

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII NUMBER 46

HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916

\$2.00, IN ADVANCE

JAS. CLARKE

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

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A good stock of Horses and Bigs on Hand. Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
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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 the Fraternal Hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

G. H. SPROULE, S. E. HAMILTON, Secretary

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 174 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

W. LONSDALE, W. M. H. E. HANSON, Secy.

R. P. BROWN

British Columbia Land Surveyor

Tel. No. 57 P. O. DRAWER 160

PENTICTON, B. C.

P. W. GREGORY

CIVIL ENGINEER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR

Star Building Princeton

WALTER CLAXTON, C. E. HASKINR

GLAYTON & HASKINS

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MONEY TO LOAN

PENTICTON, B. C.

Hedley Opera House

H. I. JONES, Manager

A large, commodious hall for dances or other entertainment.

Grand Union Hotel

HEDLEY, British Columbia

Rates—\$1.50 a Day and Up

First-Class Accommodation.

Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars

A. WINKLER, Proprietor.

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET

All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Fresh Fish on sale every Thursday.

R. J. EDMOND, Prop.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

HEDLEY, B. C.

Bar and Table the Best. Rates Moderate

First Class Accommodation

JOHN JACKSON, Proprietor

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Miss Sewell of Similkameen was in town on Saturday.

Miss Wood of Cawston was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Clark returned home from Salmon Arm last week.

Mr. W. E. Forsythe of Vancouver was in town Monday.

Mr. F. W. Coleman returned home from the coast on Saturday.

Mrs. Ring of Cawston was a visitor to Keremeos on Saturday.

Mrs. E. M. Daly and son, Maurice, motored to Hedley on Friday.

Messrs. G. P. Jones and H. D. Barnes of Hedley were in town Monday.

It has been reported that there is splendid skating at Cawston.

The Literary Society of Cawston held their first meeting on Friday evening.

Dr. Elliot of Hedley, school health inspector, visited the school here last week.

Mr. Wagner of Hedley was in town a few days this week soliciting orders for clothes.

Mrs. J. A. Brown arrived home on Tuesday's train after spending a few days in Vancouver.

Mrs. D. J. Innis, after being confined to her bed all last week, is able to be around again.

Mr. Green of Penticton passed through town on Friday with a load of travelers for Princeton.

Mr. A. S. Long of Leamish, Wash., motored through town last week on his way to Princeton.

Mr. G. G. Keeler motored to Princeton on Thursday with passengers, returning on Friday evening.

Mr. D. C. Walmsley of Condonally, Wash., and party of friends motored through town on Monday.

Misses Peggy Ramsay and Eve Gibson visited with Miss Flo Daly of the Willows on Saturday evening.

Messrs. Laughmond and Connors were in town Saturday on their way to Greenwood from Copper Mountain.

Mr. F. B. Gibson returned from the coast on Tuesday's train. His daughter will remain a month in Vancouver with relatives.

The Misses Richter entertained a few friends on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Evans of Oroville.

Mrs. Thos. Daly and daughter are expected home the latter part of this week, after spending a month at Seattle and Okonogan, Wash.

The children with their teachers are working very hard preparing for a Christmas Tree entertainment which will be held in the near future. Further particulars later.

Mr. H. Tweddle of Keremeos Center delivered his first carload of coal for the season last week, and a large number of people must have patience until the next one comes, as there were so many orders.

Don't forget the bazaar and concert that is to be held in the town hall under the auspices of the guild of St. John's church on Saturday, December 2nd. Bazaar at 3 p. m. and concert in the evening by Lieut. Peate of Edmonton and other returned soldiers.

At the meeting held last week for the skating rink the following officers were elected:

President—W. M. Frith.

Vice-President—G. G. Keeler.

Secretary—E. F. Corbett.

Committee—E. Lee, H. Ver-

ral, Rev. E. Stanton, and T. Prescott.

The rates for the season are: Family ticket, \$3; man and wife \$2; ladies and children, \$1 each; evening's skating, those without tickets, 25 cents each.

Important Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Keremeos, Cawston, Olalla and Similkameen will be held in the Keremeos town hall on Friday evening, December 8th at 8 o'clock. Consolidation of the schools in these four districts will be the question under discussion. Among others, a representative from the department of education will speak.

A report will be presented from Summerland, B. C., where a consolidated school plan is in operation.

Discussion is invited.

All ratepayers and citizens are urgently requested to be present.

Refreshments will be served by the Women's Institute.

The New Legislature.

A. Campbell-Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, who was returning officer at the general elections, has issued the following list of members of the new house:

Alberni—Harlan Carey Brewster.

Atlin—Frank Harry Mobley.

Cariboo—John Mackay Yors-ton.

Chilliwack—Edward Dodsley Barrow.

Columbia—John A. Buckham.

Comox—Hugh Stewart.

Cowichan—William Henry Hayward.

Cranbrook—James Horace King.

Delta—Francis James Anderson Mackenzie.

Dewdney—John Oliver.

Esquimalt—Arthur William McCurdy.

Fernie—Alexander Ingram Fisher.

Fort George—William Rod-erick Ross.

Grand Forks—James Edwin Wallace Thompson.

Greenwood—John Duncan Maclean.

The Islands—Malcolm Bruce Jackson.

Kamloops—Frederick William Anderson.

Kaslo—John Keen.

Lillooet—Archibald McDonald.

Nanaimo—William Sloan.

Nelson—William Oliver Rose.

Newcastle—Parker Williams.

New Westminster—David Whiteside.

North Okanagan—Kenneth Cattinach Macdonald.

North Vancouver—George Samuel Hanes.

Omineca—Alexander Malcolm Manson.

Prince Rupert—Thomas Duf-ferin Pattullo.

Revelstoke—William Henry Sutherland.

Richmond—Gerald Grattan McGeer.

Rossland—William David Wilson.

Saanich—Frederick Arthur Pauline.

Similkameen—Lytton Wilnot Shatford.

Sloean—Charles Franklyn Nelson.

South Okanagan—James Wil-liam Jones.

South Vancouver—John Wal-ter Weart.

Trail—James Hargreaves Schofield.

Vancouver City—Malcolm Archibald Macdonald, Ralph Smith, John William McIntosh, John Wallace Dobeque Farris,

William John Bowser, John Sedgwick Cooper.

Victoria City—Harlan Carey Brewster, George Bell, John Hart, Henry Charles Hall.

Yale—Joseph Walter.

Hold Your Poultry.

Agricultural department ad-vice:

Judging from the unprece-dented heavy deliveries of poultry on the central eastern mar-kets so early in the season, it would appear that farmers and producers generally are not only depleting their stocks unwar-rantly but also rushing them to the market in an unfinished condition. As a result, the cur-rent price of chickens is below normal value at the present time, in comparison with the prices of other meats. This is directly due to the overloading of the market.

With the brisk inquiry for Canadian poultry from Great Britain, it is expected by ex-ports that the demand for well-finished, good quality stock will be very keen during the coming winter. Besides, there will be a good demand for home consumption. The price for well-finished birds continues firm, but with so much poor stock arriving, wholly unsuit-ed for either storage or export, many buyers have recently re-duced their quotations for all low grades.

The presence of pullets and young fowl has also been noted in many shipments. This is most unfortunate, considering the price of eggs. The very firm prospect for the profitable marketing of all poultry pro-ducts points to the necessity of conserving in every possible way all suitable laying and breeding stock. Unless this is done, there will be little poultry left in a short time on the farms in the central eastern portion of the country. Even though feed is scarce and high, it would pay farmers well to finish the birds before offering them for sale and spread their deliveries over a longer period.

Current receipts to date have consisted mainly of live poultry. The season is now sufficiently advanced, however, to warrant more liberal shipments of dressed poultry. In light of the fact that there will be a con-siderable movement of Cana-dian poultry to Great Britain, it is of the utmost importance that all poultry killed on the farms, in addition to being well finished, be properly killed and dressed. The British market, in fact all large markets prefer poultry bled in the month and dry picked. While killing by dislocation may be preferred by some, the presence of blood in the neck and the resultant dis-coloration make it unsuitable for storage or export purposes.

Proper and complete bleeding is most essential. Sometimes the arteries of the neck are not completely severed and the bird fails to bleed properly, with the result that the carcass takes on a reddish appearance. With proper attention to details, a useful reputation for Canadian poultry may be established on the British market this year. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that all poultry marketed be well-finished, well bled and dressed and packed in the most attractive manner possible.

Silver, 73c.; copper 34c.

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

Many a good man has been classed as questionable because he didn't have the nerve to live up to his convictions.—Ex.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

The G. N. flyer is still ignoring the time table.

A couple of inches of snow fell last night.

Three weeks to Christmas. Do your advertising now.

Victor Zacherson returned Tuesday after a month's visit at the coast.

A public school entertainment will be given before the Christ-mas holidays.

W. A. McLean has completed the season's work on the wagon road up Ashnola creek.

J. H. Wagner returned this morning after a week's business trip through Keremeos valley.

There was a very slim turn-out to the rink meeting Thurs-day evening, so no action was taken.

The finals of the golf tourna-ment will be played this week between P. Murray and Wm. Martin.

J. Beale has been making ad-ditions to and generally im-proving the appearance of his residence.

The local bank teller says he is willing to exceed the speed limit in manufacturing money orders on mail or any other days.

It is reported that Jim Rior-dan of Princeton has bonded his group of claims, situated about four miles from the Nickel Plate mine.

A meeting of the Hedley Board of Trade will be held in the band room tomorrow even-ing, Friday, December 1, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of im-portance will be discussed.

This has not been a newswy week. In fact, nothing of im-portance happened except a dog fight in which Toby was the principal actor, assisted by three bull terriers, two cockers, several collies, yaller dogs, the two Sandys and Moses.

Latest reports from the coast say H. C. Brewster is still man-ufacturing a cabinet that will keep the insects out. It is be-lieved that the timber is now pretty well culled and before Christmas the cabinet will be ready for public inspection.

Some of the business houses have already commenced de-corating their windows for the Christmas trade. The Hedley Trading company have a very pretty window in the ladies' goods department and toys in the hardware department. T. H. Rotherham devotes one win-dow in his store to children's novelties. The colored electric lights add greatly to the at-tractiveness of the window at night.

The publishers of Southeast-ern B. C. and the Okanagan met in solemn, or possibly hil-arious, conclave in Penticton Thursday and Friday of last week and "whereased" and "re-solved," principally on bankers, banks and banking. We are fully in accord with the prem-ises laid down and the more or less logical conclusion arrived at. Still a "banker is a banker only." He can no more run without a ledger than a railway train can without rails. When he goes off the track there is a general splintering and smash, so it is better that he should keep on the rails. He isn't built for cross country runs, or the business undulations of the West. A 5-cent dollar loaned at 10 cents, or 200 per cent., a year is a chartered bank's limit in recklessness. They don't ad-vertise except through an

agency, and it is presumed that some of the high officials of the bank go fifty-fifty on the com-mission with the advertising agency. Resolutions are nice glovey things. So long as news-papers accept bank advertising from an agency they will be under the thumb of the bank for the agency alone is respon-sible for the continuance of the ad. If the paper deals directly with the bank, the local man-ager is directly responsible for reprisals in regard to the policy of the paper. Personally, we have no trouble with banks or bankers, because we treat them as purely business institutions, and no favors but 100-cent dol-lars asked on either side of the wicket.

Not Enough Food.

The following is an extract from Bert Schubert's last letter home before his death in the trenches, and appeared in the issue of the Vernon News of the 23rd inst.

"Fritz is taking a beating here, but the cost in life to us is terrible. So far I am feeling very well but I am hungry. I did not want to ask you to send me anything to eat because I thought the grub would get better after we got settled here in France, but it is getting worse all the time. I do not want fancy things but just plain food which we have never had enough of at any time since we came to France."

