NOV 7 1916 Library Leg. Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 42. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5913
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 817-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

W. H. Armstrong, wife and friends left for the coast Tuesday.

Messrs Slattery and Pratt of Vancouver were in town on Saturday.

Miss M. Armstrong left on Tuesday's train for Seattle for a few days.

Mrs. W. M. Frith spent Tuesday at Cawston the guest of Mrs. Taylor.

Practically the first rain for several months arrived on Monday evening.

Mr. Ray Mott of Penticton spent Sunday in town a guest at the Hotel Keremeos.

F. H. French of Hedley shipped two or three cars of potaoes at the station here this week.

Mr. Young has been having the sidewalks repaired this week which is a great improvement.

Miss Rita Kirby, who has been confined to her bed with la grippe, is able to be out again.

The kids made three general rounds on Hollowe'en night and cut up as much mischief as possible.

Mrs. G. B. Clarke left on Friday for Salmon Arm where she will visit her nephew for a few weeks.

Mr. Charles Jordon returned home last week from Halcyon hot springs much improved in health.

Rev. Mr. Cleland of Penticton preached to a large audience in the town hall Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. Brown, provincial land surveyor of Penticton, surveyed some lots at the Cawston townsite last week.

R. H. Carmichael returned home on Sunday from Tulameen, where he had been for the last few days.

Mr. L. V. Newton of Cawston has started work on his new store, which will be quite a large building—30 x 60 feet.

Mrs. Carle entertained a few friends at dinner on Monday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of Mr. Carle's birthday.

Mr. Ben Hoy of the agricultural department is here looking after the large potato shipments being made to American points.

The Misses Gibson entertained their friends at a Hallowe'en party at their home, Riverside Lodge, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. M. B. Ewart, wife and family of Penticton motored over on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.

Mr. J. R. Brown of Summerland, Indian agent, was in town last week accompanied by Mr. Andrew and Mrs. Marshall, also of Summerland.

Mr. Jones of Nelson, the popular representative of Kelly, Douglas & Co., Vancouver, was in town on Thursday looking after the interests of his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Armstrong arrived from the coast Thursday. Mr. Armstrong is looking after some potato shipments which he is making to Seattle.

The Women's Institute will hold their annual bazaar on Friday, Nov. 19th, in the town hall. Proceeds for patriotic purposes. Dance following sale of work.

Mr. F. B. Gibson has been putting extensive repairs on the interior of his house and has put in a new furnace which makes a great improvement to his beautiful residence.

Mr. A Robertson has his silo completed and filled with about eighty tons of corn and alfalfa for his cows during the winter. It is 15 feet across and 40 feet high.

Mr. R. H. Carmichael went after a goose on Monday night which was seen flying over town, but as we go to press no reports have been received as to whether he has been successful or not.

Potatoes, potatoes, potatoes! Nothing but loads of potatoes. They are coming in four-horse teams, two-horse teams, one-horse teams, and autos. Any one with a sack which they wish to save, my advice to them is hide it.

The Similkameen Cannery company have about finished operations for the season. They will pack about seven thousand cases this year, one-third of what they expected to pack, on account of the backward season. They shipped the first car last week to Moose Jaw, Sask.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Sept. If your name does not appear your subscription has not been received during the month. In some cases subscriptions are paid in advance and have previously been acknowledged. If you are in arrears please hand your subscription to the Treasurer. Collections made as per list, month of Sept., $940.05. Of this amount $164.85 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $776.10, was subscribed for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

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

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

C. P. DALLON,
Sec.-Treas.

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

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

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, SEPT. 1916.

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

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

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

Sock Day.

Sock Day, Oct. 19th, was well patronized, 81 pair of socks being donated. The other contributions were 6 towels, 5 pillow cases, 13 packages gum, antiseptic foot powder, tobacco, 19 tablets, 12 packages envelopes, 8 pencils, money from the tea $10.75, donations $2.50, bank box $6, total, $19.25. A vote of thanks was extended to the young ladies who so kindly served the various tea tables. The children in town responded generously to the call made for supplies. Following were sent in by division I, Miss Todd's school: 9 writing tablets, 33 pencils, 6 packages envelopes and 3 3-cent stamps, 1 vasaline, 1 pair Turkish towels.

Division 2, Miss McKinnon's room: 54 packages gum, 12 writing tablets, 12 packages envelopes, 19 pencils, 3 pair socks, 3 bars soap, 3 bars chocolate, 2 packages cigarettes.

Nickel Plate school, Miss Dill: 2 writing tablets, 2 packages envelopes, 2 pencils, 6 packages gum.

The Sewing Circle thank the children and all others who so kindly helped to cheer some lonely soldier. We are asked from headquarters to double our efforts, as hospital supplies are needed in great quantities. We cannot do this unless more turn out to sew, as those who attend regularly are always busy. One way to help is to come to the tea and increase the collections. If you are too busy to sew come to tea at 4 o'clock. You will be welcome. Come everybody; our own boys are entering the hospitals now, and for their sake as well as for the cause, come.

October School Report.

