled to take a special training for new occupations. This is provided free of cost, and while the men are being tramed the dominion government maintains them and their families.

Two towns, Niagara, Ont., and Penticton, B. C., have, through their municipal councils gone on record as favoring equal pensions to disabled officers and men. Some of the daily papers have referred to the matter briefly, and correspondents have, of course, gone fully into the question. Nothing conclusive has yet been advanced to prove that a disabled officer is more valuable to the country than a disabled private, or that his sacrifice was greater.

Boeing & Brass are putting new planking on the bridges between Hedley and the railway station.

Welsh Singers tonight.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Pte. Thos. Corrigan returned from the Old country last week, having been invalided home.

A telegram was received last week by Mrs. H. I. Jones that her brother, J. Howe had been wounded. No particulars.

C. F. McKinnon came in Saturday from Aspen Grove and leaves today for Phoenix, where he expects to spend the winter.

Francis Kee returned a couple of weeks ago after a year spent in China, and has reopened the laundry conducted by his father, the late Bow Kee.

Yesterday Arthur Stanley found a purse containing a small sum of money. Owner can get by calling at the house opposite the postoffice.

The weather has been cold in town for the past four or five days, as low as 8 above. At the Nickel Plate it was below zero Sunday and Monday nights.

It was rumored in town a few days ago that Arthur Freeman had died of wounds. Advices to that effect have not been received in town. The Hedley wounded now in hospital or convalescing are M. J. Meher, W. Liddicoat, A. Freeman, R. W. Robertson, R. Corrigan, M. H. L. Jacombs, and Jack Howe.

An Ottawa telegram to F. H. French announced the death in the trenches of Pte. B. A. Schubert. Bert joined the C. E. F. from Hedley and was in the machine gun section when killed He was 24 years of age and previous to joining the colors had been in the employ of the Hedley Trading company and was well known and popular in the district. His father, Mr. J. A. Schubert of Tulameen, and family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

An error occurred in last week's issue in reference to contributions to the Hamper fund at the Nickel Plate mine. Sixty five men gave $62 towards the fund. In last week's issue the statement was made that $60 was raised, each man giving 50 cents. Such mistakes would not occur if those in a position to give facts would do so before and not after the paper is issued. There is no desire to belittle the efforts of any particular part of the district. Each one is doing his or her utmost, and many are giving more than they can afford. The 5-cent piece is often as great a sacrifice as the $10 bill. Both are insignificant compared with the sacrifices made by those in the trendhes. This is an empire struggle in which Hedley and the Nickel Plate are not even fly specks. The man or the woman who is not helping the empire in some way is not even neutral-is an enemy.

Welsh Singers tonight.

The new governor-general, the Duke of Devonshire, has arrived in Ottawa without being torpedoed. The Germans appear to be exceptionally able appraisers of human values. A couple of governors-general have crossed the pond without mishap: Sam Hughes several times without even a detonator being wasted on him; George Eulus Foster circumnavigated the globe without the newspapers being requested to keep "mum;" and now Sir White has reached England without being blown up. Kitchener was less fortunate. Perhaps Fritz is waiting patiently to get even with those two eminent patriots, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Blatant Bourassa for inducing natives of Quebec to recruit.

Russia's War Aims

Some good-natured idealists hope to compensate Russia for Constantinople by the Persian Gulf, pointing out that Constantinople is valueless so long as England holds Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. A leader of the Russian Cadet Party has expressed himself as follows on this point: "When our industry is sufficiently developed for us to send our wares to India and farther east, then no doubt the Persian Gulf will become a desirable object. But at present our aim is to sell our grain to Italy and France—and for that purpose we require Constantinople. We don't care who guards the Suez Canal. Nothing but the possession of Constantinople can free us from the grip of the German boa-constrictor, and if we do not acquire it in this war we must try again in a few years."—From the Duetsche Politik, German.

Long Standing Asthma. — Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

Russia After the War

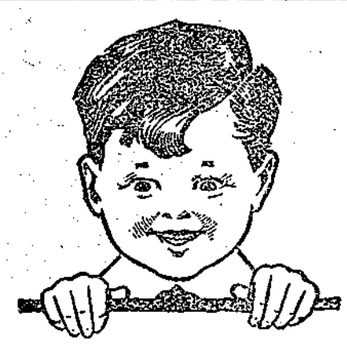
Harold Williams, the special correspondent in Petrograd of the London Chronicle, and who is admitted by Russians to know them better than they know themselves, says:

"I am quite certain that after the war there will be no country in the world so energetic and earnest as the Russians. For the war, in spite of their sufferings and losses, is a real joy to the Russians. They are not, mind you, an aggressive people; it is the greatest mistake in the world to look upon them as a predatory and rapacious people; but this war is a joy to them, indeed it thrills the whole nation, because it is a war of deliverance. They are throwing off a disease. And in throwing off this disease they are feeling the delight of returning health. They see now what they must do, and they are confident that they have the strength to do it. The evolution of Russia will be something extraordinary and splendid."

"Why," said she, "it's all nonsense to say a woman can't buy her husband's cigars. As for me, I never have the least difficulty."

"No? What's your system?" she was asked.

"I just take along a sample stump," she said, "and there's never the least trouble about matching the shade!"



Brightens One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

What is It?

Just its delightful flavor, and the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying—

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Brilliant Work of British Airmen

By the London Times Correspondent at the British Headquarters

Up to the very limits that the weather makes possible, our airmen continue their gallant and successful work. Most eloquent on this subject is an extract from a letter written by and captured on a prisoner:

". . . Each of us crouches in a little hole that he has dug out for himself as a protection against possible splinters and stares at nothing but the sky and the black wall of the trench, . . . and the airmen circle over us and try to do some damage, but only enemy ones, for a German airman will not dare to come here—far too much afraid—only behind the front a great crowd, and here not one makes an appearance."

Another prisoner, a well-educated man, discussed our air supremacy freely, maintaining that it was not owing to any inferiority in the German machines or men, but only to the great extent of front which they had to cover, both in the east and west, while machines had also to be sent to the Balkans and to assist the Turks.

Eloquent again is one of our own reports upon the subject: "Fifteen indecisive combats took place, but the hostile machines for the most part descended as soon as engaged." And this experience occurs again and again. The German tactics, indeed, are very different from the days in which they used to sail in the upper air, to wait for our men and attack them from above as they came over. Now the enemy, still keeping well on his side of the lines, tries to do what observation he does from low altitudes from which he can quickly get down to the ground.

As for the fruits of the bravery of our men, they are simply incalculable. There is never a day of good visibility, when, helped by aeroplane observation, our guns do not make a greater or smaller number of direct hits on enemy batteries and destroy and blow up ammunition pits. Again and again, also, the air observation has guided them to break up counter-attacks which might otherwise have been serious, and to find and scatter columns of men or transport on the road.

Domestic Water Supply

An abundance of good well water is readily obtained almost anywhere in Western Canada by digging, driving or drilling. The cost ranges from $2 to $3 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound, and the reports are continually being received from well drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water. Western Canada enjoys the reputation of an excellent domestic water supply.

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.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Age of Luxury

When Thrift is Sacrificed for Luxury it is a Day of Evil Foreboding

An age of luxury is always an age of decadence, writes John A. Sleicher in Leslie's. When the simple life is given up temptation begins.

When a man or a woman sacrifices thrift for the love of luxury it is a day of evil foreboding, for the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent.

A taste for luxurious food and drink is followed by a desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels, things that add nothing essentially to comfort or the joy of living.

The story of the decadent nations is always the same. When the simple life was abandoned an era of luxury set in and extravagance drained the nation's resources.

Right living went the way of plain living. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

A luxurious nation finds its resources swept away, its patriotism sacrificed to effeminacy and its physical well-being to the common vices of mankind.

Thoughtful men in this day of abnormal prosperity are endeavoring to impress the lesson of thrift on the American people, but the drift is all the other way, here and everywhere. It has always been so.

It is a situation full of danger and the oft-repeated warning is given in the hope that some may listen and profit, though many scoff and suffer.

Extravagance Spells Failure

Every extravagance means so much money diverted from the prosecution of the war. Every extravagance means a corresponding failure to prepare ourselves for the economic battle that will follow the termination of the war. The nations which will emerge most triumphant from this colossal struggle—we are not speaking of the actual clash of arms, but of the whole clash of nations that will last as long as we and our children live—will be the nations that have made the heaviest sacrifices for the war. That is where the permanent greatness of France is secured. Every indulgence now means a longer war and reduced power of offensive after the war. If we can lay fast hold of those very obvious truths in examining the history of the second year of the war, then we shall face the future in a spirit of yet more robust hope and confidence.—Editorial in The Times of India.

Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

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

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

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

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

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

New Recruiting Regulations

The new plan which is now under consideration by the Dominion Government to stimulate recruiting through a national service committee will call for close co-operation between those in charge of the actual recruiting and those directing the output of munitions and the employment of labor for the manufacture of munitions.

The new body which is to have charge of the work will be representative of all Canada, probably of each military district, and while there will be close local supervision of recruiting, there will also be a general supervision based upon a comprehensive plan.

It is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

A milkman was proceeding home after his labors, when he was accosted by a recruiting sergeant, who asked him:

"Wouldn't you like to serve your King? It would be the making of you."

"Sure," declared the expectant milk carrier. "How much does he take each day?"

Father: Now, Harry, I want you to be good while I am at the office today.

Harry: I'll be good for a nickel.

Father: See here, young man, you are to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unles you are good for nothing.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Spoiled His Luck

Boosey Bill: "Once I was in a fair way of making a fortune. But a labor saving device ruined me.

The other Boosey (lazily): "Speak on, Macduff."

Boosey Bill: "I was getting on nicely as a barman in a saloon, when the boss bought a cash register."—Ideas.

The British Black List

Government Only Carrying Out Its Plain Duty in Enforcing the Policy

The policy of the blacklist was that this country thought it reasonable that its property, its system of credit, and its system of shipping should not be placed at the disposal of its enemies. If a man was quite clearly an enemy of this country, whether or not technically a German, Austrian or Turk, we said we had a right to forbid our own subjects to trade with him, because by so doing they were assisting the enemy and increasing his power to kill our own soldiers. That was a broad principle, he thought, incapable of being attacked. He did not believe there was any country, including the United States, which, if engaged in such a contest as we now were, would hesitate to carry out a policy of the same kind. It was quite plain that when a criminal offence was created public notice must be given of the persons who must not be dealt with. People could not be left to find it out by possibly receiving a summons through a police court for transgressing the law. That was the reason for publication. When the policy of this country was understood the criticisms on it would be seen to be quite misconceived, and it would be recognized that in doing what they had done the government had only carried out their plain duty.—Lord Robert Cecil, in the British Parliament, Aug. 23.

Canadian Druggists---Attention

A big advertising campaign is about to start in the Canadian newspapers and magazines on

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

This campaign will greatly increase the sales of this well-known product and if you wish to share in the profits which will result from this advertising, you must see that you are well supplied with a sufficient stock of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The demand for this soothing syrup has increased with leaps and bounds throughout Canada within the last few months, and with advertising such as is in this paper you should be able, if you have a sufficient supply, to increase your business. Your jobber can supply you, or you can secure your stock from the Canadian distributors, the Wingate Chemical Company, 545 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada.

Weeds on Railroad Tracks

In order to check the growth of vegetation along railway tracks, a weed burner has been designed which accomplishes the work reasonably quickly, and at an expense that is not prohibitive. Gasoline is used as fuel and supplied from a tank mounted at the top of the contrivance, which is carried on a low truck. Burners arranged so that they extend across and along the ground are held very close to the ground, enabling the flames to come in contact with the weeds. The central part of the device is covered by a shield which fits over the burners and prevents the heat from escaping into the atmosphere. When in use it is pushed by a locomotive.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A New Wheat to Be Introduced

Dr. Saunders, chief cerealist, Canadian Dominion Government, well known as the man who produced the now famous variety of wheat known as "Marquis"—one of the earliest-maturing and heavy yielding hard spring wheats in existence, which has won more big grain prizes than any other kind—as well as another very early variety known as "Prelude," stated, in an interview at Lethbridge, that he hopes soon to introduce another new kind. It is beardless, and will ripen about one week ahead of Marquis and will give about seven-eighths of the average yield of Marquis.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent $1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent $1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

Pains In the Side, Chest, or Back
Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline."

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

NERVILINE

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excel Nerviline; thousands testify to this effects.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

German Brutality

Gross Departures from the Law of Nations and the Dictates of Sanity

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany, when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, and in the meantime the summaries that are presented to the public already are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment:

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of sixteen states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some fifty comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L——, in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L——, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

The practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

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

Fifteen Million Letters Each Day in British Mail

British Post Office Never Before Handled Such Heavy Mail

Fifteen million letters travel every week to and from the British Tommies' fighting fronts in France and elsewhere. This is the biggest continental postal bag that the British post office has ever had to deal with. It works out at something more than three letters per week per man of the whole fighting force abroad.

All mail matter for the troops is handled at the home base in London, where sorting is done. Of the fifteen million letters referred to, ten are dispatched weekly to the front and five million received. In addition, 750,000 parcels are sent.

Three special trains leave London daily with army mail only. It takes three days for letters to reach men in billets in France and four days to reach soldiers in trenches.