Comment is unnecessary. "I am hungry" from one who died in the trenches a few days later should be sufficient. Canadians didn't expect to be starved when they volunteered for ac-tive service.

Recruiting Officers Coming

Lieutenant Bailey and Sergets Spooner and Freeman of the 231st overseas battalion will be visiting Hedley this week to obtain recruits for their battalion.

The Canadian Highlanders have obtained Dominion wide renown by their achievements at the front, and any young men wishing to become attached to their regiment may obtain information from these men. Two hundred more men are needed to complete the strength of this regiment, which is now training at Hastings Park, Vancouver.

A dispatch says Villa is march-ing north. Those grensers are going to take an option on a real active cyclone in the not dis-tant future, for there are about forty millions of the old fight-ing stock in the U. S. A., who are not at all haughty when an insult is offered. When the scrap does come, the greanser will be grease.

The U. S. Supreme court has decided the railway 8-hour law is unconstitutional—but Wilson is elected. "The changeling crowd, the common fool!"

A booklet, entitled "Songs of the Allies," has been received. Among the songs are "Loch Lomond," "Star Spangled Ban-ner," "I Love a Lassie," "Bonnie Dundee," "Nancy Lee," "Deoch-an-Doris," "Susanna," "March-ing Through Georgia," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "The Man Who Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo," and other equally inspiring patriotic airs that would naturally tend spur those now in the trenches to greater acts of heroism. Just imagine some warbler starting this in a billet after two or three days in the trenches:

Get away from the window

My love and my dove;

Get away from the window then I say,

Come around some other night.

When there's gwine to be a fight,

And the razors are flyin' in the air.

PLANS FOR PLACING IMMIGRANTS ON THE LAND AFTER THE WAR

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Lord Shaughnessy Says That There Must Be a Selection of the Desired Classes and a Refusal to Accept Any and Every Settler Who Might Offer to Come to Canada

Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after returning from a prolonged tour of inspection of the company's system in the West, gave a most cheering report on conditions in the four Western Provinces.

Being asked about immigration after the war, His Lordship made several important statements. In the first place, he said that even if there was a movement toward Canada immediately after the war, it could not be handled, since it would take considerable time to get the troops back, and there would be a great deal of preliminary adjustment in Europe. In the second place, he said that after the war there ought to be a much more thorough administration of the immigration problem.

He said that in addition to dealing in a better way with the immigrant after he reached Canada, there should be perfect supervision at the point of origin. There must be a selection of the desired classes, and refusal to accept any and every settler who might offer to come to Canada.

In the third place, His Lordship said that after the war every means would be used to present the advantages of Canada to the intending settlers and to all desirable "colonists" who might wish to make new homes in new countries.

The Canadian Pacific would continue to make every effort to aid these settlers after they reached the Dominion. He expected that the policy of the ready-made farm would be continued, but he thought that instead of building houses, immigrants might be furnished with materials for buildings at the lowest possible prices and be allowed to construct their own buildings, thus reducing the cost and affording the newcomers employment for the first months of their residence in the Dominion.

We have no manner of doubt with reference to the future of Canada after the war," said His Lordship. "In the course of a few years there will be a satisfactory immigration from Europe, and the development of the country will continue and go forward as rapidly as is desirable. Canada has fully demonstrated its productive capacity, and in the course of a few years, if we do our duty, it will be the equal of any country in the world. With reference to the Western Provinces, I would say that I have never wavered in my faith in them."

City of Kieff is a Russian Gem

Considered the Most Desirable of All Russian Cities in Which to Reside

When first I travelled, years ago, through Russia, I thought Kieff the best city in the empire. I am here for the third time during the war, and my earlier impression remains; I have indeed been strengthened. If I were obliged to live anywhere in Russia I would live in Kieff. Its attractions are vouched for by the large number of "retired" people, soldiers and officials mostly, who go thither to end their days.

Although it is in the south of Russia, its climate is severe. It endures a long and hard winter. Yet it has most of the features which we associate with southern cities. It is to be seen with a city of flowers. From May to September it grows for itself the lilies and violets, the roses and carnations which are sold at every street corner. During the months of snow and ice the flowers are in the shop windows—exquisite displays from Polish gardeners' hot-houses and from Nice.

Next, Kieff is a city of spacious airy green. The streets are broad. The shops are handsome and display their wares far more attractively than those of Petrograd or Moscow. There are wide, shady boulevards where the sunshine filters through the leafage of slim poplar and spreading chestnut. Life in the cafes is genial, brisk. The women are pretty. The men's faces suggest intelligence. One notices immediately that Kieff is a "dressy" place. Not over-dressy, but with a suggestion of Parisian style, Parisian sureness of charm.

In Petrograd one feels that the inhabitants do not enjoy life. In Moscow they enjoy eating and drinking. In Kieff they enjoy everything—up at any rate, they look as if they did. A Belgian officer with whom I fell into talk at a restaurant praised the trimness and gaiety of the place. "Ca commence un peu à ressembler à Bruxelles," he said, with a homesick sigh.—London Daily Mail.

Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurried into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off half-trained territorials after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

War and Women's Work

New Place of Women Brought About by War Conditions

The new place of women in the world is considered in an interesting article in the London Times. The dominant idea is that women have become the comrades of men. That implies equality—not uniformity. There is danger of the loss of certain little graceful courtesies—such as the raising of the hat or the man opening the door for the woman. If we keep steadily in view the idea of equality and justice we may be confident that what is good will survive, and what is superfluous will disappear.

After all, there was a good deal of humbug and hypocrisy in the old system. The man's hat was raised punctiliously, but somewhere some drunken husband was beating his wife, some loafer was living on his wife's hard work and savings. The woman was so sanctified that she must be protected from the arduous and dangerous labor of making a cross on a ballot, but she could scrub a floor. In this delicate feminine task of floor-washing she went down on her knees, thereby offering a curious resemblance to the old-fashioned gallant lover proposing marriage. It may have happened that the lover went down on his knees before marriage and the wife afterwards.

The occasion of the Times' article, of course, is the part taken by women in the present war. Women have been seen running omnibuses, and working in munition factories. Truly an amazing spectacle, calculated to win men over to woman's suffrage. The danger, and the toil, and the drudgery and the anxiety connected with bringing up a family, coming for nothing. But during the war it has been discovered that women are capable of doing hard work. So possibly they may win the suffrage. The woman omnibus conductor has done in a few months what the poor roller at the needle and the wash tub could not do in centuries.—Toronto Star.

Taking Care of Employees

C.P.R. Provides Satisfying Luncheon at Nominal Charge for Wind-sor Station Workers

For the convenience of the employees, of whom there are nearly 2,000 in the Windsor Station buildings, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently set up a cafeteria luncheon at 15 cents in a large apartment which will accommodate 251 persons at a sitting. Judging by the attendances, it is bound to be one of the most popular features the company has put its hand to. There are hundreds of girls, especially, who have not time to go home, or who, if they do go home, are greatly pressed for time. With this service at their disposal they will save care; they will get a thoroughly satisfying luncheon; and they can have the comfort of the lounge room in connection on wet or cold days—a lounge room which contains a piano, magazines and papers and in which the employees can rest for the balance of their lunch hour. The arrangement is four tables. All the appointments are harmonious; there is an air of quiet dignity about the place. Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of the sleeping and dining car department, said that this was in accordance with the well-known policy of the C. P. R. of taking care of its employees. The people in the offices constituted quite a little city in themselves. Many could not go home with convenience. This lunch room would meet the wants of many. Of course, there would still be the 30-cent luncheon upstairs, and the regular dining-room in which you could have what you wanted and pay for the same as much as you liked; but this was strictly for the employees, male and female, who would prefer to have their luncheon inside the building to going to restaurants—those of them who were in the habit of going to restaurants.

Feed Plentiful This Year

Opportunity for Making Money by Feeding Grain This Winter

The live stock industry depends, of course, upon an abundance of easily available feed. One thing is certain: Alberta will have an abundance of feed this year, and probably there never was a year in the history of the province when the farmers of the province are going in so heavily for the raising of live stock. Though cattle and hogs have to a great extent been depleted during the past year or two, the farmers are making every effort to increase the herds, and this fall and winter will see great strides in this direction, as the abundant grass feed of the summer season will be supplemented by much green feed.

The farmers of Alberta will raise approximately 100,000,000 bushels of oats this year. There has always been much more oats than wheat raised in this district, although only about half as much in quantity as handled through the elevators as there was wheat. This indicates that most of it was fed, and that there will be a much greater quantity fed this year appears certain from the fact that beef and hog prices are higher than for years, and the opportunity to make money by feeding the grain consequently correspondingly greater than in former years.

Some Facts About the Province of Saskatchewan

In Area Is as Large as France and Twice the Size of the British Isles

Saskatchewan, one of the three prairie provinces of Western Canada, lies between Manitoba and Alberta. It was incorporated as a province in 1905—before that was a part of the Northwest Territories.

It has an area of over 250,000 square miles—is as large as France, and twice the size of the British Isles.

There are about 100,000,000 acres of arable land, of which less than 15 per cent. is actually under cultivation. The total area under crop is little more than the amount of land included in road allowances.

The elevation above sea level varies from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. Cattle winter in the open in the ranching districts.

The mighty rivers of Saskatchewan are capable of developing 1,000,000 horse power.

Saskatchewan's coal area covers about 7,500 square miles, and is estimated to contain 20,000,000,000 tons of lignite.

The estimated population is 750,000; the principal industry is agriculture.

Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in the world. It has produced nearly 700,000,000 bushels of wheat in the past six years.

The average wheat yield for the past six years (18 bushels) exceeds that of the United States for the same period by a clear two bushels per acre.

Saskatchewan farmers have won some of the biggest prizes in America for wheat growing. They include grand sweepstakes prizes at the Land Show, New York, 1911, for the best wheat grown on the American continent, and sweepstakes prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress for the last three years.

The production of 1901 was 18,000,000 bushels of grain. The production of 1911 was 330,000,000 bushels of grain.

The average mean temperature of Saskatchewan during the past ten years was 33.8 degrees. April-September, 53.1 deg.; October-March, 16.2 deg.

Saskatchewan railway construction has increased 3,000 miles since 1906. Total mileage at present, over 5,000 miles.

The elevator capacity is now 60,000,000 bushels.

Saskatchewan has now 646,000 horses, 775,000 cattle, 138,000 sheep and 334,000 swine.

Zeppelins Lose Immunity

British Now Know How to Deal with the Night Raider

The German dirigibles no longer can sail with impunity over any part of the British Isles they may wish to visit.

This situation carries an implication of importance; it is that the anti-aircraft guns of the latest type possess a range approximating the limit of a Zeppelin's power of ascension, or at least the limit of a Zeppelin's sphere of effective operation as a war engine. If such is the case, the lighter-than-air machine as at present constructed, has reached an epoch in its history where it no longer gives its possessors an exclusive advantage.

This situation has been slow in its development; the Zeppelin has been a hard nut for the British to crack and it has enjoyed its immunities for a long time as periods of duration in modern warfare and modern invention.

The passing of the unquestioned sovereignty of the Zeppelin as a night raider is one phase of a general trend of the struggle in the air which has been noticeable for some time. During the early days of the war a good many people were astonished that the much heralded French fleet of aeroplanes seemed to accomplish little, when their achievements were put over against the doings of the German fliers. The Allies as a whole seemed to be on the defensive in the sky. Gradually this situation changed and in the course of the summer just gone, the whole face of things have altered, so that today the mystery of the air, as the phase goes, the announcement of a French aeroplane raid as far as Essen causes no ripple of surprise. This change, like the changes in the general military situation, is probably due to the better co-ordination and increased efficiency which the Allies have been obliged to effect in all branches of their service, and which are now giving the Entente powers the natural advantage their superior numbers and larger resources ought to enable them to acquire.—Detroit Free Press.