Standing according to merit of pupils of Division I:

HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION

Second Year — Marguerite Luke, 59½ per cent.

First Year—1, Ina Boyd, 45 per cent; 2, Hugh McKenzie, 34 per cent; 3 George Beale.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DIVISION.

Entrance Class-1, Elsie Smith, 55 per cent; 2, John Smith, 53 per cent; 3, Garnet Luke; 4, Lena Wirth, 5 Claire Loomer; 6, Elmer Burr; 7, Etta Murdoch, 20 per cent.

Junior Fourth—1, George Wirth, 49 per cent; 2, Gomer Jones, 39 percent; 3, Rose Jones, 34 per cent; 4, Wesley Lyon, 31 per cent. F. TODD, Teacher.

DIVISION II.

III Reader—1 Fred Hardman, 2 Mary Fraser.

Senior II Reader—1 Marjorie Stevens. 2 Gordon Stanley.

Junior II Reader-John Hardman, 2 Marguerite Jones and Katherine Hossack.

First Reader-Norma French, 2 Mary Bentley.

Second Primer—1 Dorothy Critchley, 2 Edith Follet.

First Primer—1 Jack Fraser, 2 Geoffrey Stevens,

Receiving Class—1 Wilfred French, 2 Rachael Hardman.

A. M. MCKINNON, Teacher.

We have received a copy of The Morrissey Mention, official organ E and H companies, 107th regiment. The Mention is published at Fernie and is edited by Pte. Randolph Kilbie Stuart, a well known and popular resident of the Boundary district some years ago. The commanding officer of E and H Companies, 107th, is Major C. E. Shaw, also well known in the Boundary and Similkameen districts.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Harry Prince of Oroville was in town last week after scalps—and hides.

Tex Burus returned Tuesday after about two months spent at Soap Lake, Wash.

R. H. Carmichael and H. A. Barcello of Keremeos were visitors in town last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie and J. E. and Mrs. Thompson of Phoenix were visitors in town Saturday on their way to Princeton.

John Simpson of Greenwood, chief of provincial police for this district, was in town a couple of days last week on official business.

N. Thompson, representing the Vancouver branch of Cammell, Laird & Co., steel manufacturers of Sheffield, Eng., was in town last week.

Private Cyril N. Moody, aged 19, of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has won the Victoria Cross. Pte. Moody is a nephew of Mrs. G. B. Lyon of Hedley.

A number of the prominent Liberals of Hedley went up to Princeton yesterday to attend a party love feast. Representatives from all parts of the riding were there.

The first snow of the season could be seen on the tops of the hills Tuesday morning, but none in the valley yet. The nights are cold but the days are exceptionally warm.

R. T. Lowery, publisher of The Ledge, Greenwood, was on Saturday's train going to Princeton. He will shortly go south and spend the winter in San Diego, California.

Saturday evening last a number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Maierhoff gave them a surprise at their home, that day being the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage.

The large and small boys were out in force Tuesday night. They didn't do much damage but they did more real hard work than their parents could get out of them in a year and enjoyed it.

I. L. Merrill, of Los Angeles, Cal., president of the Hedley Gold Mining company, arrived in town Saturday on his semi-annual visit, and left Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Merrill and son.

The Similkameen Star says that the new 3-cent postage stamps were on sale in that town last week. Slow town, Princeton! The exemplification in postage stamps of the dark brown taste appeared in Hedley about a month ago.

Pte. Charles H. Lowe, was wounded in action on September 28. Pte. Lowe left Victoria with the 88th battalion, Victoria Fusiliers, and was drafted from the Old Country with the 3rd Canadian Pioneer Corps, with which unit he was serving when incapacitated. Although he did not live in this city prior to the war, Pte. Lowe has many friends here. He was engaged in ranching in the Similkameen valley before coming to this city to join the Fusiliers. He was born in New Westminster, and is about 34 years of age.—Victoria Colonist.

Don't Cough Your Throat Sore, Don't Suffer, USE "Nerviline," It Will Cure You Quickly

The Annoyance of a Bad Cough Soothed Away in One Day

Nothing so bad for the throat as coughing, and nothing half so annoying as to have someone near by that is hacking, sneezing, or constantly clearing the throat.

NERVILINE

Rub on Nerviline—it will save you all further pain and distress. Even one good rub with this soothing, penetrating remedy will bring the finest relief, will take out that rasping soreness, will stop that irritating tickle that makes you want to cough so much.

Nerviline isn't something new. It has a record of forty years of wonderful success behind it.

In rubbing on Nerviline, you use something safe, reliable and sure to cure. Its action is marvellous. The way it sinks in through the tissues—the way it penetrates to the seat of the congestion is really a wonder.

For chronic colds, coughs, or sore throat you can't beat this trusty old family remedy. Its name spells cure for any sort of pain in the joints or muscles. Try it for rheumatism, rub it on for sciatica or lumbago, test it out for neuralgia or headache—in every case you'll find amazing virtue and curative power in Nerviline.