At each port on the other side members of army postal service are on the spot to see that the mails are put into the supply trains. The trains then leave for the rail head, where they are dispatched to the refilling point by motor vans. Postal orderlies carry them forward by horse transport to the billets and trenches.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Where "Anzac" Was Derived

Many newspaper readers have wondered just why the troops from the Antipodes came by their popular nickname of "Anzac." Reference works have been ransacked without shedding any illumination on the mystery, but an explanation is forthcoming. In the introduction to the volume bearing the title of "The Anzac Book," Licutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood says that the appellation of "Anzac" is purely arbitrary in its origin. "When I took the command of the Australian and New Zealand Corps," explains Gen. Birdwood, "in Egypt I was asked to select a telegraphic code address for my army corps, and then adopted the word 'Anzac.'" This code word was popularized when Gen. Birdwood, after landing his forces at Gallipoli, named the beach whereon they debarked "Anzac Cove."

Air Raids a Failure

Statistics of Zeppelin Raids Demonstrate Futility of Kaiser's Air War

In the last two years there have been 41 Zeppelin raids on England—23 in 1915 and 18 in 1916, including the latest one.

In these raids three Zeppelins are taken as the average number and three tons of explosive and incendiary bombs allowed as missiles, supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea in the last two years.

The number of casualties aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it takes more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed.

Since the war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked; the real number is probably much larger. It is estimated that it costs at least $250,000 to build a Zeppelin. This means that $3,500,000 is the amount the Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone.

WOMAN SUFFERAGE.

Its War Time Aspect.

London, Eng. The women of England are doing their duty. They are taking care of the wounded, or if they cannot assist in work of that kind they are adding their savings to promote the good work. They are knitting and sewing for the soldiers at the front. The suffragists have given so little trouble to the government that it will undoubtedly soften the hearts of those in Parliament, since the "militants" have turned all their energies to aid the fighting men of England, and so sufferage may soon come after this terrible war is over.

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day, because it is made without alcohol or narcotics. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

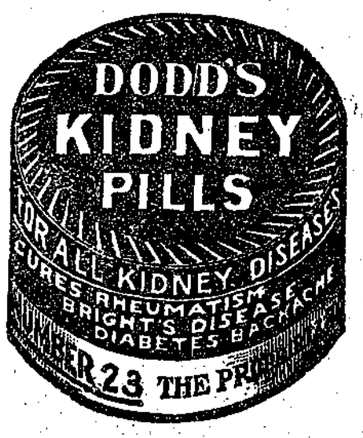
Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of. In ninety-nine per cent. of these cases it is the womanly organism that requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes, are only symptoms. Go to the source of trouble. When that is corrected the other symptoms disappear.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"I wish to say for the benefit of other women who suffer that I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a great help. I have personally recommended the same to many who in turn have been helped a great deal by its use."—MRS. F. J. BOWDEN, 19 Oliver St., St. Thomas, Ont.

A motorist had had a mishap, and was underneath the car executing repairs, when a rustic came along, and, after staring vacantly at the car, walked slowly round it several times. "Well, my man, don't you know what this is?" the motorist asked, sharply. "It's a motor car," said the rustic. "Not at all, my man," snapped the owner, "it's an automobile." The rustic still stood staring. At length he said: "Oi say, guv'nor, d'you know what this is on my shoulder?" "It's a scythe, of course!" was the reply. "Oh, no, it ain't!" said the rustic. "It's an ought-to-mow-grass, but it won't."

Employer: Can you write shorthand?

Applicant: Oh, yes, only it takes me longer.—London Notes.



ENEMY TREATS PRISONERS OF WAR IN A MOST REVOLTING MANNER

NTOLERABLE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH CIVILIAN

ir Timothy Eden, Who Has Recently Been Released From a German Internment Camp, Describes His Experiences During the Time He Was the Forced Guest of the Cultured Hun

Sir Timothy Eden, of Windlestone all, Ferryhill, Durham, has now een in England for several days, af- r a year and a half in German in- rnment camps, at Rastadt and Ruh- ben. He told his experiences to the imes.

After the outbreak of war, Sir imothy Eden had for a time to re- rt periodically to the police, but ter he was arrested and sent for in- rnment at Rastadt. He was there r six days, and then he was sent by il to Berlin, where, with his com- nions, he was placed in Ploltagen- e convict prison. Their quarters ere those in normal times of the orst type of criminal. Each man as placed in a strong wire cage, six et long, three feet nine inches wide, nd about six feet high, and they ere thus shut off from one another. The corridor between the cages was lled "Bird Cage Walk." The ward- s treated the prisoners as convicts, nd they were only allowed to exer- se in the prison yard in single file. heir food was the ordinary prison iet, most of it being distinctly un- alatable or not fit for human con- umption. After ten days they were ransferred to the cells for a short eriod, where they had more com- orts.

"The conditions," Sir Timothy Eden said, "were absolutely horrible, nd though we had not much to look orward to, we were rather glad hen the order came for us to be ent to Ruhleben. The fact that we nglish, of whom the Germans were peaking in the most complimentary ashis before the war, had decided o enter the struggle, completely urned the scales against us, and we ad to suffer more than the others."

Sir Timothy's first experiences at Ruhleben were not calculated to give im much encouragement, however. The site of Ruhleben internment amp was formerly a racecourse, and he stables of the racing horses were he inhabitations of the prisoners.

"Whatever we wanted had to be provided by ourselves, and we were iven nothing extra unless it was aid for. In addition to the stables, here were a number of wooden hanties, which were dignified by the name of 'barracks.' Little light was provided, except what the inmates themselves could improvise, and the conditions were altogether most in- tolerable."

On his arrival at Ruhleben on Nov. 28, Sir Timothy was sent into a sta- ble lift with five others. The place was six or eight yards in length, and six feet wide, and for a considerable time they were obliged to sleep on straw beds. Three months later they were given better quarters, but still their straw beds went with them. In that way they existed until the day of Sir Timothy's leaving the camp in exchange for a German.

After the recent stir in England regarding the manner in which the prisoners were being treated, they were told they would get "margarine one day and jam the next." The mar- garine, when analyzed, was found to contain 40 per cent. of water. That was all they did to improve the food.

Those who were lucky to get 10 ounces of meat a day, five ounces of fish (including bones) a week, and four potatoes a day—"and very mangy potatoes at that." In addition to that they had a mysterious drink, described as coffee or tea.

The hospital conditions, Sir Tim- othy Eden said, were shocking, but latterly they had shown some im- provement. A doctor was never al- lowed to see a patient at night.

Manitoba Exports Butter

The record that Manitoba estab- lished last year as an exporter of butter has been well maintained this season. Since the first of April 31 carloads of creamery butter have been sent out of the province. These have averaged 400 boxes or a little more per car, each box containing 56 pounds. This figures up to almost 700,000 pounds exported so far this season. Even these figures would be considerably increased were it not for the large consignments going re- gularly to Camp Hughes. Most of the shipments have gone to Mon- treal, and present prices are around 32 cents in carload lots. Dairy Com- missioner Mitchell has received very gratifying letters this summer in re- gard to the improved quality of the butter shipped by Manitoba. At pre- sent the province has excellent pas- turage, and with the heavy corn yields and abundant hay cut, the make of butter for the remainder of the year should be large.

A peaceable looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence.

"Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" said the examining officer.

Patrick singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," he said.

"Me?" exclaimed the policeman. "Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years, and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

Willis: How do you stand on Sun- day baseball?

Gillis: I'm against it.

Willis: Don't you think the people should be allowed to enjoy them- selves on Sunday?

Gillis: Aren't they doing it now? The rich have their golf clubs and the poor have their automobiles.

Caring for the Captives

German Prisoners in England Have Good Time

A Danish newspaper correspond- ent was permitted by the British Government to visit any interned camp at any time he liked and any camp that he preferred. He chose one at Leigh, about forty miles from the city of London, where about 1,500 German prisoners are housed. The following is part of his description of the place. He points out that the building comprises seven dormitories, cookhouse, tailor and bootmakers' shops, library and classroom, and ab- lution sheds with shower baths (hot and cold water). Every man takes a bath at least once a week, and the whole place is remarkably clean and comfortable.

The prisoners have their own can- teen, in which they can buy practic- ally anything except alcoholic drinks; they have their own committees for education, wood-carving, sports, etc., a good band of between twenty-four and thirty, and two theatrical com- panies, which give performances in a Y.M.C.A. hut. Exercise is permit- ted at any time between morning and evening roll-call in three large compounds, and games, such as football, fistball, rounders, etc., are allowed. Athletic sports are being arranged.

The prisoners wash their own clothes one day in each week, and all the floors in the camp buildings are scrubbed twice a week.

Clothing of all kinds is supplied to the prisoners when their own is worn out. About a hundred of the prisoners have small plots of land for gardening purposes.

The daily rations allowed to each prisoner in the Leigh camp are as follows: Bread, 1 1-2 lbs; meat, 1-2 lb; tea, 1 oz, or coffee, 1 oz; salt, 1-2 oz; sugar, 2 oz; pepper, 1-2 oz; milk, 1-20th of a lb tin; vegetables (fresh), 8 oz; margarine, 1 oz; peas, beans, lentils, or rice, 2 oz.

A Canadian Officer And His Men

Something Wonderful About the Spirit of the Canadian Soldiers at the Front

Major ———, of Regina, Saskat- chewan, writing from the front after having led his men in a severe bomb- ing attack, says:

"There is something wonderful about the spirit of our men. They show no sign of fear, of course, and as for discipline, in which some of our English friends thought we were deficient, they are models, with this difference—that they are splendidly eager for a chance to act on their own initiative. In that they excel. I was proud of the boys yesterday. Steady under fire, smart in the exe- cution of their duty, strong of nerve when their line was ripped open by a nasty bit of shrapnel, they stood like a solid wall. Ye Gods, what the hu- man mind can stand.

"Take this incident. Water was scarce, and it was hot, and under the excitement of a bombing attack it is difficult in a sultry summer day in Flanders to keep cool. At last water came along, and as one by one drank it carefully and gladly I noticed one fellow pass his over to a lad who seemed to be suffering from sickness. The water vessel was exhausted by the time the need of the sick man was met. But not a word of com- plaint escaped the lips of the man who must have been going through a quiet martyrdom. I succeeded af- terwards in procuring water for my man, but let me say that small as the incident is, it may serve as a straw to show the intelligent appre- ciation of individual need on the part of us Canadian lads. Above all, our boys shine when they have a chance of giving the enemy one on their own. And is not that, after all, the very essence of good fighting?"

To End the Devil's Reign

Though Britain mourns with sol- emn pride her dear children who have given their lives for Europe's free- dom, no losses will turn her from her resolve or impair her fortitude. We are fighting to end this reign of the devil on earth which is known as Prussian militarism, to restore order and respect for public law, to pro- tect the weak, to repress atrocious in- humanity; and we shall not cease from fighting till these aims are fully attained. After all, if a nation does its duty in war—as the whole British nation is now doing—there comes such a moment in the struggle as when Nelson closed his spy-glass, having put forth all his genius and daring and love in his country's cause with the words, "Now I can do no more. We must trust to the great Disposer of all events and the justice of our cause."

One Thing at a Time

A Tennessee mountain woman was eating pig's feet one day at the door of her cabin when a neighbor came to tell her bad news. Her husband had got into a fight at one of the town saloons, a bullet had lodged in his lungs, and he had died soon after.

The woman, a pig's foot held mid- way to her mouth, listened to the harrowing tale in silence. Then, fall- ing on to her pig's foot vigorously, she said:

"Jest you wait till I finish this pig's trotter, an' ye'll hear some hollerin' as is hollerin'."

Britain Has Own Zeppelins

To Be Used as Eyes of the Fleet and Not to Fight the Germans

A London correspondent of the New York Sun writes: Recently a suffiently guarded description re- vealed the fact that Britain possess- ed a new class of airship comparable to some extent with the German Zep- pelin. Neutral captains, it is said, arriving at certain east coast ports are enthusiastic in their admiration of the new airships. In their opinion the British model is far more readily handled and altogether less cumber- some than the German craft.

The difficulties which lay in the way of competing with the type of airship which is the result of Count Zeppelin's life work were serious.

The small dirigible was not difficult to construct, and some time ago Great Britain was thoroughly sup- plied with that type. The large di- rigible, corresponding to the Zeppe- lin, was a much more difficult thing to build, as it involved problems of aerostatics with which British con- structors had little experience, and the fact that France, with all her aeronautical experience, which includ- ed the pioneer work on this sub-fleet, indicated very clearly the difficulties in the way.

But it was Britain's business, for the real value of the great dirigible is its service for the fleet, and the naval problem is, of course, essenti- ally hers. The problem to be solved involved questions of new forms of valve, new kinds of rope, new meth- ods of welding and structure, and the acquiring of sufficient quantities of aluminium, which happily did not prove very difficult. The further work to be tackled was the creation of air sheds to accommodate such monsters, and this involved an amount of labor and material on a vast scale.

However, the difficulties have been overcome and the airships are built and ready. It will be a pity if the public jumps to the conclusion that Britain has now a new war arm with which to meet the Zeppelin raids. Zeppelin can no more fight with Zep- pelin than submarine with submar- ine. British Zeppelins have other work, and that the most vital work for England that can be done. They are the eyes of the fleet.