Anxious to Settle in Canada

Lance-Sergeant Colin Alexander, of the Royal Highlanders, an interned prisoner of war at the Chateau Dox, Switzerland, has written to London saying how anxiously he and other disabled Canadians there are awaiting news of what Canada means to do to help them to re-establish themselves in Canada after the war. Alexander, whose thigh was fractured, but who is able to do light work, has ambitions which many others in Switzerland share, to settle down as a poultry farmer on a little Canadian place of his own.

Clothing Prices to Ascend Now

Shortage of 200,000,000 pounds of wool confronts the clothiers of America, and unless sheep raisers in that continent get busy at once, winters are going to be colder for millions of persons who cannot meet higher prices, dealers declared in New York. The increasing difficulty of getting wool from abroad, and the amazing shortage of the product in this country is expected to cause a rise in the prices of woolen goods which will be unparalleled.

Life of Great Guns

The Life of Modern Artillery Pieces Is Comparatively Short

The life of a gun depends upon the progress of erosion, which sooner or later is certain to impair the accuracy of fire, according to Iron Age. Erosion is caused by the action of the explosive gases at high temperature and pressure. The hot gases cause a thin film of steel to absorb heat. The film expands, and becomes set. Upon the release of the pressure it contracts, which causes minute cracks that grow larger with every discharge. As they increase in size they form passageways for more hot gas, and that tends to enlarge them still further. The inner surface thus becomes roughened and the bore begins to corrode. Finally, the bore becomes so enlarged that it allows the gases to escape. The shell does not then acquire its proper rotation, and its flight becomes erratic.

All guns except small ones are now constructed with linings in the tube, which, when the bore is worn out, are removed and replaced by new ones. The cost of relining a gun is approximately thirty per cent. of the cost of the gun. There appears to be no limit to the number of times that a gun can be relined. The small arms used in the United States are considered to be worn out after 5,000 to 7,500 rounds have been fired. Small naval guns can be fired about 1,000 times before they are regarded as worn out. Large twelve-inch and fourteen-inch naval guns are considered to have a life, on one lining, of from 150 to 200 rounds. Low velocity guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer lives than high velocity guns of the same calibre, because the pressure they develop, and hence the temperatures, are lower.

Africa a Virgin Land

Development of North African Empire Expected After the War

When the war in Europe shall have ended, the first great question which peace will bring is that of a food supply for the nations impoverished by battles. There will be an immediate necessity for virgin-lands from which huge crops may be taken at small cost, and with it will come the need for new sources of wealth of every sort, says the "World Outlook."

There can be no doubt but that Europe knows where they are to be found. Unquestionably one of the causes of the present war was the need for richer fields for development. France and England, particularly France, had found them. France had looked across the Mediterranean and had found at the very doorway of Europe the making of a great North African Empire. England had looked and found Egypt. Italy had looked and regained Tripoli for the Roman state.

Peace eventually would have resulted in the development of North Africa, but this war will equal a century of peace in that respect. Battered Europe, turning its empty pockets inside out, will cross the Mediterranean and the North African empire will cease to be a dream and will become a reality.

Value of Saving

Every Man Should Start a Savings Account Early in Life

The opinions of William H. Osborne, United States Commissioner of International Revenue, on saving are quoted in the August American Magazine.

"People get rich in two ways," he says. "The minority through skill and success in investments and trading; the majority through systematic saving of small sums. I know a man who just before he was to be married, twenty years ago, lost all he had, and went \$11,000 in debt on a business deal. He gave his intended bride a chance to release herself."

"I think you can get on your feet again," she told him. "I'm willing."

"All right," he said, "get into the boat with me."

"And they were married."

"The bride got a cigar box and cut a hole in the top of the lid. She called it her 'furniture box,' and into it went all the dimes and quarters she didn't really need. Soon she had enough to furnish a home."

"But she didn't quit saving. She kept right on until she had \$2,000. With this she bought a piece of land, which she later sold for \$3,000. The fund kept growing, and she kept making more investments. Today she has money and property in her own name valued at upwards of \$40,000."

"I know of many more cases just like that. It's a law of business that invariably succeeds."

"My advice to every young man is to start a savings fund and put into it a definite part of what he makes. When the total runs to \$500 or more he should invest it in something which brings more interest than he can get from a savings bank, yet is safe. If he keeps on in this way, he will be independent when he gets old enough to quit work."

Aged by the War

A dispatch from London says that the effect of the war in prematurely ageing the fighting men in all the armies has led to serious scientific discussion. In some instances, it is stated, men's hair turns grey after a few months in the trenches. This is the case among both British and French soldiers, and it has been noticed that German prisoners who give their ages as between 21 and 27 present the appearance of men over 40. The fact is both curious and interesting, but it is altogether likely that the majority of these men will quickly recover and present an appearance more in keeping with their years, once they are relieved of the strain at the front. Veterans of past wars, at any rate, have been noted for their longevity. Witness the pensioners, notably those of the American Civil War.—Montreal Gazette.

OUR OBLIGATION TO OUR ALLIES AND THE SACRIFICES OF WAR

VIEW OF WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE GIVEN AND DONE

No Chapter in the History of National Friendships Has Held Greater Stories Than That Which Records the Reckless Sacrifices of Our Allies During the Early Period of the War

"I think that we shall never be the same people again," said Mr. Hughes, answering the first note of his welcome home. Australians may think with him, and hope with him, that we shall not. We laughed in the sun and followed our prosperous paths with cheerful and childlike arrogance. The first of our men ran bravely, even gayly, to the great game of war, hearing the trumpets, and not the groans, seeing the waving banners and not the stricken fields. The knowledge and the pain of long endurance, sorrow and suffering have come to us since then. Surely no man in this country, aloof from war, yet really streaked by war's long fingers, can look back over two years without a sudden flood of almost ashamed gratitude for what other countries have done for it. When the news of war broke upon us two years ago, there were few indeed who looked forward to this time as only the glimmering dawn of the day of release. Britain was to be the avenger. Her might, though long unused, would spring at once to fullest life and crush the despisers of Belgium and the ravishers of France. Those first black weeks left us gasping, and sweating as from a nightmare. Confidence seemed on point of giving way to terrible foreboding. Then the fulfilment of Joffre's bravely patient plans brought a flush of hope, and after that we settled down to his grim nibblings.

In the long and undeciding months which followed we comprehended more and more distinctly how we were dependent upon strength outside our own. No chapter in the history of national friendships has held greater stories than that which records the reckless sacrifices of Russia for her allies' sake. She thrust an army lance into Prussia—it was too slenderly supported to be called a wedge—with the one purpose of lessening the terrible hammering on our weak lines in the west. The costly retreat of that army, involving the withdrawal of a line stretching north and south half across Europe never shook for a moment Russia's sacrificial loyalty. Belgium and Serbia have been destroyed, France has been beaten, fearful great wounds have been torn in the vast territory of Russia and Italy has hung millions in men and money into the whirlpool of war. Each of these nations has been drawn by necessity or policy into the struggle. While that fact is plain enough, we will not attempt to meanly to disguise from ourselves the circumstance that their warring has achieved our preservation. Not Britain, nor any of the great nations now

linked with her, could have withstood singly the fell preparations of the Germans.

Now, in our own countries, a great measure of strength and order has been wrought out of military nothingness. Though Kitchener has gone, his work remains. We believe that we see victory ahead of us, but we see, too, the pitiful price that has yet to be paid. Slowly we have dragged ourselves, through many little disorders, to unity. It is our turn and our chance to repay our great and gallant friends. To this end Britain herself has given all. Her dominions have given much. To say that Austria could yet give more is not to decry the nobleness and unselfishness of hundreds of thousands of brave men. Individual sacrifices have been innumerable and wonderful. Britain, in calling upon every fit man to serve his turn, has made, as a nation, the supreme sacrifice, and paid her honest debt to the men who first stood to arms. And we—alas! we are lagging!—Sydney Sun.

The Voting Age

In Many European Countries the Voter Has More Restrictions Than Here

Anywhere in North America one must have lived 21 years before he can vote. Not so in many other countries.

The Hun votes at 20, but the Austrian in the other half of the empire must be 24. Prussians cannot vote until they are 25 years old, and that is the minimum age limit in a number of German states.

Twenty-five is also the age in Holland, Belgium and Japan. Denmark is a believer in the wisdom that comes with age, hence no one there under 30 can vote. English-speaking races vote at 21.

In many countries soldiers are disfranchised, and under the Portuguese law no domestic servant or government employee had a ballot.

Sam Salter never lived in Belgium, and yet that country has a peculiar system of multiple voting. College graduates, for example, have three votes, and so do many others who fulfill property requirements.

About 300,000 Belgians have each three votes and more than that number have two votes. Failure to vote in Belgium is punishable as a misdemeanor—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Lawyer: Don't worry. I'll see that you get justice.

Client: I ain't hiring you for justice; I'm hiring you to win the suit.

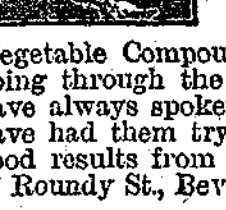
A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

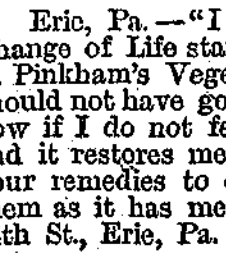
The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. MARGARET GRAMMAN, 750 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—Mrs. GEORGE A. DUNBAR, 77 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.



Eric, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—Mrs. E. KISSLING, 931 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

LONGER LINES FOR TAILORED SUITS



*Mole Trimming
on Duveltyne*

*With an
Accent on
the
Buttons*

*Black Broadcloth
Enriched by
Seal*

Box-Pleated Russian Model

*Checked
Velours are
Ultra-Smart*

THERE are three things which go to justify this statement, that longer lines are to be observed in the tailored suits for fall, and they are these, namely: longer coats, hip, finger or three-quarter being the most usual lengths on tailored models; longer skirts, reaching three or four inches nearer the ground than those of last spring; a close buttoned-up line to the throat, which surely lends length and is a change from revers and deep V openings.

Both skirts and coats show fullness without too much flare. Skirts are circular or pleated. There is a noticeable amount of fur trimming even on tailored models. Mole trimming is a favorite. It makes an appearance on the suit of green duveltyne as an edging on collar and cuffs and as a short belt in back. This suit is a conservative model, with everything to make it stylish but nothing to make it unusual.

Broadcloths are being pressed into active service for suits this season again. Those with a suede or kitten's-ear finish are especially good. The woman who will not be without her broad-

cloth suit will find it much richer looking if she adds to it seal trimming like the belted model pictured. Buttons of seal lend an extra elegant touch to this suit.

Russian lines are not to be discouraged for the fall suit. If made of a light-weight broadcloth and the fashionable shade of purple and the fullness is laid in flat pleats, the finished suit will be in the acme of good taste and style.

If you can afford more than one suit, or if your wardrobe is supplied with enough changes otherwise, do have a suit of checked velour. They are so smart. The one pictured is of brown and tan colorings buttoned with brown bone buttons, and shows a becoming brown velvet collar buttoning high at the throat.

Bordeaux is one of the season's contributions to popular styles. A suit in this is inevitable if you tread closely on fashion's heels. Have it of duveltyne, for the bordeaux is especially lovely in that material. Plenty of buttons are in order on this suit and help to weight down the hanging straps of material at the sides of front and back.

German Loss in Colonies Is Canada's Gain

Invoice of Empire's New Possessions Captured in War

Because of Britain's mastery of the seven seas and by aid of her overseas dominions, the acquisition by conquest of vast German colonies has taken place.