Most families keep the large 50c bottle always handy on the shelf; trial size 25c, at all dealers in medicine, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Birth of a Nation

A Thrilling Drama Shown in Motion Pictures

The unqualified success attending the production of D. W. Griffith's famous "Birth of a Nation" last season decided C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg, to again secure the attraction for his western towns, and the mightiest spectacle, the eighth wonder of the world, will make its reappearance at the Walker, Winnipeg, for three days with daily matinees, commencing Thursday, September 28.

This will be the third visit (the picture having already been presented four weeks in Winnipeg), and there is little doubt capacity houses will again be the order. After playing the Manitoba capital, the company goes to the Orpheum Theatre, Brandon, for the entire week commencing Monday, October 2nd, where two performances daily will be offered. Regina is the next city to be played, where two shows daily, commencing Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 9, will be presented.

For three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th, the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon, will be played, and from there the organization travels West towards Vancouver.

Arrangements are being made to run special trains from the small towns and villages into Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and there is little doubt that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the greatest photoplay the world has ever seen or is likely to see for many a day.

"The Birth of a Nation" as presented in the above towns will be precisely the same as the one now playing the Massey Hall, Toronto, for the fifth week, and comprises not only 12,000 feet of film, but carries a sixty-foot car of scenic, sound and lighting effects, and last, but by no means least, must be mentioned the excellent symphony orchestra of no less than twenty-five carefully selected musicians.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Family Talk

"See here, Jones, you've had that telephone receiver at your ear for ten minutes and haven't uttered a word."

"'S-sh! I'm having a typical conversation with my wife."

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

United States is now exporting $75,000,000 worth of sugar yearly. Before the war the yearly export was valued at about $5,000,000.

500,000 Germans Disabled at Verdun

Competent authorities estimate that about 500,000 Germans have been disabled in the Verdun region alone since February 21, the beginning of the great German offensive there.

The total number of wounded German prisoners taken in the Verdun sector and in the neighborhood of the Somme exceeds 43,000.

Job-seeker (entering office unannounced): Is there an opening here for me?

Chief Clerk: Yes, sir, right behind you.

Bovril makes other food nourish you

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

Famous and Prosperous Mecca

Mecca, where Arabian independence has been proclaimed, was a famous and prosperous city many centuries before it became the metropolis of Islam. The Makoraba of Ptolemy and the capital of the Hedjaz, it has been a notable trading centre since very early times, and the famous Kaaba, originally a heathen shrine containing a miraculous fetish, attracted pagan pilgrims long before Mahomet made it the holiest shrine of the Moslem world. Except for the Great Mosque and a few minor buildings, most of Mecca has been rebuilt in modern times.—London Chronicle.

Irate Business Man: You book agents make me so angry with your confounded nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my feelings.

Agent: Then I am the very man you want. I am selling dictionaries.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the new-born babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Bridget, why have you put the fly-paper out on the grass?"

"There ain't no more flies to ketch in the house, mum."

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than 1 per cent.

Reach Summit

Mountain Climbers Top Langstaff While Snowstorm Rages

Prof. E. W. D. Holway, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour, of New York City, who last year, on August 5, the date of the arrest of Edith Cavell, made the first ascent of Mount Edith Cavell, near Jasper, Alta., have again been mountain climbing in British Columbia. They, accompanied by Howard Palmer, of New London, Conn., have returned from a three weeks' exploration trip of the vast snow fields and glaciers at the head of the Swift Current river, which are situated between Mount Whitehorn on the east and Mount Langstaff on the west.

Last year Prof. Holway and Dr. Gilmour succeeded in reaching within 100 feet of the top of Mount Langstaff, but because of the difficult route chosen and the lateness of the hour they had to abandon climbing when victory was almost in sight. Last year the attempt to climb this mountain was made from the northwest arrete at the headwaters of the Small River.

This year the party, on July 23, made the first ascent from the southeast side. The ascent took seven hours and the entire route was over snow and ice. On the day of the ascent all conditions of weather were encountered, sunshine, fog, hail, snow, rain, thunder and lightning and even a rainbow was present late in the day. When the snow-capped summit was reached a brisk snowstorm was in progress.

The electrical phenomena of having the ice axes sing was also met at times during the storm. It is an unfortunate fact that this magnificent and wonderful region for a long time to come will, because of its inaccessibility, be denied to all except the most enthusiastic mountainers, as tents, sleeping bags, and provisions all have to be carried through the unbroken forest on the back of the traveller. Another first ascent of a snow-clad mountain, the same height as Mount Langstaff, 10,530 feet, was also made. Lesser climbs were made, but due to the incessant rain the work of the party was much curtailed. These gentlemen made the ascents without employing a Swiss guide whose services are generally considered essential on climbs of this character.

"Isn't pocket-picking a difficult and dangerous art?"

"Yes, till you get your hand in."