Soil Fertility

Importance of Conserving the Fertility of Our Soils

The soil is the one great factoral foundation not only of agriculture but of the nation's welfare, hence it is practically impossible to spend an excess of care on its cultivation and preservation. Therefore any know- ledge that results from experience is of the gratest value. A deal of in- formation acquired from such exper- ience is given in Bulletin 27, 2nd ser- ies, entitled "Soil fertility, its econ- omic maintenance and increase," just issued by the Department of Ag- riculture, of which Dr. Frank T. Shutt, the Dominion Chemist, is au- thor, and which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch of the Department at the capital. Dr. Shutt sounds an intensely practical note of warning when he argues that we have been terribly wasteful of plant food and that every effort should be made to maintain and in- crease the fertility of our soils, and, by more rational methods, endeavor to put a stop to that waste. While the warning is directed to the North- west, "where farming has been liken- ed to mining," Ontario and Eastern Canada generally are summoned to account. In brief, a change is called for from extensive to intensive farm- ing, the lesson that it is sought to convey being that there is more pro- fit in high tillage and conservation in cultivation than in mere routine. Hav- ing gone minutely into the properties, necessary treatment and application of farmyard manures, the doctor sup- plies a table giving the approximate average composition of manure (fresh) from various animals, de- scribes the manurial value of clover, the component elements and benefi- cial influence exercised by fertilizers, and refers to the places occupied by wood ashes and seaweed as potassic fertilizer. He goes into the virtues of gypsum and nitrate of soda as in- direct potash fertilizer, concluding in an instructive review of the chief means by which the productiveness of the soil may be increased and pre- served, by urging farmers to make greater use of the various means and agencies provided by the govern- ments—federal and provincial—"for the assistance of the man on the land by information, advice and demon- stration."

"There is no country," he avows, "better provided than Canada in this respect." Regarding manure, two im- portant facts to be remembered are that where it is not at once utilized by being put into the soil, or on to the soil, one-third of its initial value is lost, and that the loss is least where the manure is kept compact and pro- tected from rain.

A Bargain

A farmer rushed up to the home of a country doctor in the village late one night and asked him to come at once to a distant farm-house.

The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer asked:

"How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here you are," said the farmer, handing over the money; "the blam- ed liveryman wanted five dollars to drive me home."

"I wouldn't marry Claude Sniggins if he were the last man in the world," remarked the haughty girl.

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "If he were the last man in the world he'd probably be so much in demand that you wouldn't even get a chance to propose to him."

"I don't see why mothers can't see the faults in their children."

Mrs. Bonny: I should in a minute if my children had any!

The Anglo-French Tunnel Project

Serious Consideration of the Under- taking Is Now Being Made

For a long time past a submarine tunnel connecting Dover in England with Calais in France has been re- garded as practicable from both the engineering and the economic points of view. So far the project has been looked on as one for private enter- prise, and as such it would at any time for a third of a century have at- tracted the capital necessary for its construction. The great obstacle in the way has been the force, at times only passive but sometimes actively antagonistic, of public opinion in both countries, but especially in Britain. Early in the career of the Nineteenth Century magazine it published a for- mal protest against the proposal, signed by four hundred of the most prominent and eminent British states- men, business men, publicists, and literators, one of the last named being Lord Tennyson, the Laureate.

The chief fear on the part of the protestants was the break the tunnel would make in the insulation of Great Britain. She might still be "compassed by the inviolate sea," but it might be possible for the con- tinental invader to reach her by land through the tnuncl. John Bright, in one of the Parliamentary discussions on the project, ridiculed those who had any fear of Britain being con- quered by invaders coming into the country through a "hole in the ground," but the scheme became in- ert and continued so for a generation. It has recently shown signs of re- surrection as a result of the Franco- British Alliance, and it seems un- likely that any serious exception will now be taken on the ground of a pos- sible hostile invasion that could not be prevented by the British navy.

It is hardly likely that the Gov- ernments of the two countrise will, after their experiences during the past two years, including the British defence of the Suez Canal, consent to the construction of the Channel tunnel as a private work. If it is to be kept free from obstructive com- plications, and to reach the maximum of usefulness for all purposes of peace and war, it must be constructed, op- erated and owned as a dual-govern- ment scheme. As such it would serve as a strong and probably an enduring bond between the two coun- tries, all the more so because of its effect in expanding passenger traffic between Britain and France, the lat- ter becoming even more than it is at present the gateway of the continent to the Islanders.

There are no serious engineering obstacles to overcome. Most of the way the borings would be through chalk, easy to penetrate and imper- vious to water. The undertaking would, in fact, be no more difficult than the Sarnia tunnel, though it would take somewhat longer to com- plete. All such works have been made indefinitely easier of both construc- tion and operation by the modern applications of electric energy. It is proposed to construct two tubes at first, but it need cause no surprise if others are soon found necessary. — Toronto Globe.

Naturalization

It is not necessary for anyone pur- chasing or owning lands anywhere in Western Canada to become a British subject unless he so desires. The majority of those who have settled in the Canadian West from foreign countries have, however, become citi- zens. Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal. Those who are not British subjects, but now are located in Canada, may transact business and own real estate here as much or as long as they choose without become- ing naturalized. They are also allow- ed to vote (providing they own pro- perty) on all but national issues, and upon becoming naturalized the privi- lege of voting upon national issues is extended to them.

Lake Shipments Are Interesting

For the crop year ending August 31st, 1916, there were 1,019 cargoes shipped from the twin ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, in Canadian vessels and 830 in American vessels, totalling in all 330,572,600 bushels. In compar- ison with the crop year of 1914-1915 the shipments were more than 200- 000,000 bushels more, for in the year there were 617 Canadian cargoes and 95 American, making a total of 101,- 158,902 bushels of all grains. In 1913- 1914 there were 788 Canadian car- goes and 350 American cargoes total- ling 187,9773,371 bushels shipped from the twin ports.

Problem of War Crosses

The French Government has awarded 120,000 War Crosses since the creation of the decoration. Of these, 16,000 have been given in the course of the present war. The Chamber of Deputies has decided to create a distinctive sign to be worn by those who have won the cross while facing death. The fact that thousands of non-combatants have received the coveted bit of metal and ribbon is considered unfair to the others. A special commission was formed to sort out and award the new insignia to those really entitled to it.

"I have here," said the agent, "a utensil that no housekeeper can afford to be without."

"What is it?" asked the woman at the door.

"It's a combined corkscrew, can- opener, pocket-knife, screw-driver, tack-hammer, glass-cutter, and——"

"Hold on a minute. I don't want one of those things."

"Why not?"

"By keeping all those tools sep- arate it is impossible for my husband to lose more than one at a time."

"Look here, Snip," said Slowpay indignantly to his tailor, "you haven't put any pockets in these trousers."

"No, Mr. Slowpay," said the tailor, with a sigh; "I judged from your ac- count here that you never had any- thing to put in them."

VACANT FARM LANDS IN THE WEST AWAIT THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

SURVEYORS PREPARING FOR RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report of the Assistant-Surveyor-General Shows that Over Eighteen Thousand Miles of Dominion Lands Were Mapped Out Last Year, the Work Being Performed By Fifty-nine Parties of Surveyors

"For some time, when the flood of immigration was at its highest," writes the Assistant Surveyor-Gen- eral in his annual report, "there was some difficulty in carrying on field operations so as to keep ahead of the rapid development in Western Canada. A sufficient number of properly qualified surveyors could not be obtained as the remuneration offered in other branches of en- gineering was more attractive. At present, with the exception of a few localities, the surveyors are well ahead of settlement, and it is no lon- ger difficult to obtain efficient techni- cal assistance in carrying out our field work."

Surveying the unappropriated land in the Canadian West is just now ahead of settlement. It is well that such is the case, because, when the tide of immigration again pours in, it will be a tide that will overflow all previous bounds, and our vacant lands should be ready to receive the land-seekers and home-makers.

A general idea of the nature and amount of work performed last year by the Surveyor-General and his staff, who form a branch of the De- partment of the Interior, can most readily be obtained from a few sta- tistics. The township outlines sur- veyed had a total length of 3,270 miles; section lines, 7,100 miles; tra- verse, 5,141 miles; re-surveys, 2,610 miles; a total of 18,121 miles, all per- formed by 59 parties of surveyors.

Besides his maps and mathema- tical data, each surveyor in the field writes a short report on the season's work. These reports are most matt- er of fact, as becomes a man deal- ing with figures, but they are per- fectly reliable, and from them a reader obtains many a sidelight on our West, and much accurate and val- uable information. A few gleanings are here brought together.

Mr. M. H. Baker, who was sur- veying in Southern Alberta, had an experience that seems most curious to one not familiar with the locality. "I went up," he writes, "to township 1-4-4 to make a traverse of the Milk River, but on reaching there I found that the river had changed its course southerly, and flows south of the International Boundary, so that no traverse was required." The river Mr. Baker had gone to survey had left the country.

Several surveyors report on the valley of the Peace River. Mr. L. Brenot operated between Fort St. John and Hudson Hope; and what he has to say of the climate confirms the good reports that have been com- ing out of this land of promise, which is going to be our next West. Mr. Brenot writes:

"The climate of the Peace River district is similar to that of Eastern Canada, and is free from extremes. The summers are moderately hot and the rainfall is adequate. Summer frosts were of somewhat frequent oc- currence during our survey, but were not severe enough to do much dam- age. During a cold snap in the last two weeks of January, 1914, the ther- mometer registered 54 degrees, but after the Chinook winds began about the middle of February the tempera- ture was rarely many degrees below freezing point.

The snowfall is not very heavy. Trails connect the various settle- ments, though the fording of rivers whose beds are composed of shifting sands, renders travel in summer dan- gerous. The ice on Peace river, which is safe from the middle of January to the middle of March, fur- nishes a good road for winter travel."

Far to the north the waters of the Peace and the Athabasca Rivers and of Lake Athabasca, too, flow north- ward in what is known as the Great Slave River, which empties into the Great Slave Lake, out of which flows the Mackenzie River, which carried the waters of all this Far Northland to the Arctic Ocean. Along the Great Slave River surveys were made last season by Mr. S. D. Fawett, who tells in limited space of things and conditions in this hinterland of Al- berta.

The Great Slave is a mighty river, broken here and there by rapids, many of which can be run by the huge scows which are here the prin- cipal means of transportation.

Fort Smith is the chief place, with Smith Landing sixteen miles distant, with a good road between the two, and a telephone system installed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The surveyor writes:

"Both Smith Landing and Fort Smith will, no doubt, soon be thriv- ing towns, as all the land in the neighborhood is very good, and it has been amply demonstrated that grain can be raised there success- fully. Smith Landing will then form the landing and Fort Smith the shipping point for goods going north, while the opposite will be true for outgoing products. Power can be readily obtained from the rapids."

From Fort Smith, on the Great Slave River, to the Arctic Ocean, fif- teen hundred miles distant, there is continuous navigation.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have a stern-wheel freight and passenger steamer called the Mackenzie River, which draws about four and a half feet of water when loaded. This boat navigates the river very successfully and is seldom grounded. The Nor- thern Trading Company have a one- screw steel-framed steamer called the Northland Trade, which carries freight and a few passengers, but as she draws six feet of water when loaded considerable difficulty is ex- perienced in low water in navigating the shallows on Mackenzie River. This latter company have also two small tug steamers which operate on the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie River steamboat on her first trip leaves Fort Smith about June 25 and goes to Fort Macpherson. On her second trip she leaves Fort Smith about the first week in August but goes only as far as Good Hope. The Northland Trader usually manages to leave a few days prior to the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, but goes only to Arctic Red River. She also makes two trips during the navigation sea- son, which commences about the middle of June and ends generally in the latter part of October."

At Fort Smith, farming on a small scale is carried on by the members of the mission, and they raise wheat and oats successfully; and the hard- ier vegetables do well.

The waters of the Great Slave Lake teem with the finest white fish and lake trout "that can be found anywhere. Other species such as in- connu (so-called by the discoverer of Mackenzie River, who named them 'inconnu' or 'unknown'), pike, pick- erel, grayling and sucker are very numerous. White fish weigh from three to ten pounds, and trout, in- connu and pike from three to fifty pounds. On account of the water always being ice cold their flesh is very firm and is excellent food. No doubt some day, as transportation becomes easier, the fishing industry will be developed."

Considerable surveying was done in northern and northwestern Mani- toba. Mr. A. M. Narraway tells of the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg, "known throughout America," he writes, "for its white fish and stur- geon," many white fish being "cached in the fall by the Indians for dog- food during the winter."

"While moose and deer are none too plentiful on the east side of the lake, yet there are enough to fur- nish food for the Indians in that district. There seems to be a fair number of fur-bearing animals in this district, including many black and silver foxes. While we were running the 6th base line during May, one of my men was fortunate enough to catch alive two black foxes, for which he received $800."

The annual report of the Topo- graphical Deppartment of the In- terior has the usual forbidding ap- pearance of a governmental report, but, like many of the other reports, it contains much that not only in- forms but entertains; and the reports of the surveyors are among the most interesting of these blue books.

The "Ruins of London."

German prisoners, buoyed up by the airy imagination of the Wolff Bu- reau, are sadly disillusioned, it seems, when they find that London still stands where it did. Two or three days ago a wounded officer arrived at Charing Cross, manifestly cheered by the prospect of seeing London large- ly in ruins. His first disillusion was at the terminus itself, which he had been told was a shapeless mass; and as he passed through Trafalgar Square and towards the West End, and his British guard, in answer to repeated questionings, pointed to building after building which the un- veracious Wolff had declared to be destroyed, his gloom grew deeper, and he seemed a stricken man. If a man of his education and position could have been so grievously deceiv- ed, what of the masses in central Ger- many, whose powers of belief in offi- cial intelligence are an important psy- chological factor in the war?—Birm- ingham Post.