For Canada the chief material interest of these conquests lies in trade possibilities. Canada's western ports lie within easy reach of Australasia, while Southwest Africa is available to her. Atlantic ports. The future needs of these new dominions are produced in large measure in Canada. This country with its enormous surplus of agricultural products and its phenomenal increase in manufacturing equipment must look abroad when the war is over for markets. It is of value, therefore, that these new provinces should be known.

Those in Australasia consist chiefly of groups of small islands stretching across the Pacific Ocean from the Philippines to the French Marquesas, which were taken from Germany in August and September, 1914, by Australia and Japan. The British Trade Journal in the issue of August 1, says: "As a commercial community it behooves us to take stock of these new acquisitions, and to ascertain whether the planters and traders of the British Empire cannot turn them to good account. Here in brief is the official invoice."

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 70,000 square miles of New Guinea.

Bismarck Archipelago, 22,640 square miles.

Caroline, Pelaw, Marianne, and Marshall Islands, 1,000 square miles. Of these by far the most valuable is the New Guinea section, having a population, according to the latest returns, of 450,000, including 280 Europeans. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the cocoa-palm succeed well, and the forests contain valuable woods. Petroleum deposits have been discovered near Etape. The imports in 1912 were valued at \$2,300,000 and the exports at \$4,020,000.

To the east of New Guinea is the Bismarck Archipelago, consisting chiefly of New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, the Admiralty Islands, Buka and Bougainville. These included the area is about 31,500 square miles, and the population 300,000, including about 360 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, pearl shell, ivory, nuts, sandalwood and tortoise shell, and there are many coconut plantations.

The Caroline and Marshall Islands form two distinct groups north of New Guinea. They are of coral formation, and many are uninhabited. The Carolines were purchased by Germany from Spain in 1899 for about \$4,200,000. The chief islands in this group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusaie, and its area is about 500 square miles, the population being 50,000. The Marshall group consists of two chains, or sub-groups, one known as Ratak and the other one known as Ralik, both ranging southeast to northwest. The whole of the Marshall Archipelago is composed of some thirty-three atolls, 160 square miles in area. They were annexed to Germany about 1885. The population is about 15,000, consisting mainly of Micronesians, who are skilled navigators. The exports are chiefly copra and phosphate.

The Pelaw group consists of twenty-six islands, of which six are inhabited, the total area being about 250 square miles. The group is surrounded by a coral reef. The population is about 10,000. The Mariana Islands have an area of about 250 square miles, a population of about 10,000. In this group the islands are fifteen in number, and all, except Guam, belonged to Germany, which bought them from Spain to the United States in 1898, and is used by the Americans as a coaling station. Ten of the group are of volcanic origin; of these only four are inhabited; five are coralline limestone islands. All are densely wooded and the vegetation luxuriant, the chief productions being coconut, areca palms, yams, manioc, coffee, cocoa, sugar, cotton and tobacco.

The possibilities of what was German Southwest Africa are as immense as its area. This territory, occupied by the Germans since 1883, comprises 322,450 square miles, which is six times the size of England. Before the war its population included 15,000 whites and 250,000 natives. Its three great natural resources are minerals, pasture land and agricultural land.

According to a South African authority, who writes for The Cape Times, the diamond fields form a rich treasure house, the fields extending from Conception Bay for 260 miles, the area being interspersed, however, with wide stretches of worthless sand. From 1908 to 1913, gems valued at \$35,000,000 were recovered, chiefly by Germans. It is estimated that the fields already discovered will last for twenty years. Copper mines rank next in importance, exports in 1913 being worth \$1,982,000. In this metal the country is exceptionally rich. Prospecting work has been done in connection with gold, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, etc., but the results have been somewhat disappointing; although immense deposits of iron and tin ores are known to exist. A seam of coal has been found, and the Germans had begun to exploit immense layers of white and colored marble of excellent quality.

As a source of wealth, pasture lands come next to minerals. Dr. William Macdonald, the South African agricultural expert, who visited the colony a couple of years ago, described it as a land of enormous agricultural possibilities, destined to become one of the finest ranch countries in the world. Dr. Rohrbach, the German Imperial Emigration Commissioner, estimated that the grazing steppes, stretching from the Orange River in the south of Kunene in the north, were equal in area to the German Empire in Europe and capable of maintaining nearly 1,000,000 European.

ans. Stocks of live stock in 1914 were approximately 1,500,000 head, including horses, cattle, sheep and goats.

With regard to agriculture, there are already 1,330 farms, comprising 33,484 acres, but only 13,000 acres are under actual cultivation. Four-tenths of this area is in the Grootfontein district, and three-tenths in the Windhoek district. Meales, potatoes, lucerne, melons, vegetables, grapes, and tobacco are the principal articles grown. Much might be done by improved methods of farming and by means of irrigation, since the land is quite fertile. German authorities had partly developed a huge irrigation scheme to redeem an immense area for agriculture. "British occupation," says a United States Journal in reference to the conquest, "will lead to far more rapid development, with an influx of capital, especially for exploiting its mining possibilities. The Portuguese explorer, Diaz, first landed on the coast in 1486. It has been suggested that the territory be renamed Bothaland after Britain's famous Boer statesman-general, who conquered it."

The Revenue Question

More Money Saved to the Country by Prohibition Than is Gained from Liquor Revenue

Joseph Debar, president-elect of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, demands that the Anti-Saloon League tell where the immense federal and state revenue of \$325,000,000 would come from, in case national prohibition became law. The editor of the American Issue answers him in the following manner: "Before we answer his question we also propose to tell where the \$325,000,000 comes from at the present time. Debar and his ilk are mighty careful to conceal the facts as they now exist."

"This enormous tax bill is paid out of the till of the brewer, the distiller and the saloon-keeper. It reaches them from the hand of the poor man. Because he has misused it, his wife is consigned to drudgery and toil. His children are in rags and poverty. So in the last analysis the \$325,000,000 revenue is paid by the most helpless slaves in the land, namely, the wives and children of drinking men. And Mr. Joseph Debar wants this condition to continue. If he has his way these millions of poor slaves will be driven deeper into the mire, the lash will be laid on heavier, their miseries will be multiplied until the grave swallows them up and new slaves are put in chains to take their places."

"What would the Anti-Saloon League do to raise this \$325,000,000 revenue? First of all we would deduct the percentage of that amount which is caused by the liquor business, and it is doubtful if there would be any necessity of raising any additional revenue."

"At the opening of the present war Russia went dry and by one stroke cut off revenue to the amount of \$40,000,000, with the result that crime of all kinds has decreased 62 per cent, savings bank deposits have increased in spite of the war to an amount more than double the entire revenue of the government from liquor. Wages have been raised, the people eat more and better food and wear costlier and better clothing."

"Eighteen States are now getting along without rum revenue (Maine for over sixty years and Kansas for over thirty years), and we have heard that any of them have gone bankrupt. If eighteen States can live and prosper without it, the nation can live and prosper without it."

"But let us suppose that there would not be a cent of money saved in caring for crime and poverty and that it would be necessary to raise the whole \$325,000,000 of revenue which the liquor business is now turning in. Let us say to Mr. Debar as plainly as the English language can express it, that we would protest against one cent of it being made by making slaves of helpless women and children. We would raise the revenue as other revenues are raised at the present time by taxing the incomes of the wealthy and by other forms of taxation which have no bearing on the liquor business."

"But other States which have tried it have found that Gladstone was right when he said that given a sober people there would be no difficulty in raising revenue."—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Simple Method of Purifying Water

During autumn months when wells and springs become somewhat low, and the water may have a chance to become more or less impure, the water can easily be purified by placing a lump of unslacked lime in the water, or placing a handful of common salt in the spring or well. If both salt and lime are used, it may be all the better. A lump of clean rock salt would be even better than the pulverized salt, as it will not dissolve as rapidly.

If this is done once a month there will be much less danger of fever or other sickness resulting from impure drinking water.

If preferred, the lime or salt can be placed in a cloth sack attached to a string so it can be removed after it has been in the water for a short time, and the treatment can be repeated once a week, especially if there is thought to be any danger.

When water becomes very low it is best to boil and cool before drinking.

A colored preacher in the South tells of his visit to a certain household in a town in Georgia, where quite early one morning he was awakened by the tones of a contralto voice singing "Abide With Me." As the preacher lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his hostess must possess which enabled her to proceed about her task early in the morning singing such a noble hymn.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it, and told her how pleased he was. "Lawsy!" she replied, "that's de hymn I boils eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard."—Harper's Magazine.

Eyes of the Guns A Dangerous Job

Coolness and Heroism of Telephone Operators at the Front

Lastly comes the forward observing officer, writes Three Stars in the London Daily Mail. His is undoubtedly the most dangerous and exciting duty open to an artillery officer. The British army instituted him at the first clash of armies in 1914, and he has been at work ever since.

The "F.O.O." conceals himself in the front trenches with a telephone, and from this close proximity to the German line keeps the guns informed as to the result of their firing. When the powers of Germany and Britain are united in one stupendous effort to hammer the hostile trenches out of all recognition his place is no sine-cure, as can readily be understood. But he sticks there, and gives his orders in spite of everything. Gas may sometimes shift him, as one can't telephone through a respirator. But the bayonets of enemy infantry have often found him, the last man alive among a shambles of dead, coolly directing his battery to wipe those bayonets out of existence. For the eyes of the guns must serve their masters as long as they can see. That is the law.

They have not been waiting upon the hangings behind the British front for two years without performing epic deeds of heroism. They live a hazardous and interesting life. They die a very lonely death. The stories of voices gasping along the humming wires a last message—"My God! Bill! They've got me! A bomb!"—and then sobbing into eternal silence are too numerous to repeat. We have most of us heard the story of the observation officer who fell at the telephone during the Great Retreat. His last words were: "Do not obey any further orders from here. The Germans are here."

From those days to these is a far cry, but they are still doing these things. Less than a month ago, when the Huns at one point drove into our front line and our men were forced to withdraw for the time, a "F.O.O." was left behind in our trenches. He stayed there undiscovered, serving his battery, directing it on to good targets, and giving it little items of information as to the enemy's actions, for nearly two hours. After that shrapnel cut his wire. As he saw that he could do no more good by remaining, he calmly took the telephone in his arms, scrambled out of the dugout, and he escaped and won through to his guns, as he deserved.

This will help to tell you what the eyes of the guns are doing out here. They are strong eyes and they are never closed.

An Equitable Right

Granting of the Franchise to Women Is a Step Forward in History

Canada represents a vast Dominion in which justice and equal rights to all are emblematic of the freedom afforded the citizen within her confines. But is justice exemplified when womankind are from a certain standpoint ranked with the criminal and lunatic?

Manitoba has within recent date severed the shackles of such dark ages. Her womanhood are now considered eligible to march to the polls.

Surely woman in her demand for the franchise was simply a claimant for equitable right. It is but logical she should possess authority in the settlement of questions which are of vital concern to her sex. Yet for decades men adhered to the absurd view that it was not feasible that she make known an opinion by means of the ballot-box. The opening years of the twentieth century have witnessed the outcome of advanced thought, and as a result womankind within certain territory of this Dominion possess equality of governance with that of the sterner sex. Let the political arenas of Canada recognize that the day is not distant when from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts mothers, wives and daughters will not alone participate in electoral contests, but rather will their voices resound within legislative halls.