Women As Inventors

Many Notable Inventions Are the Result of Ingenuity of Women

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but, then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realise as they ply their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balgarran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark and Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman rediscovered the secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montessori, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionise the art of teaching in the near future.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk

Two Kinds of Water From One Well

Ordinary Water and Brine Are Pumped From One Well in Florida

The geologists of the United States Geological Survey have lately discovered a well at Welaka, on the St. John's River, Florida, that contains two kinds of water. It is 309 feet deep. It was first drilled to a depth of 160 feet, from which depth ordinary sulphur water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet, where it opened a vein of water that has a strongly disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water, an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both that and the outer casing have been connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them first a drink of the weaker water, and then, if they ask for more, a glass of the brine. In an investigation of the underground waters of the country, the staff of the Geological Survey have found not more than half a dozen wells of that kind, but there is no reason why they should not be common in regions where the waters in the upper strata differ from those that lie deeper.

He was taken to task because he had not made an effort to enlist in the British army, and in his own defense said: "I'm not asking to be let off—I'm asking for more time. I've got a lot of contracts to finish." "How long will they take?" asked the Sergeant. "Oh, about three years."

The Test

Mrs. Gnagg (with a reputation): Doctor, I fear my husband's mind is affected. Is there any sure test?

Doctor: Tell him that you'll never speak to him again. If he laughs, he's sane.

A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing fine since taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the *best* medicine there is to-day for women who are ailing."—MRS. EDITH MOORE, 30 Degge St., Chatham, Ont.

THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—maybe faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 50 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.

The Revolt of Brussels

Germans Trying to Drive Belgians to Last Stage of Desperation

Report that the city of Brussels has refused to pay a fine of five million marks, imposed by the Germans as a penalty for the patriotic demonstrations which marked the observance of Belgium's national fete day, July 21, is likely soon to be followed by news of staggering interest in the whole world.

Brussels is under the German heel—what can she do?

To attempt to squeeze more millions out of the people of the Belgium capital, because of the inevitable show of patriotism on such an occasion, would be outrageous. But, even at that, the explanation is probably only trumped-up.

The German military authorities have heretofore given plain evidence of a desire and purpose to drive the Belgians to the last stage of desperation. The revolt of the municipality of Brussels at this latest imposition indicates that the stage has been reached.

But if the people of Brussels neither can, nor will, stand any more oppression, what next?

The Germans undoubtedly have that all arranged, and we may be sure that the programme is a sinister one.

They would hardly have penalized the city without preparation against the contingency that payment would be refused—such is efficiency.

More than probably, they expected a refusal, as well as planned for it—or actually sought, by the enormity of this latest punitive act, to arouse the city to revolt.

Is the world in for a series of fresh spectacles illustrating the German capacity for contriving ingenious brutalities, for following up a cowardly attack on human rights by another one, indefinitely, for piling horror on horror?

They have ravaged the Belgian harvests for their own use. They have driven off the herds for meat and milk—and casein, for their munitions. They have deported men, women and children to slave for the German state. They have robbed Belgian industry right and left. They have taken millions of marks from the Belgians to supply their own enfeebled sinews of war.

They have done all this in defiance of the law of nations, of Hague conventions and of the opinion of the civilized world—sometimes, even in repudiation of their own pledges.

The Germans in Belgium are not done yet. They are mad in the double sense. The last chapter of the atrocities which the Belgians must suffer is yet to be written.

The world will await, with fresh apprehension of barbarous cruelties in store for that hapless people, the German plan of reprisal for the Brussels revolt.—Providence Journal.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor, it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

A Scriptural Wheeze

Young minister finds himself in charge of a congregation in which are many ogling women. In desperation he secures a transfer to another field. A few months later he meets his successor.

"How are you getting along?"

"Splendidly!"

"But the women. Aren't they a bit—attentive?"

"Yes, but I find safety in numbers."

"Egad, brother, I found safety in exodus."—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

High Cost of Living

The Staff of Life and Its Upward Tendency These Days

The high price of wheat conveys an ominous significance to the housewife. A grocer predicted a few days ago that before spring brands of flour costing $6.50 a barrel formerly will go to $9.00 or more. This will be less than the record price of about $10.000 for these grades last year. But the advance will come closer home to working people than any other present result of war.

In spite of present prosperity there are still large sections of our population for whom bread is the main article of subsistence. To great numbers of recent immigrants meat is almost a prohibited luxury. They may pick up some remnants and bones cheap, but only for use as an appetizer. Bread and soup are the menu. A touch of onions or other pungent vegetable may be used to give the meal some twang.

A well-seasoned soup has a surprising effect to give an otherwise dry provender some flavor and makes a meal seem more substantial than it really is. With this added relish many newcomers to this country will gnaw along for days on their loaves baked after the foreign manner.

Wheat bread, of course, is food of the most substantial character. People of indoor life and finicky appetites would not eat enough of it for full nourishment. The manual laborer, hungry from his fatiguing task, puts it down with avidity. If he came from the old country he may have learned to eat it without butter.

The present high wheat prices will again encourage the farmer to stuff every possible acre with the staple grain, and borrow money to pay his help. But the wastes of trench life are great, the demand for wheat flour is enormous, and the Canadian workingman will pay high for his loaf while the war lasts.

It has certainly been a great year for the back-yard garden. The few square rods put into potatoes will go far to reduce the flour bill and provide a nourishing substitute.