The Deserted Village

The first time you see a destroyed and deserted village you have strange feelings, especially when you know that the smashing process may be re- sumed at any minute. Can you im- agine a village which has no inhabi- tants—houses with only parts of the walls standing, perambulators, chairs, bedsteads and pictures heaped up in confusion, churches destroyed as if stepped on by a giant, tombs a tum- bled-up heap in the churchyards, no children at play, no shops, no sounds except the echo of your footsteps and the roar of distant guns?—Cartoons Magazine.

The lecturer was most emphatic upon the point. "It is to the pioneers of big movements—the men who are always in the forefront—that the honor of this fair country of ours belongs."

At the close of the lecture an old woman approached him and shook hands, thanking him for speaking so kindly of her son.

"I think you have made a mistake. I don't know your son, and I cannot have mentioned his name tonight," said the lecturer.

"Yes you did. My son is one of those pioneers of big movements."

"Oh, I see. And what is your son, madam?"

"What is he?" the proud mother asked, in a surprised tone. "Man, he walks in front of the new steam roller with a red flag."

An Essay on Men

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoo- logical. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."

Becoming Rivals of the Low Collar

UNLESS one keeps up with the latest offerings in neckwear, one cannot hope to be smartly dressed, for it is at the neck line that fashion creators direct much attention when the arrows of style are shot forth.

The principal feature of collars for the coming season is their tendency to attain height. Perhaps they will not be able to reach a high point all the way round, but the majority of them will be high at the back and low in the front. This type is the most popular of any because it is comfortable as well as dignified in appearance.

One expression of the high-low collar is *the one showing* a bib effect. White net has been used for the fashioning of the model and hand embroidery elaborates it. One side of the bib is tacked to the collar. The other side is supplied with snap fasteners. This is a decidedly novel model.

Cape effects are very strong in neckwear. The style offers a splendid opportunity for variety. The capes can be broad or narrow, regular or irregular in line. The popularity of net for collars is again evinced in a high close-fitting collar supplemented with double capes scalloped and bound. The bow at the throat is unusual, being one of dark blue and white moire ribbon.

It requires such a little innovation to give a thing an unusual touch. For instance, observe how the stiff organdie bows set apart the collar-and-cuff set of linen and net. The linen portions of the set are daintily embroidered in white. While the newer collars show very little color, here and there you will find a collar similar to this given brilliancy by the introduction of hand embroidery. The collar is fastened by buttons supplied with braid links and passed thru real buttonholes.

The touch of black is noticeable on many new models. As a rule, the somber note is brought in by the use of ribbon. Black moire ribbon is cleverly used to hold together the turn-over collar of embroidered handkerchief linen. The ribbon is passed thru loops of crocheted cotton. The same method is employed on the distinguished-looking cuffs.

On neckwear crocheted buttons can be successfully used. They are seen in link effect, to hold together the collar, which combines several important points—tabs, turn-over and cape effects.

Surely here is a collection of collars which should be considered before making any selection for the fall season.

A Bib Effect in Embroidered Net

The Touch of Black in Moire Ribbon

Organdie Ties Are Unique on this Set

Crocheted Links Form a Novel Fastening

Double Capes

Human Nature After a Battle

Fighting Spirit, Humor and Tales of Desperate Bravery

There were Highlanders there, so "fey" after their fierce fighting that they went about with their bayonets, prodding imaginary Germans, and searching empty dugouts as though the enemy were crowded there. The ground was strewn with dead, and from ruined trenches and piles of broken bricks there came the awful cries of wounded men.

"There were many wounded—Germans as well as British—and our men tended them with a heroic self-sacrifice which is described with reverence and enthusiasm by many officers and men. It was a chaplain attached to the South Africans who fought so desperately and so splendidly in Devil's Wood." This "padre" came up to a dressing station established in the one bit of ruin which could be used for shelter and applied himself to the wounded with a spiritual devotion that was utterly fearless.

"In order to get water for them, and the means of making tea, he went many times to a well which was a danger spot marked down by German snipers, who shot our men, agonized with thirst, as though they were tigers going down to drink. They are justified according to the laws of war, but it was a cruel business. There was one German officer there, in a shell hole, not far from the well, who sat with his revolver handy to pick off any men who ventured to the well, and he was a dead shot.

"But he did not shoot the padre. Something in the fine figure of that chaplain, his disregard of all the bullets snapping about him, the tireless, fearless way in which he crossed a street of death in order to help the wounded, held back the trigger finger of the German officer and he let him pass.

"He passed many times untouched by bullets or machine-gun fire, and he went into its worst places, which were pits of horror, carrying hot tea, which he had made from the well water, for men in agony because of their wounds and thirst. They were officers who told me the story, though the padre was not theirs, and their generous praise was not hard to hear.

"Afterwards I went among the men—all these Peter Pans—who came from all parts of Scotland and the north of England, so that their speech is not easy to a man from the south. They were talking of German snipers and German shells, of all that they had suffered and done, and the boilermaker, their comic turn, was egged on to say outrageous things which caused roars of laughter from the crowd. The language of the boilermaker on the subject of Germans and the pleasures of war would be quite unprintable, but the gist of it was full of virtue and suited the philosophy of these Coeurs-de-Lion, who were grinning round him.

It is the philosophy of our modern knights, who take more risks in one day than their forebears in a lifetime, and find a grim and sinister humor in the worst things of war.—Exchange.

Consequences of the War

Credited to General Joffre in an Interview in the Atlantic Monthly

"It is strangely interesting to see the results as they now begin to show themselves of Germany's hatred of those countries which she has forged into a league against her. We must never forget what Germany has taught us all. When she began the war, France was given over to things unworthy of her. She seemed to have forgotten her aspiration and her destiny. See her now, purified and made new. She has saved her own soul. Then England, whom Germany hates most of all. She had grown light-minded, unstable, a prey to civil discord. Now she is unified and made whole. Her young men will begin life anew, and the nation will take on the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Think of Italy, after fifty years, fulfilling the visions of Mazzini and Cavour! And Russia—Russia to settle whose account Germany began this enormous war—will profit more from it than all the other countries of Europe combined. Not only has the Russian nation been reborn, but her material greatness will be vastly enhanced. No; whatever we may think of Germany, we must never forget all we have learned from her."

Rust Research Laboratories

One Will Be Located at Indian Head and the Other at Brandon

Hon. Arthur Meighen, since the disastrous black rust epidemic among western wheat fields, has been very active in securing an investigation of the cause of this epidemic and of methods to be employed to prevent its recurrence. The Dominion botanist has spent weeks in the West studying conditions that led to the widespread appearance of black rust. He has submitted an exhaustive report to the federal department of agriculture, and the result is the departure of J. S. Grisdale, chief of experimental farms for the West, to establish two rust research laboratories, one at Indian Head and the other at Brandon.

The report submitted by the Dominion botanist deals with the causes of these periodical black rust epidemics and makes several recommendations as partial preventatives. There is not, according to information at hand, any rust resistant variety of wheat.

The following unique epistle was picked up lately in the street:

"Dear Bill,—The reason I didn't laff wlfen you laft at me in the post office yesterday was becos I hev a bile on my face, and I can't laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I love you, Bill, bile or no bile, laff or no laff."

How Americans Help Pay for the War

Big Export of U. S. Meat to the Belligerent Nations

Why American consumers have to pay exorbitant prices for meat is clearly enough explained by the statistics of meat exports compiled by the National City Bank. Not only did the exports of meats of all kinds rise from 455,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 1,339,000,000 pounds last year, but fresh beef shipments during the same period jumped from 6,400,000 pounds to 231,000,000 pounds. Most of this was consigned to the belligerent countries, Great Britain, France and Italy taking 214,000,000 pounds of American beef last year as against none at all in the year before the war.

In other terms, the United States has exported to Europe during the two years of the war 29 times as much beef as in the two years immediately preceding the war, and this in the face of a decrease in the supply of cattle and a decline of domestic imports of meat to less than half the amount of 1914. Is there any wonder that the price of meat for home consumption is higher than at any time since the Civil War?—New York World.

Wilhelmshaven Confidence

German Navy Still Safe and Confident Bottled Up in the Kiel Canal

Oswald F. Schuette, one of the Globe's representatives at Berlin and a correspondent persona grata to official Germany who has never been accused of pro-Ally bias, has been allowed to visit the German fleet—the first newspaper man allowed this privilege since the Skagerrak battle.

Mr. Schuette reports that the officers and men of the German fleet, tired of "watchful waiting," are eager to sail out and offer battle. He represents commanders and sailors as confident of success. New vessels have been added since the battle of Jutland three months ago.

The confidence of Wilhelshaven is not shared by Berlin. This is a conclusion deducible from the fact that the fleet is kept close behind its protective screens. Jellicoe and Beatty are still dancing around on the outside daring their foes to come out. How the British feel about the outcome is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the French navy has not been called on for assistance. Berlin eulogizes the German fleet and continues to claim the British were whipped, but won't let the ships go out.

The general situation is such that a decisive naval victory would be of great value to Germany. Command of the seas would perhaps win the war. That no serious effort is made to assume such command can only be read as due to a belief that an attempt would fail. It is from the lack of movement of the German fleet rather than from descriptions of its spirit that one can learn what its masters really think.—New York Globe.

The Disabled Hero

No Effort Too Great to Restore His Ability and Help Him to Secure Employment

There are already about 1,700 disabled soldiers now under treatment in Canada, and almost every week sees more of them arriving from the front.

Some of them, of course, are so seriously disabled that it is impossible for them to take up again their former occupations, or, at all events, to take them up again without the aid of artificial appliances and training in their use.

They are heroes, we say; but the glamor of heroism will not content them long. The same quality of self-respect that made them freely enlist will make them as eager to re-enlist in the peaceful work of the community that they have helped to preserve. The pensions that are due them will be an assistance, but never a substitute for an ordinary livelihood, in the days that lie before them.

Do we quite realise that our country till lately had no organised system established for fitting these men to return to civil life?

And do we realize the waste of good human material and ability that the country would suffer from, if they were left, untrained and unaided, to remain idle or to pick up any casual or temporary job they might happen to come across?

In France, skilled scientists are set apart by the Government to devote their whole time to directing and training the permanently disabled so that they may do the best for themselves. The same problems in Canada are being met by the same wise control, and will be solved, we have every reason to hope, under the guidance of the Military Hospitals Commission.

It is the business of every true Canadian to help the Commission and its provincial auxiliaries by backing up its efforts to restore these men's capacity, and by helping to get them work they can do with profit to themselves and to the country.

Immigrant Farmers in the West

Of the 283,472 persons in Western Canada (provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) who, at the last Canadian census (1911) gave their occupations as "agricultural," 188,658, or nearly three-quarters, were not born in Canada, but were immigrants. This is a considerably higher proportion than the rest of Canada, in which only 254,574 agricultural workers out of 933,574 (just over one-quarter) were of foreign birth. The majority of these foreign-born farmers are American.

A country couple were visiting London for the first time.

"My, John, what a lot of people!" exclaimed the wife.

"Yes, my dear," said her spouse, "I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. We might lose each other in this crowd."

Motoring Comes High

$1,180,000,000 Spent on Motoring Each Year by American People

According to the Scientific American, the number of automobiles in use in the United States has reached the 2,000,000 mark. The estimate continues that about 8,000,000 people in this country enjoy the luxurious pleasure of motoring.

To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires, at the very least, 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline at a cost of about $130,000,000. The estimated cost of 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil is put at $8,000,000. Further it is believed that 12,000,000 tires worth not less than $16 each adds $192,000,000 to the total yearly expense of motoring. Accessories and extra comforts are estimated at $50 a car, totalling $100,000,000. The item of garage charges on short tours, exclusive of gas and oil, is put at $100 per car, or $200,000,000. Repairs made necessary by wear, tear and accident, tire troubles not included, are approximated at $50 per car a year, or $100,000,000.

In summing up his estimate, the editor or expert who is responsible for these figures, states that the total running expenses for all cars in use is about $730,000,000. Add thereto, he continues, the value of 600,000 new cars purchased during the year, at an average price of $750, or $450,000,000, and we get the immense total of $1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on the sport of motoring.

In the estimate no allowance has been made for the expense of hiring a chauffeur, automobile insurance and various other requisites. It is quite apparent that the total expenditure would be greatly in excess of this estimate.

Conscientious Objectors

Intimidation Does Not Always Succeed as a Restraining and Reformatory Influence

Commuting the sentences on conscientious objectors convicted of military disobedience will be generally commended. The object of the death penalty in such cases is to strike terror in the hearts of others inclined to be equally unmindful of the duty of obedience. But there is a growing conviction that the coercive deterrent and reformatory influence of terror is often exaggerated. A man with real conscientious scruples is not afraid to die. German frightfulness was an absolute failure, so far as the purpose of the instigators was concerned. Atrocities in Belgium failed absolutely to terrify the Serbians. Confidence in the power of terror is always strong in lawmakers, especially in the modern development of representative institutions. They find themselves afraid of innumerable things. They are afraid to express advanced opinions, and are abnormally timid about new departures. They dread everything that needs to be explained. They are afraid of the various mental idiosyncracies of their constituents, and are specially alarmed at any movement or agitation on which they must take a definite position. The candidates today rely for success on a timid silence on every issue on which feelings are strong and on a vigorous endorsement of the obvious.