The results which will accrue from womanhood accorded the franchise in Manitoba will be indelibly stamped upon the city of Winnipeg. The tenets of common sense display the fact that there are existent in that city perplexing features which it is safe to assume will find more adequate solution by woman's vote than legislation has hitherto been able to furnish. A few of the important roles in which female suffrage will be of material benefit are: Public health, living conditions, wholesome amusements, education. The handwriting on the wall has already appeared from woman's attitude to the liquor traffic. As a guide post to woman's sphere in life, testimony can be adduced from the Bible. In Old Testament history is Samuel, whose mother prepared him for the call of omnipotence; the pages of the New Testament speak of Eunice, who imparted to her son, Timothy, the precepts of righteousness. Glancing along the stream of modern years, has not the world experienced the great power Catherine Booth wielded through the work of the Salvation Army? It is true, numerous, in fact many, professing Christians are strongly adverse to female suffrage. Are their views correct? That St. Paul in his writings to the Galatians was presumably opposed to a discrimination between sexual rights may be inferred from the following: "There is neither Jew nor Gentile, bond or free, male or female."

In these words of the Apostle a true spirit of equality is perceptible. The Manitoba history of future years will bear upon its pages the imprint of woman's work in all things pertaining to a righteous progression. A certain trio of words mean much toward the children of this and future generations. Those words are: "Woman now votes."—J. D. A. Evans.

Keep Grain for Seed

Fallacy of Shipping All the Good Seed Wheat Out of the Country

Having conducted an inquiry in various portions of the province in regard to the supply of good seed grain, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture suggests that Manitoba farmers who have first-class seed wheat should not be in too great a hurry to send it out of the country. According to the information at hand, there are a few townships that may have to secure seed wheat from outside their own borders, although it is believed that the number of districts so situated will be very few. There are, however, quite a number of places where, although there is ample good seed, if it is all kept in the district, there will be a shortage of attention to this question is delayed until the elevators have secured the cream of what there is to offer. One farmer, member of the Legislature writes: "We are all the good seed kept in the district, there would be plenty, but much will not doubt be sold. Another says: 'If all seed grain in the district could be held there, would probably be enough.' These are only samples of what several others have written."

The point that the Department wishes to impress is that this is the time of year for every farmer to consider the question of next year's seed, and either retain a sufficient quantity of the best he has now on hand or make arrangements for what he may need to buy.

Bulletin on Farm Accounts

Valuable Information Contained in a New Bulletin by Prof. G. G. White

"Farm Cost Accounting" is the title of a new bulletin by Prof. G. G. White, of Manitoba Agricultural College. In writing this bulletin Prof. White treats the question of farm accounts from rather a new angle. He holds that the type of bookkeeping required on a farm differs entirely from ordinary bookkeeping. The primary object of farm cost accounting," says Prof. White, "is to determine what the farm business as a whole is making or losing each year, what each department is making or losing, and to give such information regarding each as will enable the owner to manage his farm more intelligently by knowing what it is costing him to produce."

After dealing in detail with the whole problem of farm cost accounts, Prof. White includes a number of tables, and instructions, such as how to estimate the number of bushels of grain in a bin, amount of hay in a stack, quantity of stenge in a silo, data regarding average life of implements, and similar informations of general farm interest. A copy of the bulletin may be had, free from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, or Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

THE HIRED MAN'S VIEWS

It Pays the Farmer Every Time to Treat a Good Man Well

I always read more or less about hired men in farm papers, and there is a wide area for discussing farm help and hired men. One can always hear some farmers complaining about not being able to keep good hired help. Now, right here I want to say that nine times out of ten it's the farmer's own fault, as there are lots of good men forced to work out so as to get a start in life, and for proof that they are good ones we need only look back at some of our most prosperous farmers, who own large farms now. We will find they got their start working by the month for the other fellow.

I put in a number of years as a hired hand, and have met different kinds of people in several different states. I struck some people who thought more of their horses and cattle than they did of their hired man. I remember one time I was plowing for a man and it was quite hot, so at noon he told me not to plow as it was too hot for the horses to work, and told me to go out and start cutting a big hedge row (a good job to keep a fellow sweating in the winter time). It wasn't too hot for the hired man. I do not mean to say, however, that everybody treats their hired help like that, as I struck some very fine people and as a rule stuck to such places for several years.

There are a few employers who are too easy with their help and will spoil a good man as one party did with me, and after I left there I had a hard time getting along with the boss as I had been my own boss for two years. But such places are few and far between.

Here is a way I would suggest for farmers to keep good help. Hire a good man with a good reputation, pay him a couple of dollars more than the average man gets, treat him kindly, do his washing and mending, give him a half day off once in a while. I'll assure you that you will not lose out in the long run as a man feels a lot more like working for a man like that and will feel at home and as a rule he will be satisfied to stay the second year.

We hear farmers complaining about high priced labor. Now right here is where they are all mistaken. They seem to consider the farm hand as a common laborer which he is not by any means. Farming is a trade and it takes considerable skill to be a good farmer. When you can send a man out with four, five or six foxy horses and feel safe that he will bring them back all right, and do you a good day's work besides, you have far more than a common laborer, or if you can send him out with a corn planter or binder and all such machinery. But the trouble is most farmers never think of letting a hired

First Icelandic Ship In 900 Years

Captain Tells of Remarkable Prosperity in Iceland Since War Started

The Gullfoss, said to be the first Icelandic ship to visit the shores of the western hemisphere since the days of Leif the Lucky, tied up in New York Harbor recently with a cargo of herring. Aboard the Gullfoss, a little steamer of 880 tons, is a crew of Icelandic sailors, and speaking virtually the same language, the Lief, son of Eric the Red, spoke when he landed in Cape Cod about the year 1000. The ship is in command of Captain Sigurdur Pjetursson, who told of the remarkable prosperity that has come upon Iceland since the European war started.

Amazingly high prices for the products of the island have brought prosperity in the last two years. The war created the first millionaires in Iceland, he declared, and also gave the island its first experience with labor troubles and other disorders of modern civilization. A strike of the fishermen's union on the island lasted throughout last summer, the captain said.

A Defense of Laziness

The Man Who Cuts Out Unnecessary Work May Use His Brains More

Feats of strength and endurance are all very well in athletic contests, but doing unnecessary stunts of this kind as a regular daily grind doesn't appeal to the progressive farmer. Time was, and not so very long ago, when a man boasted how much he could do with the grain cradle, and now we have the champion corn huskers. But the man who really has something worth talking about is the fellow who gets results with the expenditure of as little elbow grease as possible. The corn raiser who lets the hogs harvest the crop and spread the manure may at first be called lazy and a careless farmer, but he's the boy who brings home the bacon. And he gets some rest occasionally. The man who gives his muscles a rest by cutting out unnecessary work is bound to use his brain more. There is no danger yet that improvement will deprive the farmer of sufficient exercise. It takes work to operate a two-row corn cultivator, and a man is not going to loaf when he's fattening cattle, even if he has found that they do just as well on one feed daily as on two.

Most of the progress of the world may be ascribed to those men who have hunted diligently for a way to avoid constant manual labor. We can't speak too highly of this kind of laziness.—Country Gentleman.

One advantage a baseball player has over a railroad man is that it takes three strikes to put him out.—Washington Post.

Saving the Serb Soldiers

(By H. Warner Allen, Representative of the British Press with the French Armies)

On January 18 last the first remnants of the shattered Serbian army were disembarked at Corfu. On April 4 the first elements of the re-constituted army were able to start for Salonika, and the whole of their embarkation was completed by May 27. During these five months the French army and navy spared no pains to give fresh life to the gallant troops, which when they reached the Albanian coast had been utterly exhausted after four years' warfare, aggravated by starvation and terrible epidemics.

Despite enemy mines and submarines, the Serbian soldiers and refugees were conveyed over to Corfu with the greatest dispatch. An official letter addressed on April 11 to General de Mondesir by the Serbian Minister of War pays the following tribute to the generosity and self-sacrifice of the French troops: "The French Chasseurs carried on land the Serbian soldiers, who were exhausted and dying, without a thought that many were suffering from very serious contagious diseases; the Chasseurs received the Serbian soldier not merely as an ally, but as a brother."

Quarters were built for the Serbians immediately. Plentiful supplies and medical comforts were provided. Within a few weeks the daily number of deaths fell from one hundred to seven. The Serbian high command lost no time in reforming its units and beginning their instruction. Detachments of Serbian artillerymen were sent to serve with a French mountain battery in order to learn how to manoeuvre mountain guns. Several officers of the Serbian staff were sent to France to visit the front and collect the latest information concerning modern warfare. In Corfu itself special courses were organized for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. The transport of these Serbian troops to Salonika began on April 21, in accordance with plans made in Paris. Its execution was rendered particularly difficult by the inefficiency of the intelligence service maintained by the enemy in Greece. None the less it was carried out without the smallest accident or loss and with the greatest dispatch and regularity. It was originally expected that the transport operations would not be concluded before the end of June. Events proved that it was possible to gain a month on this date.

Opinion is unanimous as to the splendid condition of the Serbian army today. It has been rested, trained and armed, and its only desire is to fight under the command of Prince Alexander in the closest union with the allied armies.

A Prize Crew Without Coal

A somewhat amusing naval incident occurred in Swedish waters recently was that of the Themis, which the Germans were trying to take to a home port in charge of a prize crew, when they discovered there was not sufficient coal aboard. They put into a Swedish port on Gotland Island, and were greatly surprised when the Swedish Government agent politely but firmly refused to recognize the Themis as a prize, and unceremoniously hustled the prize crew off. Meantime outside the harbor two German destroyers stood glaring at three Swedish vessels of similar type, but just a little more powerful. Scared, they turned their helms and took to the sea.

What the Farmer Did

A city man recently visited with his country cousin. The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of metropolitan life, said: "We have certainly been having fun for the last few days. Thursday we autoticed to the country club and golfed until dark, then trooped back to town and danced until morning."

The country cousin, not to be outdone in the least, began telling some of the pleasures of the "simple life." "We have had pretty good times here too. One day we bugged out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot, where we baseballed all that afternoon. And in the evening we sneaked up to the attic and poked until morning."

A sturdy old farmer, who was listening and was not to be stumped in the least, took up the conversation at this point and said, "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled to the cornfield and ge-hewed until sundown. Then I suppered until dark, and farm papered until 8 o'clock, after which I bedsteaded until the clock fived, after which I breakfasted until it was time to go muling again.—Judge.

Running Sheep and Cattle Together

To handle sheep and cattle together to the best advantage, the pasture should be divided into three parts, pastured first by the cattle, then when the cattle are moved into pasture No. 2, move the sheep into pasture No. 1. Pasturing the cattle in this fashion during the season, the cattle will always have pasture sufficient at every bite, enabling them to fill up quickly, which they must do to be profitable at the fall; the sheep following get the short sweet herbage and the weeds that the cattle passed by, turning them into wool and mutton, and at the same time acting as scavengers for their owner.—R. H. Harding, in Canadian Farm.

"These shoes are too narrow and too pointed," complained the stout man who was having trouble in being fitted.

"But," exclaimed the salesman blandly, "you know they are wearing narrow, pointed shoes this season."

"That may be so," said the stout one with dangerous calm, "but I am wearing my last season's feet."—Ladies Home Journal.

More War Economy

Customer: But these cigars seem shorter than the others I had at the same price?

Plausible Salesman: Yessir; you see the makers of that special brand found that gentlemen threw away about an inch of each cigar, so they decided to save on that by making them a trifle shorter.—Passing Show.

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Room Nineteen

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

Mabin began to look, as she felt, very uncomfortable.

"If you don't think I can be of any use to you," she began in a low voice, "of course I must go. But—"

Something in her tone struck Lord Moorhampton, and made him turn to look at her. After a slight pause, he said:

"On the contrary, if it rested with me, I should like you to try a few weeks with us. But I am bound to say you will find the position a trying one, if you do."

"I shouldn't have thought," said Mabin, taking courage, "that you were very hard to get on with, Lord Moorhampton."

"Oh, dear, no, I'm not. Not a bit. But—well, the truth is, Lady Moorhampton has an odd habit of rubbing up members of her own sex the wrong way, and since this child has made its appearance things are worse than ever in that respect. She takes unaccountable fancies and dislikes, and makes people as uncomfortable as possible."