You can't beat

Old Dutch

for taking rust and stains off knives

To Continue Exploration

Stefansson Plans to Discover Extent of the New Northland

A letter has been received by G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval service, from Dr. Anderson, of the Stefansson northern exploration party, who some time reached Nome. The letter gives additional details of the work done by the party and supplies some information as to Stefansson's future movements.

The letter states that Stefansson's plan had been to make a northerly circuit around the new land, which he discovered a year ago, with the object of discovering its extent and whether any territory existed north of there.

As a result of the fact that his ships did not succeed in getting far north in 1915, however, and of trouble with his dogs, the explorer was unable to carry out his design. He had reached his new land last May, but it is understood that he will winter at Winter Harbor, on Melville Island. The schooner Polar Bear, one of the vessels of the expedition, was expected to reach this port this summer and form a winter base there.

Kent Chipman, one of the members of the southern party who travelled to Edmonton by the overland route, instead of going to Nome with the rest of his companions, has reached Ottawa and is preparing his report to the Geological Survey Department. Mr. Chipman, who was topographer with the expedition, travelled south by way of the Mackenzie and Athabasca rivers.

Advice to Clergymen

Why don't clergymen who are unequal to composing good sermons for themselves (and in the nature of things there must be a good many of them) occasionally read one of the beautiful homilies provided for them by the church? Or why don't they frankly read someone else's sermon, giving credit to the author, instead of cribbing passages and spoiling them in the conveyance? One wonders whether the hack sermon-writer exists nowadays—the man who, in the eighteenth century and later "loaned" original sermons in manuscript for a trifling fee. It is on record that Coleridge, when he was particularly hard up, raised the wind in this way. How much would a sermon in Coleridge's handwriting fetch at Sotheby's today?—London Chronicle.

Taxation Of Land Values

The day has long since passed when the doctrines of Henry George could be ridiculed or scouted as unworthy of serious attention. They have found much acceptance in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where there is now a widespread feeling in favor of the taxation of "unearned increment" — a feeling which crystallized into legislation some years ago when Mr. Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Australasia, in the Canadian West, and elsewhere, the principle of differentiation between taxation of land values and taxation of improvements continually gains ground. "Progress and Poverty" blazed the way for what has now become a large and important school of thought in legitimate political economy.—Hamilton Spectator.

"Who is your favorite composer?"

"Wagner," replied Mr. Cumrox.

"You must be a student of music!"

"No. I mention Wagner for the sake of relieving myself of conversational strain. If the other man doesn't like Wagner, he won't want to hear me say another word."

"And if he does?"

"He'll want to do all the talking himself."—Washington Star.

"Don't you think Miss Howler has wonderful control of her voice?"

"No, I don't. She sings every time anyone asks her to."—Boston Transcript.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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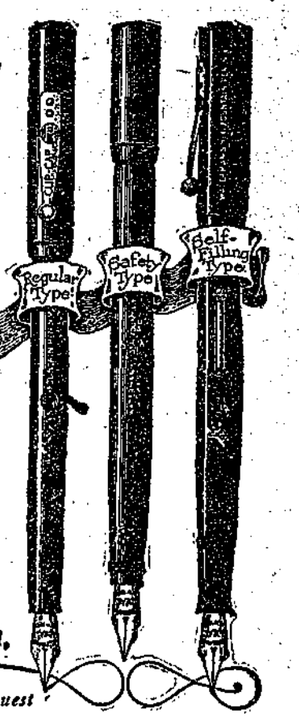

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A-17

TRAINING AND A GOOD PARTNER WILL MAKE STRONG COMBINATION

WIFE HELPS THE SOLDIER-FARMER TO SUCCEED

The Government Is Making a Special Monetary Allowance in Addition to the Pension, for the Maintenance of Both the Soldier And his Family, While he is Receiving Elementary Training

"What makes you think you will succeed as a farmer?"

The question was asked of a returned soldier who had expressed a very strong desire to get on the land.

"My wife," he answered.

"Do you mean to say she persuaded you?"

"No, I didn't need any persuading, but she wants to go as much as I do."

"Does she understand what it means?"

"She ought. She was born and brought up on a farm; she is not afraid of hard work; and she prefers to live in the country anyway."

"For the children's sake?"

"We've got none, worse luck. No, she likes it better herself."

That man's battle is half won.

He was not a farm boy himself, and he does not imagine that the little experience he possesses is enough. He is therefor taking advantage of the elementary training, in such matters as gardening and poultry raising, already started by the Military Hospitals Commission at some of its Convalescent Hospitals; and he aims at taking a course of extra instruction later on at one of the agricultural schools.

As announced some time ago, the Government makes special monetary allowances, in addition to the pension, for the maintenance of both the soldier and his family while he is being trained, if he has to learn a new occupation; so no man should have the slightest hesitation about taking full advantage of the training put at his disposal to increase his capacity and better his position.

A trained man, and a wife both experienced and willing, make a team hard to beat.