Having so many fears, it is natural that lawmakers should in time learn to rely with too much confidence on fear as a restraining and reformatory influence.

It was the legislators and magistrates who thought that if the death penalty for stealing sheep was abolished there would be an epidemic of sheep-stealing all over the country. They thought the people were withheld from such crimes by the impending untimely death. They were convinced that nobody's sheep would be safe throughout the kingdom once the fear of the hangman was removed. Like Chanticleer, who thought his crowing caused the sun to rise, they thought their threatening penalties provided the safety of property. Their terrors proved unfounded. Their fears were not realized. There was no increase in crime. Danger has a dual influence, and while it deters the timid it invites and stimulates the bold. Bravado prompts the criminal to crime as it prompts the thoughtless boy to pranks and depredations. The conscientious objector to the taking of human life will often be more firm and determined if facing the death penalty than if threatened with less spectacular punishment. Of all influences used in human guidance, punishment requires the greatest individual discernment, yet it is often applied by rules that take no account of personal differences. Conscientious objectors have given considerable thought to their attitude, and it might be well to take sufficient time to give some thought to their several cases. — Toronto Globe.

The Automobile and the Gopher

Destroying gophers by means of automobiles is the latest service to which cars have been put by Oregon farmers who have set about to kill gophers, and other burrowing animals that damage their crops.

A car, preferably one that is light, is driven into the field where the gophers live. The engine is allowed to continue running and one end of a hose is attached to the exhaust while the other end is inserted in a gopher hole and packed about with a cloth and a little dirt.

In a short time the fumes penetrate the various passages and issues from other holes. These are then plugged up; after this has been done the gases penetrate to the remotest chamber, and the inhabitants are suffocated.

In a recent test a badly infested area of between two and three acres was ridden of gophers by the use of 20 cents worth of gasoline in this manner. The fact that no holes were re-opened proved its effectiveness.

Sexton I.: Do you have matins at your church?

Sexton II.: No, we have oilcloth.—Pitt Panther.

Nature Exemplified In the Psalms

The Greatest Masterpiece of Literature Throughout the Ages

As a student of the Psalms, the writer will give a few impressions formed by him in reference to nature as contained within these sacred songs.

In the Book of Psalms, to the world has been given the works of the greatest master of literature throughout the ages. Indeed, there are phrasings contained in his language which indelibly impress the reader with the majesty of utterance. The references of the Psalmist to the earth and that contained therein may be said to enter into his writings with the eighth, a Psalm which for beauty of expression stands paramount. In the first verse of this song, the excellence of God's name in the universe is forcibly impressed upon mankind. The 19th Psalm, at verse one, declares the firmament as demonstrative of an infinite handiwork, and the pith of the entire Biblical tenet concerning Almighty possession is herein contained. A Creator supreme in authority over the great waters is spoken of in Psalm 29. Again, we perceive allusion to His potentiality in the 33rd writing. The language of David as recorded in the 46th, the Psalm of Confidence, is regarded by Biblical scholars the masterstroke of the Israelite's efforts. The mammalian creation as recipient of God's forethought is declared in verses 10 and 11 of the 50th writing. We may describe Psalm 65 the "husbandman's melody," a title not without application to the 72th, and even the strength of chariot and horse are repudiated in Psalm 76. For grandeur of representative utterance toward the seas, verse 19 of chapter 77 is without equivalent in superb literary phrasing. The 93rd likewise bears reference to the great waters, and verse 5 of Psalm 95 also refers to this feature. Earth, hills, clouds, darkness are enumerated in the 97th. A potential promise that the world shall not be moved is written in Psalm 99. An enlightenment of especial characteristic is recorded in the 104th, which speaks of the source from whence man's natural requirements emanate. The omnipotence of the Creator above the wings of the storm are described in sublime phrasing in Psalm 107. The Almighty in the posture of humility, as He beholds the things of earth, is contained in the 113th. A world's formative material is alluded to in the Psalms following; the earth as a gift to the children of men is recipient of corroboration in the 115th. The language of Psalm 134 enforces veracity that the creation of the world alone proceeds from God. The fallacy of mankind in attempting obscurity from Divine vision through natural resources is pronounced in the 139th; in Psalm 147 are two verses which may be cited the distributory document of God's benevolent attitude to the sons of men. Active, passive of the entire creation, are enjoined to uplift the voice in exultant strain to the Lord in the 148th; and in the last verse of the Psalmist's writings all, everything in possession of breath, receive the Divine mandate to be in unison in praising their Maker.

The human being who fails to comprehend in the Book of Psalms all that is noble, inspiring, sublime in a world's literature, must inevitably fail to discover an equivalent emanating from any source whatsoever. A Psalm may be read every day throughout the year, yet there will remain some feature still to be observed. The grandeur of expression throughout the writings is so infinite in depth and construction that mankind in all ages of the world will remain in amazement at the language contained in the Psalmist's work. — J. D. A. Evans.

Wheat Shipped from B. C.

Shipments of Wheat Being Sent to Calgary Elevator This Year

Several shipments of wheat have been received at the Calgary government elevator consignd from Vermon, Enderby and Armstrong, and more is expected later, as threshing is completed.

This is the first time any grain from the western province has been sent eastward, and this is entirely due to the facilities which are offered at Calgary for storage and grading. Of course the premium which cash grain is commanding at the terminals makes the eastern market look inviting to the farmers of interior B.C. points. While there is a market for milling grain at the coast, it is a spasmodic one, and there is not the premium there that is obtained on Fort William shipments. If the shipping facilities at the coast in the way of ocean transportation was normal the coast elevators would likely get this grain. Conditions just at present, though, are not favorable.

From information which has been received in Calgary it is estimated there will be about two hundred cars of grain to ship from these points. At present it is being sent in sacks down as far as Calgary and reloaded.

Standing in front of one of Peterson's pictures were several young women. One young woman who was gazing at the picture ardently, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, if I only knew the artist who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, stepping forward with great delight at the evident prospect of being taken up by the social set. "I am the artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly winning smile, "then in that case won't you please tell me the name of the dressmaker who made that perfectly stunning frock your model wore?"

"Do you think contentment is a blessing?"

"It depends on the kind of contentment. If your contentment is due to the fact that you have about everything you want, it is highly desirable."

"Canada in Flanders"

10,000 Copies of Book Sent to English Schools

Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration has received, by order of the Canadian Government, ten thousand copies of Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," for distribution in English schools. Letters acknowledging the books are most striking. The headmaster, St. Thomas, Bolton, for instance, writes: "Over a hundred of my boys enlisted in the Canadians." Miss Botheroyd, of Grimsby, remarked: "My girls correspond with those of a Canadian school, and love it." Miss Brown, of Cheltenham, says: "We have twenty scholars corresponding regularly with scholars in Canada." W. J. Walsh, of Cheetham Hill, says: "My eldest son, a sergeant in the 10th Battalion, fell in the charge in the Wood in April, 1915." David Reckie, of Bolton, says: "My son was killed at Ypres."

New Economic Entente

Alliance for Peace Against Inroads of the Huns

"The political re-modelling which will follow after the war should be accompanied by a veritable economic revolution," writes Raphael-Georges Levy, member of the French Institute. "The Allies will no longer be foolish enough to leave the greater part of their commerce in the hands of the enemy. They have discovered that they can supply each other mutually with all the raw materials and manufactured goods which they formerly received from Germany and Austria. They know that the 800 million human beings who inhabit France, England, Russia, Japan, Belgium and Serbia with their colonies form an immense field of consumers, capable of absorbing the entire production of the Allies.

"It will be a difficult and exceedingly laborious task to arrange their future custom policy, but this work will be insignificant in comparison with the combined effort they are now making on land and sea. The essential thing will be to approach this part of our common task in a broad-minded and liberal manner and always keep the goal in sight which must be reached to seal the military compact, concluded in the fact of the German danger, by a close and definitive economic entente. In the field, too, as on the battle-field we are sure of victory."

Discipline

The Value of it in the Drilling and Training of Soldiers

When the Duke of Connaught told the Canadian soldiers that the quality they needed more than any other was discipline, he spoke as an old soldier, and laid emphasis upon a point that Canadians as a race are apt to neglect. In fact, some people have the notion that it is a rather fine thing to be without discipline, and that discipline is mere fussiness and red tape. In proof of their contention they point to the wonderful records made at the front by the Canadians and Australians. The latter, for instance, are said to call their General "Birdie" and there is a story told by General Birdwood to the effect that when a British officer complained that the Australians failed to salute him, he replied, "Why, they will hardly salute me, and," continued General Birdwood, "when I was passing a sentry near a dugout he seemingly paid no attention to me, but just as I was opposite him he called out 'Duck, Birdie.'" The scandalized British officer asked the General what he did. "Why," said the General, with a smile, "I ducked, and escaped a large shell."

This is a companion story to that told of the English sentry who challenged a party returning to camp, and being told to go to a point some degrees south of Purgatory, replied, "Pass, Canadians."

Probably both these yarns are inventions, but even if they are true, they are no indications that the Australians and Canadians were lacking in discipline. On the contrary, it may be asserted with the utmost confidence that no troops who have distinguished themselves in this war have been undisciplined.

It is discipline that turns a crowd of men into an army, says the Mail and Empire. It was discipline that enabled the first British expeditionary force to fight that wonderful action in the retreat from Mons. After that fight a German remarked that the British fought like an army of non-commissioned officers, and no higher praise was ever given troops. It was because he would not send troops into action until they had been thoroughly disciplined that Kitchener kept his new and growing army drilling for a year in England, while the public was clamoring that it should be sent to France. It is the necessity of becoming familiar with the manual of drill that makes the training in Canada seem unduly long to many of the soldiers. It may be that not until they get under fire, when the life of one man depends upon the discipline of the man beside him, and the existence of one battalion depends upon the discipline of its neighbor, will some of the soldiers now training appreciate what discipline means.

A race riot happened in a southern town. The negroes gathered in one crowd and the whites in another. The whites fired their revolvers into the air and the negroes took to their heels. Next day a plantation owner said to one of his men:

"Sam, were you in that crowd that gathered last night?"

"Yassir."

"Did you run like the wind, Sam?"

"No, sir, I didn't. But I passed two others that was running like the wind."

No neutral country is more affected by the war than Holland. She maintains an army of something like 300,000 soldiers to meet any crisis which may arise.

The Reason for The Somme Offensive

Operations Have Been Carried on for the General Good of the Allied Cause

Critics are accustomed to hear themselves called pessimists when their shafts hit the mark. But they do harm when they run about, as many do now, asking what is the profit of our expensive achievements on the Somme, and why should we not save up our armies for the offensive of next year, or the year after, or Heaven knows when. The profit has been, let us repeat, that we have compelled neutrals to understand that we are going to win; that we have killed many Germans, which is the only known means of ending the war; that we have relieved Verdun, which was hard pressed; that we have thrown Germany everywhere upon the defensive; and that we have made an end of the shuttle-and-loom strategy of Falkenhayn, and have prevented the Germans from terminating the triumphs of our Russian allies. But this we had to do, and who among us would have accepted the mission of going to Paris last June, or to Rome, and of saying that we were sorry, but on the whole we preferred to wait until 1917, when all our men under the Service acts and our munitions from the factories had reached our armies in the field?

Naturally it would have suited us and Russia best to wait and to get on with our building, but in allied operations it is the general good which rules, and those who look to one sector alone are in the old rut and are false to the principles of the unity of fronts.—By the Military Correspondent of the London Times.

Plenty of Officers

Over Two Thousand Officers in Canada Who Cannot Secure Attachments

It is estimated there are upwards of 2,000 infantry lieutenants in the Dominion who have taken their certificates and passed the school but who cannot secure attachments.

In addition there are a number of officers of higher ranks in the same predicament, while every month there return to Canada many supernumeraries from England to swell the ranks of the unattached.

Owing to the fact that very few new regiments are being authorized at present the problem of dealing with these two full battalions of young officers is a somewhat curious one.

A short time ago 500 unattached subalterns were sent overseas from Canada to England at the request of the Canadian authorities there. These men were utilized to fill the vacancies caused through the wastage among lieutenants at the front which was comparatively heavy.

No doubt more will be wanted, but the stock of qualified unattached lieutenants continues to grow and promises to increase so far as the unattached men of higher ranks are concerned. It is possible that they will have to be content to take a lieutenant's rank if they desire to see active service.

Good Enlistment in New Zealand

Government Contradicts Statement That Voluntary System Has Failed

The Secretary for the Colonies desires to give publicity to a communication received from the Government of New Zealand drawing attention to an article in the London press, which implied that the voluntary system had failed in New Zealand and therefore it was necessary to introduce compulsion, and an unfavorable influence was drawn as to the supply of men from New Zealand. The New Zealand Government desires that the statements made should be contradicted. They point out that the voluntary system has not failed, but so as to be prepared for all eventualities before parliament meets next year, the New Zealand Government took the precaution of taking measures to maintain their obligations to the Imperial Government, but the powers of the bill have not so far been required. The minister adds that they have always avoided drawing comparisons between the efforts of New Zealand and those of other parts of the Empire, but have no reason to fear comparison with others in the matter of numbers dispatched under the voluntary system from New Zealand.