Mabin, more interested in the mystery of this household with every word, and more attracted each moment to the man in the tones of whose voice she fancied she could detect a resemblance to those of his son, was determined not to leave the house, if she could help it, until she had found an opportunity of broaching the subject of the disappearance of Ciprian.

"She dared not do it yet, expecting, as she did, each moment, to see the door open and Lady Moorhampton return."

Already she detected the fact that these two were not living in perfect harmony, that the docility with which it was evident Lord Moorhampton submitted to the caprices of his wife, did not indicate unbroken sympathy between them. But she began to feel her way at once to the subject which was uppermost in her thoughts.

"I'm afraid I've come at an inconvenient moment," she said in a hesitating voice, with a glance, which was almost involuntary, at the portrait over the fireplace.

Lord Moorhampton followed the glance of her eyes and remained for a few moments as if absorbed in thought, gazing at the portrait of his son, with such an expression of profound grief upon his countenance that she could scarcely refrain from running forward and bursting into a confused account of her adventure at the office.

And yet, and yet—she must not. She must bide her time.

As she said this to herself, clenching her hands and drawing her breath quickly, Mabin heard the door open and Lady Moorhampton's voice speaking to someone outside.

"Don't be tiresome, Joe, I'll get you what you want in a few minutes."

A man's voice answered in a surly tone:

"Be quick about it, then."

Mabin bit her lip hard and held her breath.

For the voice was that of the man who had attacked the fair-haired stranger in Mr. Fryer's office.

CHAPTER VII.

Lady Moorhampton flitted into the library and addressing Mabin, said: "Come with me, Miss Wren, and I'll give you something to eat." Then,

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suddenly perceiving the change which had taken place in the girl's appearance, she added good naturedly: "Dear, dear, you do look tired, poor thing! Well, we'll soon bring you round. I'm having some sandwiches cut for you, and in the meantime you must have a glass of wine."

Mabin shook her head feebly, but Lady Moorhampton, seized her arm and carried her off to the great hall, where a servant had laid the white cloth on a little gate-leg table by the fire. There, surrounded by a screen with a glass top, which kept out the draught and let in the light at the same time, Mabin was placed on a settee, upon which Lady Moorhampton also sat down.

"Now," she said, "I'm going to take off your hat and gloves, and let you warm your poor hands."

"I—I'm not cold," stammered Mabin.

She did not know what she said. For she was very cold, being chilled to the bone, not so much by her journey as by the sound of that voice which she remembered so well, and by the knowledge that she was in the presence of the man whom she believed to be, if not the murderer of the father of "Dibs," at least his murderous assailant.

So she sank trembling on to the seat, listening meanwhile, in dumb horror, to the voice of a man-looking, thick-set young man with fair hair, dull light eyes, and a loose-lipped mouth which recalled so strongly that of Lady Moorhampton herself that Mabin had no difficulty in coming to the correct conclusion that this Joe Wright was her ladyship's brother.

He was standing on the tiger-skin rug not many feet away from the little table upon which the wine and cake had already been placed for Mabin's refreshment. He was talking to the tall man whom Mabin had previously seen, who was now pulling at Mabin with a boldness which was very distasteful to her, as it appeared to be also to Lady Moorhampton, who said sharply:

"Willie, can't you find something to do? Take Joe into the billiard room and play him for a hundred up."

But Joe interrupted her, shaking his head.

"No, I'm not going to play billiards, I'm going out."

"Out?" echoed his sister. "Where to?"

"I'm going into the town. I've got some things to buy. And I want some money. Come, you promised to shell out, and you know you jolly well ought to."

As he spoke he nodded two or three times in a significant manner to Lady Moorhampton, who answered in some confusion:

"I'm very good to you, Joe, better than anyone else is, as I'm sure you must admit."

"I won't admit anything except that I'm always short of money, and that I won't stand it any longer," rejoined he in a menacing tone. As he spoke he turned out the lining of one of his pockets, and revealed in what he believed to be a convincing fashion the depths of his impecuniosity. For he produced one penny and a key as his sole portable property. "I want five pounds, I must have it."

Lady Moorhampton, who seemed half afraid of her brother, tried to assume indignation.

"I would give it you, Joe, if it were for anything reasonable," she said with dignity. "But when I know it's only going to be wasted among the loafers at 'The George'—"

Frowning, the thick-set young man broke in curtly:

"What's that got to do with you? When you want anything done by me I just do it and don't ask you why you want it done."

Mabin saw that Lady Moorhampton grew suddenly white and frightened. She tried to interrupt her brother. But he shook his head, and went on in a louder tone, in that voice every tone of which recalled to Mabin what she heard at the office and filled her with dread and disgust.

"So it's only fair that you should do what I want, without asking questions. I want five pounds. Well, then, go and get it for me."

Lady Moorhampton turned with a white, pleading face to the other man, whom she addressed again as "Willie."

"Can't you give him something, just enough for today?" she asked hurriedly, with a glance towards the butler, who came into the hall at that moment with a plate of sandwiches for Mabin.

The man with the fair moustache, whose eyes were still fixed for the most part upon pretty Mabin, shook his head.

"I'm stony," said he. "You shouldn't make me play bridge, Edith, if you expect me to keep any cash about me. You know what a rotten player I am."

"Joe, meanwhile, was holding out a large, broad hand towards his sister with an air of reckless obstinacy which had in it a good deal of open menace.

"Come," said he, "fork out."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself to make such a scene as this before Miss Wren, when she has only been in the house five minutes," said his sister tartly.

Everyone but Lady Moorhampton saw the absurdity of her appearing shocked at this show of disrespect to a person whom she had not thought worthy of any sort of introduction.

Both men turned their eyes at once upon the newcomer.

"I'll take Miss Wren for a turn in the grounds, and show her the peacocks," said the tall man.

"You haven't been introduced, Dalmaine. I'll take Miss Wren into the

grounds," said Joe, advancing for the purpose.

Lady Moorhampton checked them both tartly.

"You will do nothing of the sort, either of you. Miss Wren doesn't want to go out. She wants to see my boy."

Joe rolled up his eyes.

"Oh, that brat!" cried he with an affection of a groan. "Well, one sight of him will be enough."

(To Be Continued.)

Let Your Lights Shine

The Benefit and Pleasure Derived From Proper Lighting

Perhaps if more farmers studied the question of why their boys and girls too, for that matter, prefer city life to good, pure country life, they would find that all youth loves light and the city gives it to them. Light spells gaiety and cheer, and while the candle does throw its beam as does the good deed of old, nowadays it takes the best light there is to hold the youth under its beams.

In one community I recently visited I found the Rockwells to be very popular people. A careful survey of their farm did not show me that they were above the average as farmers, and a meeting with the family did not tend to make me think they were much different from the rest of the neighbors. So I asked one of my host's sons why it was everyone seemed to like to go to Rockwells.

"I don't believe I know," he answered me, "but they sure do. Every night nearly someone drops in there, and they stay when they get there. Do you know," he went on, "I believe it is because they are always so well lit up."

I believed it, too, after I investigated the case. I found that a crowd of young people could gather around the piano in one corner of the room and all sing from the book on the piano rack; and in another corner of the room the children could see to play their games on the floor.

Good light draws a good crowd, for it is a well-known fact that evil does, prefer darkness, and do not often seek light. So the young people who come to your well-lighted sitting-room will be the people you want your children to know. Good lights there are a plenty now-a-days, no matter how far one may be from electric poles or gas mains, and the care of them is small in proportion to the benefit and pleasure derived from their use.

How can you expect your son to know what is going on in the world, if when his day's work is over you are using the one chair where the light falls clearly. Many farmers feel that it is bedtime when the chores are done and supper is over, little realizing that the relaxation of a good story or a game with other members of the family is often more restful than that much time spent in bed.

Let your lights shine and may each farm home soon see at least one sitting room with light enough shining through its windows to tempt the wayfarer in, and to give the needed help in making an evening at home a pleasure to our farm girls and boys.

—M. C. R., in Successful Farming.

Russian Emigration Begun

One of the most suggestive movements of the Russian Government at the present time is the attention which it is devoting to the settlement of Russian immigrants in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chili. Russia has been for some years very dissatisfied with the imports of Brazilian coffee, tobacco and minerals via Hamburg, and the war has led to the adoption of a policy that will, in future, bring about a closer trading relationship with Riga, Petrograd and Libau and South American ports.

It is believed that settlers from Russia will promote this freer commercial intercourse, and an arrangement has already been come to by which immigrants will arrive in Paulo in shipments of 500. The first shipment is expected to leave Russia before the White Sea is frozen.

A foreman employed by a jerry-builder rushed into the office, very much excited.

"Mr. Barnes," he exclaimed, "one of them new houses fell down in the night!"

"What's that?" said the builder, jumping up. "How did that happen?"

"It was the fault of the workmen," replied the foreman. "They took down the scaffolding before they put on the wall-paper!"

The food inspector's wife was looking over her husband's notebook.

"George," she said, "how do you pronounce the last syllable of this word, 'butterint'?"

"The last syllable," the inspector answered, "is always silent."

"They say you can't square the circle."

"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."—Exchange.

Magistrate (to old offender): I hope I shall not see you here again.

Prisoner: Not see me here again! Why, you ain't going to retire, are you?

Russia's Meat Supply

Asiatic Portion of Empire Supplies the European Half

Much of the meat for European Russia comes from Siberia. From November to April it may be shipped in a frozen state to the large towns and cities. It is, of course, not as good frozen as it would be if merely chilled. In warm weather, on the contrary, live animals have to be shipped to the centres of consumption and slaughtered there. For lack of refrigeration and cold storage at these centres the meat must be sold fresh. The price is necessarily high, because of the loss by shrinkage during long and slow transportation, and to offset the losses by spoiling after slaughtering. The poorer classes in the large towns can eat but little meat in hot weather because of its high cost. In the refrigeration of fish certain important shipping lines have done wonders with the use of natural ice and special packing. But on the whole, Russia is in the position of America not so long ago—her production of perishable foods is not spread out to meet the demand, and in consequence the range of prices is great.

Value of Good Roads

Bring the Farmer Within Easy Reach of Town and in Close Touch with Neighbors

Economists are agreed that the increased prosperity of Western Canada lies to a large extent in finding occupants for its untenanted lands, now held by speculators. There is no surer way for increasing the rural population of the prairie provinces than by giving all the rural communities good roads. Good roads through the rural sections of Saskatchewan and the sister provinces means that farmers will have automobiles, and will stay on the farms because they are within easy reach of the cities and in close touch with their neighbors. With good roads and automobiles the life of a farmer is no longer so isolated and generally monotonous existence that it has been in some of the remote sections in the past. Good roads mean that there is a constant passing and the farming sections are thus brought into close touch with the cities and towns.

Saskatoon Star.

Is the Prairie Chicken To be Exterminated?

The Sportsman and the Shotgun Will Soon Account for the Last Bird

"Ducks are very plentiful this season, and there is an abundance of other birds, except prairie chickens. The chicken reports are not very encouraging, many birds having been killed by spring storms."—Interview with Carlos Avery, state game and fish commissioner.

The scarcity of prairie chickens is becoming an oft-told tale. Last season hunters complained that these highly esteemed game birds were unusually rare in the stubble. Bird experts then asserted that the species was in dire danger of extinction.

When Dr. William T. Hornaday, the well-known game conservationist, was here late in the fall to help organize a state association, he declared that the danger of extinction for the prairie chicken was a very real and menacing one. He doubted indeed, whether it was not even then too late to save the species by declaring a closed season for the next five or ten years, though immediate resort should be had to that expedient.