It is very interesting to see that this fact has been recognized in a most practical way in England. There the Government decided, a few months ago, to start, by way of experiment, three pioneer land colonies of ex-soldiers—or rather "ex-service men," for even the man now ploughing the sea will have his chance of ploughing the soil.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has just announced that in selecting settlers for these colonies "preference will be given, as between men of equal merit and qualifications, to those whose wives or sisters or daughters have acquired proficiency in milking or other farm operations, as the result of their employment on the land either before or during the war."

As a matter of fact, women in the Old Country have taken a large and even extraordinary share in working the farms, which the war has deprived of so many of their usual laborers. Women of every social rank have volunteered to do this, and have kept their pledge, though many of them were not only quite unaccustomed to manual labor, but free from any necessity to work at all.

Canadian women, the vast majority of them, have never been in that position. Work has always been familiar to them, and a very large number even of the town-dwellers among them were brought up on farms. Many of our returned soldiers, therefore, who think of going "back to the land" will have a great advantage in the experience of their wives as well as in the special training offered them.

Special training is given, of course, for a variety of other industries. The greatest care is taken to choose the occupation best suited to each man's ability. But, unquestionably, agriculture is the great national industry and needs the energies of every man qualified to undertake it.

To Advertise Butter

The National Dairy Council, according to reports sent out by the secretary, is planning to follow the example of the orange and raisin growers, and put on an advertising campaign to cover three years, spending at the rate of $20,000 a month. This money will be used in advertising the value and the healthfulness of milk, buttermilk, cheese and ice cream. The advertisements will be carried in the leading magazines and daily papers. It is an ambitious programme, but not at all impracticable if the dairy interests are willing to pay the bills. If the advertising is well done, it will be profitable to the dairymen of the country. It will increase the consumption of dairy products permanently; and if the supply can be increased to take care of the demand without too much of an advance in prices, the results will be satisfactory.—Wallace's Farmer.

Captain Koenig's "Sacrifices"

If Captain Koenig, of the Deutschland, had remained in Baltimore he might have made a nice little pile. He was offered, for example, $3,000 a night by a show if he would appear on the stage. He was offered $50,000 by a journalist for liberty to accompany him in his voyage across the Atlantic. He was offered $50,000 to hand over some secret connected with his submarine. He was invited to marry a lady who would have given him a handsome reward for his name. All of which Captain Koenig declined. But it is reported that when peace is proclaimed he will return to the United States. He sees more money there.

High: There's Fred Seads over there. He made a million in the Street last year.

Lowe: Honestly?

High: I don't know, but he made it.

How Britain Cares For Her Soldiers

Former French Minister Loud in Praise of British System

Adolphe Brisson, formerly a French minister, has returned to Paris from a visit to the British front. He gives a very vivid and interesting description of how a great army is administered in the field.

Of especial importance is the manner in which the British soldier is cared for.

"We meet generals who are not only warriors," said M. Brisso, "but who are great administrators, trained in India, Egypt, Africa, accustomed to plan the details of a campaign. They spare neither expense nor trouble in establishing the base of a lengthy military action.

"I admired their calm confidence in the sovereign power of Great Britain. Always they made the same statement:

"'We English need time to understand. We did not know war like this. It had to be learned. We are slow in starting, but we are there now, and nothing can stop us.'

"The greatest commendation is due to the sanitary service. On principle the English soldiers do not want barracks. The fighter must live and be cared for under a tent. He breathes better; cleanliness is easier to keep; vermin are easier to destroy; every morning everything is burned.

"In camp, be it for the healthy or the wounded, flowers cheer the eye; the English soldiers delight in them.

"On their arrival the men receive thorough and vigorous disinfection. They are bathed and scrubbed, clothing boiled and washed; then the soldier is dressed neatly in a white shirt with soft collar, red tie, blue vest with white revers and olive trousers.

"He is then taken to a paradise, a garden in which are scattered the sleeping tents, dining tents; for his recreation he finds tennis courts amid flowers, and benches to rest upon. For his comfort even a dentist; yes, even a chiropodist! And the menu! the attentions, the cheer!

"'We mean,' said a general to me, on seeing my amazement, 'that on returning to the trenches our soldiers may be able to say to his comrades: "If you are ill or wounded, you will be mighty well off in the hospital"'

"Be it noted here, too, that nurses and soldiers in the service of ambulances and hospitals are in comfortable quarters, well fed and paid. 'They work, they must be cared for,' is the slogan.

"It is a fact that the Englishman does his best when he is well looked after. Give him his roast beef and he will fight well."

Grain Screenings

Cleaning Grain at Threshing Time a Good Practice

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings" issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the loss entailed in shipping western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings.

A monitor cleaner and a five horsepower engine were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator wagon or bin. Another box received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including the operation, repairs and interest on capital was $195. The grower calculates that he saved on his 80,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth $960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost $220, and haulage to the local elevator $64. He thus had a profit of $49. The outfit paid for itself in one year, and he says is as good as when it started. This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm before hauling is practicable and advisable. The really practicable way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do on a sheaf loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.

"I wasn't always like this, lady," said the wayfarer at the back door. "There was a time when I had everything money can buy."

"You poor man! How did you come to this?"