Actions Beyond Words

For some thousands of years at least the resources of language had been ahead of the possibilities of human action, but in this war, bringing out forces and sounding depths never imagined before, man's power of action, and, behind that, the play of his mind and soul, have wholly outstripped his capacity to utter. The conflict drags on and becomes more colossal, and is slow, and yet it is never for a moment monotonous. Its varieties are more astounding than its bulk. Habit tries to dull us to the chronic prodigy. We doubt whether many persons have yet pinched themselves when they are asked to realise that before the end of Armageddon all the nations engaged will have mustered from first to last more than forty million men in arms. The conception of space is, perhaps, easier, but even so it is difficult to conceive fighting areas stretching across lands and seas, mountains and plains, for thousands of miles.—London Observer.

"What do you think of the political situation?"

"Don't bother me just now," replied Senator Sorghum. "I've to get out and talk. This is no time to think."

Parson: Yes, on one occasion I married four couples in a quarter of an hour. Quick work, wasn't it?

Nautical Young Lady: Yes, rather, sixteen knots an hour!

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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(Continued.)

"I'll see, ma'am. Will you walk in?"

She followed the man into the house, through a small entrance-hall into a large and lofty inner one, panelled in dark oak, hung with rich curtains and with old oil paintings. There was a wide fireplace adapted to modern requirements at one end, and in this a bright fire was burning.

Sprawling on a handsome settee upholstered in green and gold was a tall man of thirty-five or so, with fair hair, long fair moustache, and red-rimmed blue eyes which he turned upon the girl with a bold stare.

Mabin was shown into a rather barely furnished small room which was apparently used as a waiting room for chance visitors, as there was a table with writing materials in the middle, and she was asked to write her name and business on a plain sheet of paper ruled for the purpose.

After a moment's hesitation, she wrote her name, "Mabin Wrest," and under the word "Business" put "Secretary's situation." With that the man went away, and she was left wondering whether the next thing would be the return of the messenger with the news that no secretary was wanted.

At the end of a few minutes, however, she heard a sort of shriek of affected laughter in a woman's voice, and then the voices of a man and a woman conversing in the hall through which she had come. Presently the woman's voice said, with a note of resignation: "Well, I've got to see one of these secretary people. I'll get rid of her as quickly as I can."

And then the door opened, and there entered a woman to whom she took an instinctive and strong dislike.

Yet there was nothing very forbidding about the appearance of the lady whom Mabin rightly guessed to be Lady Moorhampton. About 35 years of age, but looking younger by the aid of judicious art, she was tall and carried herself well. She was perhaps rather striking in appearance than handsome, her nose being rather too long, and her mouth loose-lipped and not good. But her bronze-colored hair was beautifully dressed, the loose indoor gown of pale grey cloth trimmed with otter and opening over a rose-colored petticoat of velvet trimmed with dead gold, was handsome and becoming; and Mabin confessed to herself that it was prejudice rather than anything more excusable which made her dislike the lady before she opened her mouth.

When Lady Moorhampton spoke, however, reason supported prejudice. No woman who was quite admirable, or quite lovable, would have addressed in such a supercilious tone another woman of whom she knew nothing.

In every look and tone she showed the arrogance of a woman of superior rank speaking to an inferior who must be made to feel her position.

"You have come about the post of secretary to Lord Moorhampton, I understand? Pray how did you hear it was vacant? Do you come from a registry office, or what?"

Mabin felt that the words and the tone bit into her self-respect, and for a moment the impulse possessed her to reply indignantly, and to say that she wished to see Lord Moorhampton.

Some instinct, however, warned her not to give up the quest on which she had come so quickly. So she bit her lip, kept—or appeared to keep — her temper; and answered with ostentatious meekness:

"I heard about a secretary being wanted quite by accident, and I have come from no office. If the post is filled, I must apologise for troubling you."

There was something dignified in the icy reserve of her tone, and in the manner in which she kept her eyes cast down even while she addressed this arrogant lady. Her demeanor brought about a change in Lady Moorhampton's manner, and she burst into a modified version of the high, shrieking laugh Mabin had heard in the hall.

The alternation of spasms of flightiness with spasms of insolence seemed to Mabin so ill-bred that she was surprised at the combination in a woman of the position of Lady Moorhampton.

"There's no need to apologise," she said, more good-humoredly. "But I have to see so many people. Lord Moorhampton is very—what shall I say?—very exacting, you know, and difficult to please. So that really I get tired of engaging people. It's the gout, I suppose, that makes him irritable. And this time it seemed so strange that you should come, for it was only yesterday that he told his present secretary, or rather made me tell her——it's I who have to do all these pleasant things!——that he should not want her after this week."

Mabin said nothing. She did not want to be engaged as secretary, so that Lord Moorhampton's ill temper did not really matter to her. But she wanted to see him, for she thought, in spite of what she had been told, that she might find it easier to approach him with the subject which had brought her to the house, than his alternately haughty and flippant-mannered wife.

Lady Moorhampton went on:

"Can you work a typewriter?"

"Yes."

"And write French?"

"Yes."

"And read aloud?"

"Oh, er—I think so. I've never tried much, but——"

Lady Moorhampton cut her short:

"Are you good-tempered?"

"I'm not quite sure," said Mabin, who felt that, if she were, she would soon lose that quality if she were to see much of her questioner.

"Because it's not of the slightest use for you to come here if you're not. He's frightfully trying, and well, perhaps I am, too, sometimes. And—Oh, are you fond of children?"

"Children!" echoed Mabin in surprise.

"Yes. Because I have a son, a little boy—he's only a year old, but of course he's a very important personage here."

"I should have thought a secretary ——" began Mabin.

Again Lady Moorhampton broke into a shrill laugh.

"Oh, you wouldn't have anything to do with my son, of course. He has a whole army of nurses to look after him. But I couldn't have anyone about me who was not fond of children, because I am — well, superstitious, perhaps you would call it. I believe in influences, and I want my son to have none but happy influences around him. Do you see?"

"I'm very fond of children," said Mabin in a low voices, wondering whether this would be a good opportunity to bring in the story of the boy in whom she was interested, and suddenly deciding, after another look into the face before her, that it would not.

"Are you? Then you may as well come and see Lord Moorhampton. He is in his study, writing by himself. He'll see you if you come with me. Come this way."

Before Mabin could make any objection, Lady Moorhampton had thrown open the door and was gliding across the floor of the hall, towards a curtained door, where she turned, and, assuming an attitude which, if affected, was graceful, waited for the girl to follow her.

The man who had been sprawling on the settee had changed his position, and was now standing with his back to the fire, with his hands behind his back and a cigar in his mouth.

"Hallo!" said he, addressing Lady Moorhampton, but with his eyes fixed on Mabin.

Lady Moorhampton laughed with a languishing look.

She seemed to imply that she was undergoing a very fatiguing ordeal in this personally conducted expedition across the hall; and Mabin, who walked on stolidly as if noticing nothing, made up her mind more decidedly than ever that this was the woman of all she had ever met the most antipathetic to her.

She followed her conductress behind the portiere and along a short passage lighted by a window at the extreme end.

"May I come in?" asked the lady, stopping in front of one of the doors and assuming a voice of artificial sweetness.

There was no answer, and she turned the handle and beckoned Mabin to follow her. The girl was struck by the atmosphere of luxury and ease which the apartment presented. Never before had she been in a library so handsome or so cosy-looking. The rich colors of the carpet, the harmonious tints of the heavy curtains, of the massive furniture, struck her with admiration. While the walls lined with filled bookcases, the fire burning brightly in a handsome hooded fireplace, the two hounds lying asleep on a tiger-skin on the hearth, all helped to give an air of comfort and charm to a room which, large as it was, gave every indication of being cosy, too.

The window was open, and Lady Moorhampton crossed the floor to look out. A stone terrace ran along the back of the house, and from it as Mabin could see there was a splendid prospect of hill and dale, stream and woodland.

"He must be in the grounds,' said Lady Moorhampton in a tone of resignation as she went out, leaving Mabin alone in the room.

The girl looked around her, and her attention was caught by a full length painting in oils above the hooded mantelpiece.

A cry broke from her lips, the blood rushed to her cheeks, and she gazed at the picture with eyes which instinctively filled with tears. The portrait was that of a boy of fifteen or sixteen standing beside a pony, and looking out from the canvas with blue eyes full of merriment and the joy of life.

Mabin gazed earnestly at the portrait, and only withdrew her eyes when Lady Moorhampton, with an affected shiver, re-entered the room, declaring that she did not know what had become of her husband.

"Is that his portrait when he was a boy?" asked Mabin with a fast-beating heart.

Keenly on the alert, she saw an abrupt change come over the lady's countenance at the question.

Lady Moorhampton glanced with a slight frown at the picture and answered in icy tones:

"That? Oh, no. That is not Lord Moorhampton. That is his son, Ciprian."

Mabin was silent, desperately interested, but perplexed and afraid to say more.

For she knew Ciprian, son of Lord Moorhampton, was the man with the fair beard.

(To Be Continued.)

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Boy Scout Notes

Duke of Connaught Speaks of Boy Scout Movement During a Farewell Visit to Toronto

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught inspected upwards of 2,000 Boy Scouts during his farewell visit to the Canadian National Exhibition, and in addressing them afterwards, spoke as follows:

"Scoutmasters and Scouts: I want to tell you how pleased I am on this last visit of mine to have the opportunity to be present on this occasion. This is a large gathering of Scouts, and you are to be congratulated for your performance. I have always taken a great interest in you and I am extremely proud of you. During the past five years in which I have been Chief Scout of this great Dominion and President of the Headquarters Council, I have followed your movements closely and I assure you it is with the deepest regret that I am leaving you. You have set a brilliant example in what you have done, and I can only say, Do your duty thoroughly and well."

One of the happy incidents of the occasion was the presentation of War Service badges to a large number of Scouts in recognition of services rendered a short time ago when, adopting the slogan "Every berry a bullet," they went into the fruit farms of Oakville district and took the places of regular berry pickers who had enlisted for overseas service.

The Forestry badge instituted by the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association in "Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada" takes the place of the Woodman's badge. The requirements for this badge have been carefully gone into by a committee of Canada's foremost forestry experts, led by Mr. Clyde Leavitt, of the Conservation Commission. Mr. Leavitt is, with the assistance of Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Etymologist, writing the text matter of the badge which will be embodied in the Canadian edition of "Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them."

One of the features of the tests is the provision made for the careful study of forest fires and ways and means of preventing them. The clause dealing with this phase of the test reads: Tell what are the effects of fires on soil, young forest growth and mature timber; principal causes of forest fires and how best to overcome them; give three general classes of forest fires and tell how to fight them.

There are certain days during childhood that one always remembers as milestones marking some events which leave a lasting impression. Tuesday, September 5th, will be long remembered by nine small boys who, as Wolf Cubs, the junior organization of the Boy Scouts' Association, received marked attention at the farewell rally from Canada's Chief Scout, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Too young to take part in the marching, these youngsters were yet accorded a place on the parade ground. The little fellows stood eagerly watching His Royal Highness's movements, little dreaming that the Chief Scout would see them at all. His Royal Highness finished a close inspection of the Scouts, and turning, went direct to the little fellows, inspected them all and then said: "You are as good as any of them; good luck to you." The Cub motto is "Do your best," and Toronto's Cubs may well be proud of their first inspection.

The Songbird Silenced

British Soldier's Letter Tells of a Tragedy of the Trench

The following little story of the trenches is contained in a letter from a British soldier in France:

"The Saxons used to have a chap with them named Paul, who had a lovely voice and used to sing all the latest songs. He was easily heard in our front trenches, and his songs were enjoyed by our fellows as well as the Germans.

"One day when things were quiet there was no singing and one of our men called out to the Germans, 'Tell Paul to sing.' Back came the answer, preceded by a string of guttural German curses: 'You chuted Paul yesterday.'"—Baltimore News.

Care of British Graves

The following is an extract from a letter received from a soldier at the front: "Considerable care is exercised in the registration and upkeep of the graves of British troops. I have seen many such cemeteries which are really beautiful, each little plot being marked with a wooden cross bearing details of the brave fellow lying beneath. The graves themselves are often covered with a mass of flowers, bordered with a fresh green grass edging."

"A word carelessly spoken may do great harm."

"That's right. You ought to see what one careless word from the umpire did to our ball team this afternoon."

"So you spent a quiet vacation on the farm?"

"I thought it would be, but dogs were barking, frogs croaking and the farmer's baby was teething."

Farming in the Yukon

Possibilities of Yukon as a Farming Country Just Beginning to Be Understood

There are possibilities in the development of farming in the Yukon and recently Dr. Thompson, the member for that district, has been pressing for the establishment of an experimental farm in the north. While it is not likely that action will be taken immediately since the present population does not warrant the expenditure, an official of the Department of Agriculture has visited the district the past summer, and a few tests may be started next year.

A matter of importance to the business interests of the Yukon is the high price of hay, which for the most part has to be imported from Washington and Idaho and sells at $75 to $80 a ton. In the winter as high as $140 a ton is paid for it and the average for the year round will probably run as high as $100 a ton. As there are many horses being worked in the country now it would mean a tremendous saving to the owners if hay could be produced locally. There is plenty of wild hay grown, but this is not the best of food for hard-worked animals, and in the winter all the Yukon horses are hard worked.