Many hunters who have shot prairie chicken in the stubble fields of the northwest for years have poo-pooed such statements. They have had various explanations for the marked diminution in numbers. Mr. Avery holds the spring storms at least partly responsible. But everyone knows that the chief factor in the steady wiping out of the pinated grouse is the popping automatics.

According to Dr. Hornaday, the greatest obstacle to perpetuating the species, after it has been so decimated by shotguns, lies in the fact that it has been found almost impossible to raise the pinated grouse in captivity. On the other hand, the ruffed grouse or partridge, the quail, and most of the wild duck species can be so raised under favorable circumstances.

Once a bird species is worn down to small numbers by the gunners, it finds increasing difficulty in resisting the inroads of its natural enemies, and tends to disappear altogether, as did the passenger pigeon. The seeming impossibility of hatching and raising prairie chickens in any numbers makes the outlook dark for these fine birds.

The legislatures of the Northwest States should certainly unite in declaring a long closed season, unless the federal authorities can be prevailed upon to take rigorous protective action.—Minneapolis Journal.

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in the house to be invited. "Have some, have some," he invited around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

This Fertile Area of Canada's Hinterland Described in a New Booklet

The demand for accurate and reliable information with regard to the Peace River country is widespread, and is rapidly becoming more insistent. Any effort, therefore, that may be made to provide this information through official sources is both timely and valuable.

A booklet entitled "The Peace River Country," just issued by the Department of the Interior dealing with this matter deserves to be brought prominently to public attention.

Hitherto those who wished to obtain information with reference to this new land have been dependent on reports of a more or less fragmentary nature, gathered from any source that happened to be available.

In compiling authentic information from reliable sources and publishing it in the form of a handy and attractive booklet of fifty pages, the Department has provided a much needed source of information for all who are or who may become interested in the Peace River country.

While a few pioneer settlers have from time to time penetrated this portion of Northern Canada, it has only been within the past few years that it has been possible to regard the great Peace River valley as within the reach of the homeseeker.

The almost insurmountable difficulty in taking in supplies and machinery and the corresponding task of marketing the crop rendered this fertile area of Canada's hinterland a veritable "terra incognita."

Although but few have explored this district, many will be surprised to learn that so long ago as 1876

grain from the Peace River captured the trophy in competition with the world at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The booklet deals with all the subjects which naturally suggest themselves to the average inquirer. Under the headings of Agriculture, Timber, Minerals, Game and Transportation the pamphlet gives a mass of information. Climate and rainfall are also dealt with. Numerous extracts are given from the reports of well-known explorers and scientists who have visited the country, dating from the beginning of last century down to the present day.

There is a census of opinion among these authorities as to the adaptability of the country to the growth of all grains and root crops. The great amount of sunshine which obtains in these northern latitudes renders vegetation both rapid and luxuriant.

In the Peace River district the seasons change very quickly, so that as soon as the snow passes the ground is ready for seeding. The soil in some places consists of a rich black loam. In others it varies from a blue clay with a top soil of sandy loam— from two to six inches—to a sandy loam much desired by wheat growers.

Vegetables attain a large size. During a large part of the winter season cattle and horses may remain outdoors.

It is a country adapted both to mixed farming and ranching. A copy of the booklet may be obtained by addressing the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.



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KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

Money From Waste

Glasgow is receiving a fair amount of revenue from the use of waste in a more than usually indirect way. The city has acquired a considerable amount of land, and is fertilizing it with the refuse which cannot be disposed of otherwise. The income from this source last year reached \$15,000.

Old Lady: "Here's a penny, my poor man. Tell me, how did you become so destitute?"

Beggar: "I was always like you, num, a-givin' away vast sums for the pore an' needy."—London Opinion.

"Have you any secrets in your past?" she asked.

"None to speak of," he replied.

Western Products

Win Gold Medal

Awarded to C. P. R. for Grain Exhibit at Quebec Exhibition

Westerners will learn with interest that a gold medal was awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the excellence of its exhibit at the Quebec Exhibition a few weeks ago.

The gold medal was for the collective grain display, which was gathered in Western Canada, and was representative of the various grain crops of the Western Provinces.

The daily attendance at the Quebec Exhibition ran as high as 75,000, and a very great interest in the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada was shown by the visitors.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

THE CONGESTION FROM A BAD COLD LOOSENED UP IN ONE HOUR

If Rubbed on at Night
You're Well Next Morning
Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bill small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Cattrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Study of Russian

German as a language will not be popular in Canada after the war, either for the matter of that will it be popular anywhere else in the British Empire. Which is not to be wondered at. No doubt a certain number of people, attracted by German literature and anxious to study at first and the amazing phenomena of the German mind, as disclosed during the last two years, will learn German in future. But most people will leave severely alone. What will take its place? Unquestionably French will be studied more than ever. But there is one language besides French which Canadian students would do well to acquire. That is Russian. After the war Canada's trade with Russia should grow rapidly. The channels through which it will flow are now being made by the shipment of war supplies. In the future these channels will be deepened. And the need for a closer understanding between Canada and Russia will then be imperative.—Vancouver World.

There will be ladies coming as well, sergeant. How many do you think you can seat?
"Four hundred, sir, easy—sitting familiar!"—London Opinion.

PERSONALS

Ontario Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"Some time ago I had a general breakdown. It terminated in quite a bad case. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a friend who used it and received much benefit. I began taking it and in six months I was completely cured of my ailment, and have never had any return of same. I can recommend this medicine as being good, if one will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. JOHN ACKERT, 67 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.

At the first symptoms of any derangement at any period of life the one safe really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands of women in Canada have taken it with unflinching success. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial. For headache, backache, hot flashes, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true woman's medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotic, nor any harmful ingredient. In either tablet or liquid form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets not only the original but the best Little Liver Pills, first put out over 40 years ago, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, have been much imitated but never equaled, as thousands attest. They're purely vegetable, being made up of concentrated and refined medicinal principles extracted from the roots of American plants. Do not gripe. One or two for stomach corrective, three or four for cathartic.

The Napoleon of the Air
Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, the French aviator, whose name has been famous for some time for his exploits in the air, is now the record holder among the Allies. On the 17th of August he brought down his thirteenth enemy in fair fight, and not willing long to rest at the unlucky number, on the 18th he added another to the list. These exploits have now placed him ahead of his friendly rival, Lieutenant Navarre, as a "chasseur de boches," that victor having a dozen to his credit. Altogether there are now eight aviators in the French army who have won the distinction of being mentioned by name in the French communiqués as having five or more victories to their credit, and these eight total 69 enemy aeroplanes and three captive balloons as their record of work.

"Made in Canada"
**DOMINION
RAINCOATS**

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

ASK
YOUR
DEALER

W. N. U. 1128

Permanent Militarism

The Hope That the Tyranny of
Organized Militarism May End

In a recent report sent to his government on the operations in France, Gen. Haig says: "To date, since July 1, the British forces alone on the Somme battle front have met and engaged 35 German divisions, of which 29 have already been defeated and withdrawn exhausted." The import of this laconic paragraph might easily be overlooked. It means that the improvised citizen army of Britain, pitted against the dragooned products of the German system, has met and worsted them. The original professional British army, flung into France at the outbreak of the war, has long since vanished. The army in France and Flanders today is an army called hurriedly from the haunts of industry and inspired, as probably no army has been inspired in the history of the world, by detestation for war.

The wait has been long. The toll has been terrific. The convulsion involved in the assembling and equipping of this army has strained severely the empire's powers of adjustment. But the notable fact is that the strain has not broken our force. The adaptation has been accomplished. England is today a hornet's nest of munition factories, which it is already fairly clearly seen can be transformed, after the war, to meet the purposes of industrial productivity. This means that we are in a position of tactical advantage. While the whole body of German life was being corroded and brutalized by a sinister militarism, our energy was left relatively clear for the prosecution of other and more humane enterprises; and when the challenge came, we rose, with the unimpeded force of a free people, and met it.

Many of us may persist in the hope that this once well through with, may prove the end of the murderous business. That reason will at last make her sensible voice heard. That international relations will be humanized and Christianized. That this last stubborn stronghold of paganism and selfishness will yield to the penetration of an enlightened altruism. But even if this hope is illusory and the end is not yet, if further generations must be made food for cannon, if mankind must waste still closer to the chin in blood, still it is a question whether a few years' violent disruption is not better than a cynical surrender to the reign of force, than the permanent subjection of peace to war, than the submission of society to the rigor, the brutality, the tyranny of a permanently organized militarism.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Compulsory Labor Now in Germany

The government of the principality of Lippe have issued a rescript calling upon the population to help gather in the harvest and authorizing officials to resort to compulsion if necessary. The appeal, the rescript declares, applies to women as well as to men, including soldiers' wives and other recipients of government grants. Should such people, it remarks, fail to assist with the harvest to the best of their ability, an inquiry will be held as to whether the further payment of the grant in question is really necessary in their case. The government of the Duchy of Altenburg also has published a similar decree.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nic, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Water for Fat Cattle

Cattle which are being fattened should have an abundant supply of fresh, clean water at all times, each animal requiring while on heavy feed approximately ten gallons per day.

If possible, the water should be before the cattle, so that they can help themselves whenever they wish, but where such an arrangement is impossible, they can be supplied with all the water they desire twice a day to good advantage. At the Kansas station, it was found that steers receiving a ration rich in carbohydrates drank scarcely more than half as much water as steers fed on a highly nitrogenous ration. The skillful feeder will see that his fattening animals receive all the water their appetites crave.

Visitor: Have you clubs for women in this town?
Resident: No, madam. I am glad to say that, as yet, we have been able to control our women without the use of clubs.

STARTED WORK AGAIN AFTER 60

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

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 80. I am a farmer, now 61 years old. All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you will write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. 68

"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."
"Yes," replied the Count, bristling up. "Zat is what I am."—Exchange.



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow
up to be strong, healthy
citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful,
Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today
and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and
throughout the world

Think Twice Before Selling

Fable of the Man Who Did Not
Want to Sell His Farm

A farmer who had decided to sell his property listed it with a real estate dealer who wrote a very good description of the place. When the agent read it over to the farmer for his approval, the old man said, "Read that again." After the second reading the farmer sat for several moments in a thoughtful mood, finally said, "I don't believe I want to sell. I've been looking for just such a place all my life and it never occurred to me that I had it until you described it to me. No, I don't want to sell out."

That story contains a lesson for farmers whether the story is only fiction or an actual occurrence. Many do not appreciate their own farms until someone points out the desirable features. Again, real estate men have a way of describing farm or other property, bringing out the merits and passing over the undesirable features in a way to give the reader a very exaggerated idea of the farm, while every statement about it may be strictly accurate.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Canada's Semi-Centennial.

Next Dominion Day in Canada will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the nation. Its people are indulging in no flattering or false illusions at present; rather are they preparing to respond to further calls upon their loyalty, no matter what sacrifices may be involved; but they would be more or less than human if they did not cherish the hope that next Dominion Day may be observed in the assurance of an established and enduring peace throughout the Empire, and throughout the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Curbing the Submarine

When the history of this war is written there will be no more startling revelations than those of the achievements of the British navy in dealing with the submarine. It was inevitable that at the beginning the submarine should have had the whip hand. The battle comes before the antidote. The attack must disclose itself before the means of defence can be organized. But the reply to the submarine was found with remarkable rapidity and astonishing sureness. And with its disappearance as a capital factor in the war the British navy adds one more to the many obligations under which it has placed the people of these islands, and has driven another nail into the coffin of Prussian militarism.—Editorial in London Daily News.