"I'll tell you, lady. Me wife used to keep me on the go all the time. One week it would be Newport and the next it would be Palm Beach or the Adirondacks or else Europe, accordin' to where the society folks happened to be goin'. We spent all our money that way, and when it was all gone I was so used to travellin' that I just naturally couldn't stop. I took to trampin.'"

Fiance: And will Bobby be sorry when I marry his sister?

Bobby: Yes, I will, 'cause I like you.—Boston Transcript.

Bukowina Duchy a Place But Little Known

Sandwiched in Between Galicia and the Northwestern Frontier of Rumania

When the present writer first visited Rumania a young American, whose high-pitched accent lives in the memory, greeted him on board a Danube steamer with the question, "Have you ever heard of a place called the Bukowina?" writes a special correspondent of the London Times. As it happened, he had, and this piece of knowledge much impressed the American traveller, who assured him that in the States nobody had heard of it at all. The traveller, however, had been studying European politics and selecting his routes in a far-sighted manner with a view to becoming an authority not upon past but upon future history. Someone in Paris had told him about the Bukowina. He was now on his way to it, and he formulated his reasons in words of this kind: "Some day the Emperor Francis Joseph is going to die, and the Austrian Empire is going to break up. Then I guess there is going to be trouble in the Bukowina, for they tell me that the people who live in it are Rumanians. So there will be a regular war and Rumania is pretty sure to try to get it for herself. When that day comes, it will be very interesting to say I have been there, so I am going up to have a look at it now."

Perhaps he was right in attributing ignorance of this mysterious Duchy to his own countrymen, and possibly also the knowledge of its whereabouts was not more generally diffused amongst ourselves. The child who, when told the other day that it was a great thing to be making history, retorted that it seemed to her that it was geography we were making, and that she did not see the point of learning any more till the war was over and things were a bit settled, had a strong case.

Nevertheless, though geography is in the melting-pot, most of us have been learning a good deal of it since the war began, and many must have had their first introduction to the Bukowina. It is a Duchy and Crown land of Austria and is sandwiched in between the Province of Galicia and the northwestern frontier of Rumania. Bukowina means the country of the beech-trees, and a great portion of it is forest clad, for it lies amongst the southern spurs of the woody Carpathians. Czernowitz, its capital, has about 70,000 inhabitants, and the population of the Duchy is some three-quarters of a million. Of these about 40 per cent. are Ruthenes, and nearly another 40 per cent. are Rumanians, the balance being made up of the usual Balko-Hungarian mixture — Magyars, Germans, Poles, Jews and gypsies. The Ruthenes and the Rumanians belong to the Orthodox Church, and therefore the vast majority of the inhabitants hold with Rumania and with Russia in the matter of religion.

The Rumanian peoples in the Bukowina and in Transylvania are not as might be supposed, settlers who have overflowed across the Rumanian frontier. They have their roots deep in history. Rumania herself is a geographical anomaly, and it is very curious to find a Latin enclave in Eastern Europe surrounded on all sides by Slavs and Hungarians—for not only do Rumanians speak a Latin tongue closely resembling Italian, but in spite of all admixture with Slavs and Turks and Phanariote Greeks, they retain to this day strong signs of their Italian blood. Rumania is the modern descendant of Trajan's Roman Colony in Dacia, and the explanation of the Rumanians in the Bukowina and Translyvania lies in the fact that Trajan's province included both these districts and was much larger in extent than the modern kingdom of Rumania. But apart from this ancient tie, Rumanians set up a more modern claim to the Bukowina. For the kingdom of Rumania was created in the nineteenth century from the union of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which was formerly Turkish. The Bukowina was once a part of Moldavia and indeed, Suczava in the Bukowina was once the Moldavian capital. When Catherine II. declared war upon Turkey the Russians occupied the Bukowina in 1769, but they restored it to the Turks when peace was made in 1774. Austria had been much perturbed by this occupation and made great show of her anxiety for its restitution to Turkey. But this friendliness was by no means disinterested, for she promptly set up an intrigue to secure it for herself, and in 1777 the Porte redeemed it to her. Since then it has remained in Austrian hands.

Translyvania has been held under the Hungarian heel for nearly a thousand years. Once for a few brief years Michael the Brave, King of Wallachia, added it to his territory. Michael obtained his independent kingdom by a wholesale bribery and corruption of the Turks, which involved him in apparently hopeless financial embarrassment. But Michael was not called brave for nothing. He summoned a creditors' meeting in his palace and then having shut the doors he burnt it to the ground, making a clean sweep of Turks, Jews, account books, and all. Thereafter he invaded Hungary and conquered Transylvania, but when the peasantry revolted against their Hungarian landlords he was foolish enough to side with the latter. Thus he lost the sympathy of his new subjects who were his only remaining kinsmen, and swiftly lost his conquest.

Michael was assassinated in 1601 after a brief reign of eight years. You may see his statue in Bucharest today, for Rumania regards him as the creator of her national unity and perhaps her greatest national hero.

Smart

Kindly Gent: Aren't you afraid of catching cold on a night like this, my lad?

Paper Boy: No, sir, I'm all right. Selling papers keeps up the circulation.