To assist the government in the agricultural experiments, one of the largest mining companies now operating in the country has placed ten acres at their disposal for experimental purposes. In addition to this, Mr. J. W. Boyle, the manager, who is an enthusiast in the matter, has arranged for the help necessary so that all the government will have to do is to supply the seed and the advice. The land will be broken this fall and in the spring the government will send in seed, and next year all kinds of forage plants, with special reference to hay, will be grown in order to see what the Yukon country will do.

Dr. Malte, the Dominion Agrostologist, who made the agricultural survey, says that wonderful vegetables are now grown in the Yukon and that as a matter of fact the country is growing nearly all the vegetables it uses. Celery, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, cauliflower, potatoes, and all the other well-known vegetables attain great size in the Yukon and are as palatable, if not more so, than the vegetables grown farther south. In the matter of potatoes considerable difficulty was experienced at first as they were very wet and soggy. After persevering for several years, however, using the Yukon seed, a fine potato was developed—just as good as those raised in British Columbia. There are now many vegetable farms in the Yukon in the vicinity of Dawson City and some big crops are produced. Dr. Malte saw potatoes on his trip there that he said should run to 350 and in some cases 400 bushels to the acre.

In the experiments that will be conducted next summer several new varieties of vegetables and small fruits will be tried out, as is now being done in the Peace River country.

There is hardly any grain grown in the Yukon, but there is some wheat, and on Aug. 17 Dr. Malte says that he saw wheat fully ripened which will surpass anything in the rest of the Dominion.

The difficulty that has to be contended with in the Yukon is the breaking of the ground. The frost is quite near the surface, and it takes several seasons of cultivation before the obstacles in this regard are overcome. Once this is accomplished, however, the crops are just as large, if not larger, and the quality as good as in any other portion of the Dominion.

Value of Fresh Air

Young human plants, like most growing things, need fresh air and sunshine. A recent English investigation gives eloquent figures that bear on that need. Near Liverpool is a model village called Port Sunlight, which a wise manufacturer built for his workmen. Nevertheless some of the workmen and their families still remain in Liverpool. The study had to do with the sons of the workmen of the two classes. The seven-year-old boys growing up in Port Sunlight are, on an average, 47 inches tall and weigh 50 pounds; those in Liverpool are 44.3 inches tall and weigh 43 pounds. The figures for the eleven-year-old boys in Port Sunlight are 57 inches and 79 pounds; for those in Liverpool, 51.8 inches and 59 pounds. The fourteen-year-old boys in Port Sunlight average 62 inches and 108 pounds; those in Liverpool, 56.2 inches and 75.8 pounds.—From the Youth's Companion.

Ancients Insured Crops

The rural Indians of Peru still believe in "paying the Incas," for fear that their crops will fail if the ancient observances are neglected. Burnt offerings of drugs and aromatic plants are still made, and small images are buried in the fields for the benefit of the crops and the herds. Such are the stone carvings, called mullo, or pidras de Charasani, that are still sold in the native market of La Paz, Bolivia.—National Geographic Magazine.

Full many a boss to power floats
Which winds up in a flivver
By promising a lot of votes
Which he cannot deliver.

Horses in the War

Sharing the Transport Work With the Motor

From time immemorial the horse has played its noble part in warfare. There is a reference to it in the Bible—in the Book of Job—and the first sculptured remains of a horse which the archaeologists have brought to light are those of an animal accoutred for war.

When a comprehensive history of this war comes to be written it will be found that the part in relation to remounts is not the least romantic.

The Live Stock Journal of London (Eng.) comments as follows on the situation:

"On the western front, it is true, the opportunities for work in the saddle have been few, comparatively, and on the extensive lines of communication the motor-mechanic has largely superseded the groom. Further east, too, where there are chances for swift raids, the heroic and self-sacrificing work of man and horse has not come into the limelight as the races of the fleeting armoured cars or the dashing exploits of aeroplanes. Shakespeare's cry, "O, for a horse with wings" has figuratively found an answer. None the less, the work of the remount depots has excelled in importance and exceeded in volume that of any previous war.

"Germany all along has been spectacular with the ingenuities of warfare, and when the work of the Uhlans tried to screen the dash through Belgium, and sensational stories gained currency of the pre-war activity in our midst of the enemy's horse-buying agents, it was thought by many that our remount department had been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. When the veil of secrecy with which the censor has shrouded all the ramifications of the war is lifted the nation will find in this, as in other directions, that John Bull, though apparently nodding pleasantly in the land of dreams, had one eye open, and his brain was alert and planning. The machinations of the enemy's agents served to give a stimulus, perhaps sometimes needed, to horse breeding in our rural districts, and when, on the eve of war, gambles were made abroad in cargoes of horses there were many chuckles in this country at the way in which the vigilance of our navy resulted in unexpected acquisitions to our equine stocks.

"In dwelling on remount work in Britain, it would be idle to look to the main British front for tangible results of the manifold labors or the heavy expenditure. Attention must be directed to all the theatres of war, and interest centred in the distances and the nature of the country which separated the advancing or defending forces from their bases. They are not all native-born horses which have carried the men, the food and the interminable paraphernalia of war into the war zone. Even if there were not many mounted units with the divisions concerned, horses, mules or donkeys have been and are wanted for paths which the motor transport cannot follow, and though pictures are published of tractors with heavy guns there are other guns which teams of horses are needed to bring into action."

Cheap Military Titles

When is this silly business of presenting unmilitary men with military titles going to cease? Scarcely a day goes by but we are regaled with a new list from Ottawa. Once upon a time we laughed at the host of Southern Majors and Colonels. We can afford to do so no longer, and it may be said that for the most part the southerner earned his title in the field. We have about got to the point when to be a plain "Mr." will be a distinction in Canada. Briefless barristers, rich and retired country gentlemen, heads of manufacturing plants, retail merchants, retiring and retired financiers have by the score, nay by the hundreds, been plastered with military honors, to which they have not the remotest right or title.

The rank injustice to real soldiers is surely apparent. Is the Major or Colonel who comes back battle-scarred from the bloody fields of Flanders to salute as his superior the Brigadier or Major-General who never got nearer a real war than the armories?—Toronto Saturday Night.

Land Values

Will ten or twenty years see land values come to rest? No man can tell. All depends on how far the neighborhood has already gone; how far it may further be developed. But the farmer buying land should have in mind the fact that he must justify his judgment by the profits made on the investment through farming rather than the gain realized on the rise of land values. When we get to looking at farming from this standpoint, excluding speculation from our minds, it becomes clear that the mere size of the farm becomes secondary to the production and net annual income. The size also depends upon the kind of farming followed, and upon our success in solving the labor problem. Where one can get labor he is going to operate as big a farm as his business ability will allow. This holds true whether a grain, live stock or dairy farm be under consideration.—Farm Stock and Home.

Russians In Franc

Glimpses of Picturesque Continge That Came by Sea to Western Front

H. Warner Allen, representative the British press with the Fre army, writes as follows:

These Russian soldiers came France by sea; but their way ho lies through Germany. "I told men," said Colonel Notchvolod commanding the First Regiment, ter our interminable voyage, tha was possible to bring troops such enormous distance to fight, but for nothing in the world would I c sent to their being taken back sea. We are going to fight our back to Russia by land, at the b onet's point. . . . The men w delighted at the idea, because, me, they hate the sea."

At first glance the Camp de Ma may differ not at all from any ord ary camp—commodious wooden h ranged in orderly lines, muddy o spaces, and all the bustle of ca life. But then the eye falls on regimental colors, carefully rolled sheathed to protect them from rain, standing in the centre of huts allotted to the regiment, wit grey uniformed sentinel standing side them motionless as a statue.

"Good day, sentinel," says colonel as he passes. In stentor tones the sentinel replies, at salute: "At your service, your cellency; all is well." Nothing more typical of the Russian sp than the relations between offic and men. They are patriarchal, rather paternal, in their simplici Wherever the colonel goes he ca out his greeting, and the men re in hearty unison. A private may 50 or 60 yards away, and the sa formality takes place. When the m are grouped together, whether th be 10, 20, or the whole regiment, th reply to the colonel's salutation shouted out, as by one man, with vigorous sincerity that tells both devotion and discipline.

The Russian soldier's uniform practical, simple, and admirat adapted for modern war. The m one and all are well built and a mirably drilled and disciplined. Th come from all parts of Russia. Eve regiment has its chorus of singer These are men who, in their nati towns and villages have made name for themselves by their voice and they sing with a degree of na ural feeling and expression, as w as with a perfection of technique th would put to shame the trained choi of less musical countries. At mas where the Russian singing is best be appreciated, the ikons, the sacre images of the regiment, some which were very ancient, were set a little hut with only three sides, an before them burned countless tape that smoked and guttered in th wind. The hut was painted in brigh colors with the naive designs of Russian isba. In the open, facing th ikons, was massed the whole reg ment, bareheaded. Under the roof o the little chapel, at the head of hi men, stood the colonel, and around him his officers. The priest, the regi mental chaplain, was a striking figur in his robes of white silk, and wit his long hair and flowing beard. H had been through the whole cam paign in Russia, and wears about hi neck a golden cross, a decoration that had been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia.

The Farm Home

In the country and everywhere inefficiency is due to a lack of the right kind of education and to a wanton waste of health and strength. Magnificent types of women have been developed under the opportunities of the open country. The administration of a home in the country demands and develops the whole powers of a highly endowed person. The existence of the race, the health and education of the child, the ideals of young men and women are in turn entrusted to the keeping of whoever makes a home. The use and apportionment of a scanty income in order that the intellectual and social natures may expand presents a problem as brain-racking almost as financing a world war. An alert interest in community matters like the school and the church broadens sympathies and enlarges usefulness.—Breeders' Gazette.

Physical Culture in Prison

A group of 30 prisoners at Sing Sing have been trained by the physical department of the West Side Y.M.C.A. of New York to act as teachers of physical culture to their fellow convicts. Great benefit is expected from this work, says The Outlook, for men who have abundant physical exercise of a wholesome kind are far less likely to become vicious, sullen or desperate than if they are required to sit inactive in their cells.

"You can't unscramble an egg," remarked the sententious person.

"I don't wish to," replied the practical citizen. "I'm perfectly content if I can afford the egg, regardless of how it's cooked."

When may a man be said to be thoroughly sewn up?

When he has pins and needles in his foot and a stitch in his side.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

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

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. 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. BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC 3ED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG.

THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. BY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF

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

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

"The pen is mightier than the sword!" remarked the earnest citizen.

"That used to be the case," replied Mr. Chuggins, as he wiped his hands on his hip pockets; "but what counts now is a monkey-wrench or a pair of pliers."

"How do you manage to miss your way so often when you go touring?"

"That's easily explained," replied Mr. Chuggins. "It's due to the kind of a car I bought. They give you a joke book with it instead of a road map."

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.

DOMINION

ASK YOUR DEALER

Marketing of Grain

Over Three Thousand Elevators in Western Canada, with a Total Capacity of 151,738,000 Bus.

Most of the grain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' co-operative organizations, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points are a number of large terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, one of which is a Dominion Government elevator, and Government terminal elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss either through dishonesty, unfairness or financial embarrassment of the dealer. There are few stations in Western Canada at which there are not one or more elevators. There are altogether 3,037 elevators in Western Canada, with a total capacity of 151,738,000 bushels.

The farmer may deliver his wheat to the elevator and receive cash for it, or, if he thinks the market likely to rise, he may store his wheat in the elevator and secure a storage ticket showing that he is entitled to a stated number of bushels of wheat of a certain grade. This enables him to sell his wheat when the market is most favorable. Or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

Him: I don't know how to tell you I love you.

Her: Don't worry about that—I'll take it as it comes. What you want to get nervous about is how to tell papa about it.

Lomax: Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?

Snooks: Of course! Did you think it would go through?

Woman Novelist Tells of the War

Mrs. Atherton Returns After Four Months' Tour of French Front

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, novelist, is back in New York after a four months' tour of the French front, where she got as far as Nancy and was really under fire, although not in the actually dangerous zone. By courtesy of the French government she was given a military automobile in which to make her inspection. She is convinced that the war will end in favor of the Allies by May or June, and said that Russia is expected to go straight through to Berlin, where terms will be dictated to the German Emperor and where England and France will not influence the severity of these terms.

"The devastation of the country is complete." Mrs. Atherton said, "and partly unnecessary, for the Germans partly destroyed villages that they had passed through when they were advancing and tore to pieces and burned the remnants when they were forced back by the drive of the Allies on the west front.

"The atrocities of the Germans cannot be told. They cannot be whispered. They cannot be photographed. For they are beyond the power of any of these to describe.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

Inexhaustible Reserves

German Expert Says Russia Can Continue War For Ever

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, in a long article written by a military expert, admits that the hope of a breakdown of Russia for lack of reserves will never be realized. The writer concludes that the Czar has human material enough to continue the war almost for ever.

"At the beginning of the war Russia had 172,000,000 inhabitants," the expert says. "This means the population of the Russian Empire was almost three times as large as that of Germany. The annual increase in Russia amounts to more than two million souls, against 900,000 in Germany. Under these conditions the Czar has more than one million new soldiers at his disposal every year, while the recruits in Germany only number 450,000 at best.

"With the enormous birth rate of 47 per thousand inhabitants, Russia is able to keep her army at its present strength for an unlimited time even if more than a million soldiers should be killed, totally disabled, or captured in a year. For Germany the loss of a million men per year means a serious weakening of the army, because only 450,000 men can be replaced.