Cannon and the Clouds

Improbable That Cannonading Has
an Appreciable Effect on
Rainfall

By a remarkable coincidence, the latter half of the year of 1914, and the whole of 1915 and 1916, so far as it has gone, have shown an excessive rainfall in many parts of America and Europe, a state of affairs that has given rise to many surmises concerning the relations between the discharge of great quantities of ammunition at the front in Europe and the heavy fall of moisture. In an address delivered recently before the British Rainfall Association a member of that body pointed out that the processes of nature are so vast that it is highly improbable that even the great gunfire of recent months has had any effect on precipitation. To illustrate this statement it was shown that in one month the excess of rainfall over an area of 58,000 square miles, which includes England and Wales, was 3.12 inches. The speaker showed that this large excess represents over thirty billion tons of water, and that the minimum quantity of air which must have been carried over England and Wales to transport that water in the form of vapor must have been at least 100 times that amount in weight. Such staggering figures are regarded as evidence that the amount of force required to move masses of this magnitude is far beyond that which can be exerted even by modern nations at war.

They Learn Nothing

Why is it that the idea can never seem to be eradicated from the German mind that the world can be conquered by terror? Why is it that the dreadful lessons of the last two years remain still unlearned by the German?

What of good, of profit, of advantage has flowed from the two years in which Germany has built up for her sons the reputation of wild animals throughout the civilized world? Has it aided German armies to conquer France, to take Verdun because German soldiers have outraged French women, slaughtered French children, destroyed the cathedrals, wrecked the homes, defiled the beautiful northern France?—New York Tribune.

To Deal With Deserters

Two orders-in-council have been promulgated stiffening the law with respect to the dealing with deserters from the expeditionary forces, and with respect to seamen who refuse to obey orders on ships requisitioned for His Majesty's service. In the case of soldiers who desert or are absent without leave, it is provided that they may be summarily tried by any justice of the peace, police or stipendiary magistrate without regard to territorial jurisdiction, and sentenced on conviction for a time not exceeding two years. The production of a service roll or attestation paper, purporting to be signed by the accused, and a written statement from the officer commanding a military district showing that the accused was absent from his corps, shall be deemed a sufficient proof of desertion.

Duty First

V. C. Heroes Who Belong to the
Order of the Noble Living
and the Noble Dead

It is a pathetic circumstance that two of the three Victoria Crosses bestowed in the award to men of the fleet, as an outcome of the Jutland battle, pass to the families of men who did not live to receive the decoration in person. What gives the Victoria Cross its peculiar distinction among military honors is that nothing short of an absolute disregard of the risk of life establishes a title to it. It is never conferred promiscuously, and it runs no risk of being exhibited for sale with cheap jewelry in a shop window. The only price is sacrifice, and with most of the men who have won the coveted distinction it is scarcely possible that in the hour of glorious performance they gave a single thought to the reward. Nelson's heroism is hardly the less sublime if he exclaimed "Westminster Abbey or a victory!" on the eve of a battle. But there is a type of man with whom the thought of glory and the instant impulse to obey the voice of Duty are strangers to each other. The vast majority of the roster of heroes who have worn the emblem of Crimean cannon-mortal with its Royal crest, crowned lion, and the words "For Valor!" have incontestably belonged to the order of "the noble living and the noble dead."—Editorial in Philadelphia Ledger.



A Carelessly Treated Cold

is the source of most sickness because drugged
pills, syrups and alcoholic mixtures are
uncertain and unsafe.

Scott's Emulsion has been relied upon by physicians for forty years as the safe and sensible remedy to suppress the cold and build up the enfeebled forces to avert throat and lung troubles.

Don't tolerate alcoholic substitutes, but insist
on the Genuine Scott's Emulsion. One bottle usually
lasts longer than a cold. Every druggist has it.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment
you put on your child's skin gets
into the system just as surely as
food the child eats. Don't let
impure fats and mineral coloring
matter (such as many of the
cheap ointments contain) get
into your child's blood! Zam-
buk is purely herbal. No poi-
sonous coloring. Use it always.
50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

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ZAM-BUK
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

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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
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DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
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With this Self-Staring Electric Lighting Plant
you can have electric lights in your farm home,
country estate, general store, livery barn,
garage and curing racks, at 5 cents an hour
day. Compact, simple—wire can operate it.
The electric house, washroom, elevator, a well-
planned lamp day or night. Can be run by
the engine you have or we can furnish engine. Get
it 2 minutes after receiving. Tel. us your needs.
Fully guaranteed. Write a letter, not a postal card, to
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To buy inferior articles
for home use, no matter
how small the article is.
With matches, as with
everything else, it pays
to buy the best.

EDDY'S
"SILENT PARLOR"
MATCHES

Will save your time and
temper, for they are good
strikers, SAFE, SURE, and
SILENT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
EDDY'S

Future of Turkey

Turkey must be held to a strict accountability for the monstrous atrocities which she perpetrated upon her Christian subjects. Nothing less than a total dismemberment of Turkey will appease the conscience of mankind. The world applauded Viscount Bryce when he said, "If England should deviate from her prime duty of meting out just punishment to the Turkish Government who have murdered nearly 800,000 innocent Armenian men, women and children, I shall declare war against England myself!"

The New York Evening Sun, commenting recently on Turkey's outrageous treatment of the Armenians and Syrians, stated editorially:

"Whatever any other power may win in the present conflict, there can be no two minds as to Turkey's right. By her brutality to her Christian subjects Turkey has already won the right to extinction."

That is, and should be, the verdict of civilization itself.—The New Armenia.

At an American eating station an old colored man was ringing a bell, and a little dog sat beside him howling dismally. The old man turned to him and said: "What you hollerin' for? You don't have to eat here."

Goleman & 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.

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

Subscriptions to the Hedley Gazette can legally be received only by the undersigned; any other person collecting subscriptions in arrears or otherwise after the 15th day of May, 1916, is obtaining money under false pretenses and is liable for criminal prosecution.

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Nov. 30, 1916.

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

Sir Sam's Speech.

The speech of Sir Sam Hughes in which he severely criticized British methods and which is referred to above was delivered to the Empire Club of Toronto last Thursday. The Mail and Empire report is as follows:

Sir Sam read a list of the equipment rejected by the British officers in control—rifles, saddles, trucks, harness, shovels, boots, wagons, etc.

"These are all set aside," he said, "in many cases—I say it advisedly and upon my own responsibility—these were supplanted by inferior articles. Our wagons would not do because the circuit of turning was larger than the British wagons; investigation showed that they took three feet less room to turn in than the British wagons, and so on, right through the list."

That was due Sir Sam pointed out to the fact that Canada had no control of her overseas forces.

"In the second year of the war," he said, "we found that Bavaria and Saxony and other German states, integral parts of the German Empire, controlled their own troops, their appointments, although the men were all paid out of the German Imperial exchequer. Yet Canada, paying her own men, bearing the entire cost, had no similar privilege. It need not, therefore, surprise anyone to learn that when this was brought up those responsible objected to being treated any longer as a Crown colony and took steps to see that Canada should be recognized in this matter and that our appointments and promotions, while accepting a British officer in command in the field, should be accepted, that in these matters, Canada, and Canada alone, should control these appointments and those materials."

"Therefore, our saddles were pulled out of the mud, our harness scraped up and article after article and department after department gone through, and today our staff is used at the front by Canadian and by British in some parts, and is regarded as better than their own staff."

Sir Sam gave an instance where trucks of the first division, costing \$2,800 were rejected, and replaced by trucks for which the government paid \$5,240.

"Our trucks are still running around Folkstone and Shorncliffe and the roads of England, while those that supplanted them are down and out or had to be repaired over and over again."

"I merely point that out to meet the criticism that the equipment furnished by Canada was not used at the front. Let me point out that I do not blame the British government. It seems that Canada, not having absolute control, as it should have had under responsible government, the duty of deciding what should go and what should not go was left to officers who had no experience in these matters. Canada did not rise to the occasion and assert herself, as she should have done from the beginning. From the outset I have taken the stand that promotion should be by merit alone. As I pointed out before we had nothing to say in the matter. Then steps were taken under the principle of responsible government to see that our Canadian boys got promotion as they merited it."

Following this line Sir Sam referred to the hospital service and to his determination to look after the Canadian soldier as well as possible and let the British and French look after theirs.

"When men fall side by side we carry their men to our hospitals and they carry our men to theirs. That is as it should be, but we claim that when the convalescent stage is reached we should have our men together."

Under the old system some men were away weeks and months, even a year, when they should have been back in the trenches, while others not fit for service were sent back to their battalions to disorganize the internal economy of their units. Now the men were divided into classes, and instead of 15 per cent being restored for further service, they were now restoring 60 per cent within a given period.

"The men are better contented," he said, "and we have saved the taxpayers in twelve months the sum of six millions on this alone."

Sir Sam also referred to the fact that eminent surgeons had been sent from Canada who had never had a chance to use a knife on a soldier, men who had given up large incomes to place their special knowledge and skill at the service of Canadian troops. He announced that he had plans by which he hoped that the services of Canadian doctors and nurses in various parts would be available for caring for Canadian soldiers.

What Canada Has Done.

Thirty-three thousand men armed, equipped and sent overseas within six weeks after the declaration of war—the greatest number of armed men ever to embark upon the seas at one time, up to then—and this, though at the outbreak of the war Canada had only four permanent military units of less than 2500 men.

Three hundred and fifty thousand six hundred men recruited up to date.

The sending of 250,000 men

overseas without the loss of a single life while in transport.

A total of \$400,000,000 raised for war purposes.

The manufacture for the allies of munitions to the amount of \$30,000,000 per month.

The establishment of numerous training camps, including the huge Borden camp in Western Ontario, where at least 30,000 men can be accommodated.

The passing of a generous pension bill for Canadian soldiers, who, by the way, are the best paid soldiers in the world today.

The establishment of separation allowances for wives and children of soldiers on active duty.

Private donations to the amount of \$30,000,000 to the Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund, and the Red Cross Fund, etc.

The raising of \$50,000,000 per year in new taxes—and this without increasing by one dollar the cost of living or the necessities of life, these taxes being on note circulation of banks, on gross incomes of trust companies, on cheques, on telegraph messages, on sleeping car tickets, on perfumery, on wines, on bills of exchange, on letters, on excess war profits, on business profits beyond 7 per cent in the case of companies capitalized at \$50,000, and beyond ten per cent in other cases.—W. R. Givens.

MONTHLY REPORT

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 } Auditors.
F. M. GILLESPIE }

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. Ralls	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	1.00
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. Beum	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
A. W. Harper	3.50
J. Gaute	3.50
J. Jamieson	3.50
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
J. Donnelly	3.75
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D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
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F. Decario	3.50
R. Anderson	4.50
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J. Coulthard	4.25
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.25
M. Gillis	4.25
R. Hamblly	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. Messenger	4.25
W. Mitchell	1.85
G. Malm	4.00
J. Martin	4.25
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Pridaux	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	3.50
W. J. Stewart	5.75
Swan Svedling	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. O. Chapman	3.75
S. Dogadin	3.75
C. E. Ericson	4.25
W. T. Gieves	4.25
A. Nyborg	3.75
W. Trezona	4.25
T. Bahd	2.00
K. Jackson	4.25
J. Brown	1.85
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G. R. Allen	4.50
A. Anderson	4.25
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A. Amey	4.25
L. Barlow	3.75
Otto Johnson	4.25
G. Leif	3.75
A. Leslie	2.10
T. D. Morrison	3.75
T. Olson	3.75
A. Olson	3.75
F. Peterson	4.25
G. Peterson	4.25
T. E. Rouse	3.50
W. Snyder	4.25
W. Willis	4.25
Richard Clare	3.50
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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
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D. Winger	1.85
J. Williams	4.00
J. Fife	2.00

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R. J. Corrigan	4.00
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LAND REGISTRY ACT.
(Section 24.)

In the matter of an application for duplicate Certificate of Title No. 10261n 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 157) 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

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