"The exhaustion of the man power of Russia is out of the question, but the breakdown of the colossus will surely come as soon as England and France are no longer able to furnish the enormous sums of money needed by the Czar."

THE TIME HAS COME

when people cannot afford to accept anything but the very best for their money. Zam-Buk has been proved by thousands to be the best ointment obtainable for skin ailments and injuries, because it cures when other treatments fail, and because its cures are permanent. You take no chances when you buy Zam-Buk.

Only the really good things are imitated! Proof of Zam-Buk's superiority is provided by the great number of imitations and substitutes which have been put on the market. Don't be deceived, however, by anything represented as "just as good." There is nothing "just as good" as Zam-Buk. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for $1.25, or direct from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.

ZAM-BUK

Naval Supremacy

Great Britain is Taking No Chances on the Naval Question

At the first burst of the war, seemingly by some providential accident, Great Britain had the bulk of her fighting ships at the one critical spot, and the whole German naval force was instantly paralyzed, as far as immediate use was concerned. From that time on has continued a far greater shipbuilding contest than the wildest imagination could forecast, and in this contest England is hopelessly in the lead with practically every necessary condition in her favor. She has many times more men and money, far better facilities, and complete freedom of trade with the entire world for materials. She is building whole squadrons and small fleets of war vessels of various types. Within one week from the date of the Jutland fight she could have launched just twice the number of destroyers that she lost in that fight. Many more are on the ways and she is daily launching new boats of various classes.

Many of the boats now nearing completion are far superior to any vessel now afloat. A single battle cruiser, about completed is larger and far more powerful than the largest and most powerful super-Dreadnought afloat and speedier than the fastest cruiser.

But there is at least one class of "mystery" ships about which no one except the very inner circles knows anything definite. These are completely enclosed within high walls inside of the enormous naval yards. It is rumored that they are a totally new type of battleship, entirely outclassing the greatest super-dreadnoughts, armed with 20-inch guns capable of shooting projectiles of three-ton weight to a distance of 35 miles—death-dealing machines of unimaginable magnitude. England is taking no chances on the naval question.

Avoid Harsh Pills!

Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Her Dad: So you want to marry my daughter? I like your nerve!

Suitor: Well, sir, you ought to. I spent a whole lot of time working it up.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

An Essay on Men

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."

"Some of the greatest problems of life are yet struggling for solution."

"Yes, but don't worry. Graduation day essays are on the way. They'll settle 'em."

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Market Report

Contributed by Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg

A careful study of conditions would lead one to believe that the present high levels do not exaggerate the facts governing the crop situation. Statistics on the Canadian crop estimate the production of wheat in this country at one hundred and sixty-seven million bushels, or practically one-half of last year's crop.

We must remember, however, that this is very close to the average production. Then we have the American crop, which is estimated at approximately six hundred million bushels, which is the lowest average for a number of years.

Both crops are going to be made up of a goodly quantity of very low grade wheat. In fact, the early shipments from Manitoba points have showed a very heavy run of feed wheat. This condition is also true in the Minneapolis market. Reports from that centre coincide with the statements of millers here on the low average of flour production of these low grades.

The result is that the milling enterprises will have to buy up the good wheat, that will mix with these low grades and standardize the flour. This accounts for the present widespread buying by the millers, which would naturally make the cash situation very strong. This is evidenced by the premiums that are being paid for the top grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Market conditions for the past week in Winnipeg have been of a very narrow trading proposition. Speculation is limited, and with this feature out of the market it has forced those who want the actual wheat to advance prices each and every time they try to increase their holdings. Their offerings due to the narrow market appear as a burden, the net result has been a very nervous market with wild fluctuations.

The war situation continues to be a big factor, and there does not appear to be any doubt but what successes of the Allies in the Balkans will have a depresing effect. However, it remains to be seen (should the Allies meet with these successes we wish for) whether Russia's crop will be dumped on to the market as rapidly as anticipated.

The general opinion among the trade is that while we might see a great deal higher price for wheat, still those that own it should take advantage of present levels to market their holdings.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When charged with being drunk and disorderly, and asked what he had to say for himself, the prisoner gazed pensively at the magistrate, smoothed down a remnant of grey hair, and said:

"Your Honor, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. I'm not as debased as Swift, as profligate as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as debauched as—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Ten days! And officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They are as bad a lot as he is!"

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.

Lauds British Airmen

Frenchman Says Even the Germans Admit Enemy Superiority

This was how a French officer, just back from the Somme, described the British flying champion in the course of an interview with an English newspaper man. In admiring words he related how the British have wrested the mastery of the air from German fliers: "Your brave aviators," he said, "have come into their own at last, and France today salutes them as the lords of the air.

"Even the German fliers who have been captured by us have had the chivalry to admit that the British airmen have accomplished some noteworthy performances. Not only have your intrepid aviators flown far over the German defences and defied the anti-aircraft guns, but single-handed they have fought and beaten off as many as three and four Fokkers at a time.

"The German fliers, who months ago looked with contempt on your airmen, respect and admire them as the result of bitter experience. That great young British aviator who sent Captain Immelmann to his death has become a terror to the Boche. You ought to have him on all your picture postcards. Like all your men he is a real hero, and France is proud and gratified for their invaluable co-operation."

Find Lost War Papers

One of the curious requirements growing out of the rush of war work is the need of a staff of "searchers" at the War Office to look up lost documents. The "searchers" make their rounds early every morning. Very often in the pressure of many kinds of work, an important war record will get laid aside or covered up on some desk, and it is the business of the "searchers" to ferret out every lost record and get it back again in the regular channels.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Better—

than any other cocoa on the market—and better because only the finest and most expensive products are used in the manufacture of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

Tommy Atkins

The name Tommy Atkins, which is universally applied to the British soldier, originated at the time of the Indian Mutiny. When the rebellion broke out in Lucknow all the Europeans fled to the Residency. On their way they came across a private of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was on sentry duty at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he refused to leave his post and was killed. His name happened to be Tommy Atkins and whenever a deed of exceptional daring was performed during the Mutiny the doer was said to be a "regular Tommy Atkins." Since then the expression has been used in a more general sense, and now applies to all the British soldiers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

What He Thought

A new railroad through Louisiana strikes some of the towns about a mile from the business centre, so it is necessary to run a bus line. A salesman stopping in one of the towns asked the old darky bus driver about it:

"Say, Uncle, why have they got the depot away down here?"

After a moment's hesitation the old darky replied: "Ah dunno, boss, unless dey wanted to git it on de railroad."

Criminal Folly to Keep up Zepp Raids

It appears that the Zeppelin which was brought down in England on the occasion of the latest raid was not struck by shots from the ground, but was wrecked by an aviator attacking from above. The young man has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his feat, and it certainly is one of the great events of the war. This is the second time an English aviator has destroyed a Zeppelin in this manner. It is likely to revive faith in the ability of aeroplanes to develop an adequate defense against Zeppelins.

A few such experiences as that will tend to discourage Zeppelin raids. The British has evidence that a second Zeppelin was damaged, at least, if it did not go down in the sea. The fate of the crew when a Zeppelin falls is so terrible and the loss, both human and material, is so serious, that it would be criminal folly to keep risking these craft in mere attempts to terrify and break the spirit of a civilian population.—From the Buffalo Express.

"What are you playing, daughter?"

"Something from Boroffsky, father."

"His health must have been poor."

"No, indeed. His health was excellent, and he lived to be ninety years old."

"Then there was no excuse for his writing that kind of music."

Instant Relief for

LIVER TROUBLE

Dizziness

Constipation

Flatulence

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

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., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-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

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Nov. 16, 1916.

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. Haywood of Vernon has been spending a few days in the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Salvage of the Tungsten mine were in town on Monday.

Several cars of potatoes left here on Saturday for Uncle Sam's domain.

Colds, colds, everybody here has a cold on account of the sudden change in the weather.

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

Mr. Bailey was in town for a few days last woek checking up the books of the Great Northern station.

Mr. J. R. Brown, Indian agent at Summerland, was in town on business on Thursday of last week.

Preparations are being made for the Christmas tree entertainment by the children of the Sunday school.

The Great Northern has a work train here making repairs between the Boundary and and Princeton.

Mr. F. B. Gibson and daughter Miss Kathleen left this week for the coast where they will visit for a few days.

Mr. Shaw, who had charge of the Great Northern station for a few days last week, left for Spokane on Saturday.

Messrs. Homer Wells and Condon of Princeton motored to town on Friday, returning to Princeton on Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Daly left on Saturday for Oroville to meet his wife and daughter who have been on a visit to Seattle.

Mr. Clifton of Grand Forks has accepted a position here as agent for the Great Northern and went on duty last Tuesday.

Mr. Turner, road superintendent, was in town Sunday on his way from Hedley where he had been on business for a few days

Mr. Kerr of Portland, Ore., arrived in town on Saturday and will take Mr. Fisher's place in the Bank of Commerce here as teller.

Mr. P. Bromley of the Richter estate lower ranch was in town for a few days last week, visiting his son Joe who is attending school here.

Mrs. Pickard, after spending a month here with her old school friend Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, left for her home in Vancouver on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Fisher, teller of the Bank of Commerce, left on Tuesday for Greenwood, where he has been transferred. Many regret to see Mr. Fisher leave, as he has made a number of warm friends among us.

The many friends here of Pte. B. A. Shubert learned with regret that he had been killed in action in France. The whole community extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved parents at Tulameen.

A general meeting will be held at the usual place on Wednesday evening, November 22, to make arrangements and appoint officers for taking care of the rink during the winter. Everybody is requested to be present.

Those who attended the bazaar from Cawston and Similkameen were Mesdames Taylor, Shendan, Wright, Newton, the Misses Sewell, Wood and Meassette, Messrs. Newton, Wright, Cawston and Benton, and Master Jimmy Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Brostedt visited for a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Taylor of Cawston. Mr. Brostedt is district freight and passenger agent for the Canadian Northern in Vancouver and has interests here in the Similkameen Fruit Land Co. It is his intention next spring to build and make extensive improvements on the fifteen acres he has at Cawston.

The Similkameen Women's Institute held their annual bazaar here on Friday evening, November 10th. The hall was beautifully decorated in the Institute colors—gold, white and green—by the committee. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Quant. The different booths were very pretty and were soon cleaned of the many useful articles which were provided by the members. The home cooking table was very pretty and was in charge of Mrs. W. M. Frith, as was also the fancy work booth which was in charge of Mrs. D. J. Innis. Mrs. R. C. Clarke had charge of the useful articles; Mrs. Carle the baby booth, and Misses Daly and Gibson were kept busy dealing out candy and soon had it all disposed of. Mrs J. W. Armstrong was surrounded by children and a few of the grownups as well with her fish pond. After the booths were all cleared away, refreshments were served by Mesdames Taylor, E. Christie, Geo. Christie, and Harrison, who had the supper in charge. The hall was then cleared for dancing which was kept up until 2 o'clock. The sum of $120 was made which will be used for patriotic purposes, of which a statement will be given after the next meeting.

The Welsh Singers in the opera house Thursday—next, 16th inst.

Advertisers Make Good.

Frequently reference has been made to the number of weekly newspapers that have been engulfed by the hard times wave within the past two months. It is therefore a pleasure to refer to some of the papers that are showing marked signs of prosperity. One in this class is the Trail News. This paper has the unique distinction of being published in a town where every merchant considers it his duty to advertise in the local paper. As a result the Trail News is in a position to render substantial service to the citizens of Trail, which, by the way, is growing very rapidly and is regarded as the most prosperous town of its size in Canada. Thus it becomes possible for the merchants of Trail and the publisher of the News to co-operate to the general advantage of all. Would it were the same in other places in British Columbia that might be mentioned without violation of confidence. Ladysmith Chronicle.

Yea, and verily!

No one can legally receipt for subscriptions to The Hedley Gazette but Jas. W. Grier.

Intense heat-resisting power is the feature of the almost imperishable fire-box linings of our own McClary semi-steel fire-box made in eight pieces—can't warp.

McClary's Kootenay Range

The man who designed the Kootenay knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

Sold by Hedley Trading Co., Ltd.

Toys, Toys, Toys!

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HEDLEY

Opera House

One Night Only

Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1916

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The Royal Gwent Welsh Singers

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WINNERS OF THE HIGHEST HONORS

At the National Eisteddfod in Wales.

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

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

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

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

DR. J. L. MASTERS
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.
Oroville, Wash

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PATENTS
60 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Opera House, Royal Gwent Welsh Singers, 16th inst.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

(Section 24.)

In the matter of an application for duplicate Certificate of Title No. 10261a issued to Henry Alexander Whillans, covering Lot Three (3), Block Seven (7), Ready Cash Addition (Map 124); Lot Seven (7), Block Two (2); Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block Six (6), Eastern Addition (Map 137) Hedley City (less parcels since transferred).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title covering the above lands (less parcels since transferred) to Henry Alexander Whillans unless in the meantime I shall receive valid objections thereto in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Kamloops, B. C., this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1916.

C. H. DUNBAR,
District Registrar.

Date of first publication, Nov. 2, 1916

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Alexandra Hotel, situate in Okanagan Falls, in the Province of British Columbia.

ARNOTT & HINE.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the premises known as the Golden Gate Hotel, situate at Fairview in the Province of British Columbia.

F. MUNRO.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1916.

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