Small Grain Exhibits

The Influence for Better Crops Resulting from Fair Activities

The use of better seed offers one of the most effective methods for increasing the yield of farm crops. The work of seed improvement associations and individuals who carefully select their own seed, has resulted in the general use of better seed. Competition in producing and displaying crop products of high quality at agricultural fairs is another influence which should have an increasing benefit on the quality of seed planted. The influence for better crops resulting from fair activities would be greater if more persons exhibited their products and if greater care would be taken in the selection and preparation of exhibits.

A creditable exhibit of field crops should contain products which are typical of the district they represent. The crops comprising an exhibit should be harvested when in prime condition and should be of superior quality and worth. They also should be properly and tastefully arranged when placed on exhibit.

Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station, at Pullman, gives the following directions for the preparation of seed and sheaf exhibits.

Seed grain, wheat, oats and barley. Grain prepared for exhibit should be true to variety name. It should be harvested when it is mature but not over ripe. It should be threshed as early as possible after harvest. Rain and other conditions of weather may cause discoloration. Usually grain should be recleaned in order that all chaff and foreign matter may be removed. It should also be graded to remove very large and undersized kernals. Unless the rules of the fair specify otherwise, the samples should consist of one peck.

Sheaf grain, wheat, oats and barley should be harvested for sheaf exhibits as soon as the crop is mature and before it is thoroughly dry. Better exhibits will result if the grain is pulled and suspended by the roots until dry. At the time of preparing the exhibits the roots should be cut off and only those stalks which have full length of straw and well developed heads should be used. The grain should be bound in sheaves about four inches in diameter and tied in two places. A tape should be used in tying the sheaves as it is less likely to injure or break the straw than string. Black or white tape is to be preferred and fancy ribbon should never be used in tying the sheaves. If the leaves are removed from the stems the exhibit will have a neater appearance.

Boys In The War

Persistent Italian Boy Who Became a Real Corporal

The Italian army has the distinction of being the only army engaged in the war that has a corporal in its ranks who is almost a baby in age. Margutti, the lad in question, is but 13 years old and lived at Gaglian before becoming a full-fledged soldier, and through his acquaintance with two army chauffeurs became familiar with the fighting forces of his country. One day he rode out to the trenches on the army trucks after some argument, and was affectionately received by the soldiers who promoted him to corporal on the spot.

Proud of his newly gained distinction, Margutti soon secured a uniform and sewed his corporal bars on himself. He spent some time in the trenches and took active part in the fighting, proving himself remarkably courageous before the onslaughts of the Austrian hordes.

The captain of Margutti's division came along to inspect the troops one morning and was much impressed by the business-looking lad who stood erect, on guard, his rifle at his shoulder. Upon being asked what he was doing, the boy answered: "I am fighting, sir." "What class do you belong to?" inquired the captain. "Third elementary class, sir," came the reply, "but I have been promoted corporal."

The officer could not refrain from laughing at this answer and took the brave youngster in his arms, kissing him affectionately. The child was sent back home, but he did not remain there long as the officer had promised to use his influence to get him back in the trenches, and he did. Margutti is now fighting with the regular army, and is a real corporal.

The Wall of Triple Steel

Had it not been for "the impregnable wall of triple steel," the war would have been over before this. Germany would have triumphed; humilaiting terms of peace would have been signed. We and the dominions, and indeed, our allies and the neutral world, owe much to British seapower. Whatever may be Germany's naval policy now that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the chief pirate, has gone, the debt of the civilized peoples in both hemispheres to the officers and men who serve under the White Ensign will not be lessened as the months pass which separate us from our inevitable victory.—Editorial in London Telegraph.

A Sign of the Times

The most convincing evidence of an approaching German debacle, however, is furnished by the outgivings of the Germans themselves. They would not be breathing sound and fury if they were so sure of the outcome as they profess to be. Their attitude is too theatrical to be convincing. It is a revelation, not of confidence, but of discouragement.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Simple Declaration

"What are your views on the tariff?"

"I'm for protection of everything that my constituents manufacture for sale," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I favor free trade for everything that they are compelled to buy for cash."—Washington Star.

GERMANY A FAILURE ALONG THE AVENUES OF REAL WORLD SERVICE

WHAT IS RESULT OF BOASTED GERMAN EFFICIENCY

In the Face of Her Gross Underestimation of Brave Little Belgium And of the Moral and Physical Resources of France, Great Britain, and Allies, Can Germany Be Called Efficient?

No nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. As the war drags on, with its ever-increasing wake of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her "place in the sun," and stands as the "horrible example" of utter failure along the avenues of real world service. That she is powerful no one can deny; but that her strength is of the eternal type is daily becoming more doubtful. In a sense she has been deficient, but for fundamentally wrong purposes; and unless the unexpected happens, she is bound to undermine her own foundations and find herself less respected and both morally and physically weaker than before the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

The war has progressed sufficiently far for one to turn the light of truth on German efficiency in the actual field of battle. Where is her boasted superiority? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvellous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great "machine" was held up a full month by the despised Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the conflict. Had Germany foreseen the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called "efficiency."

What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people. No doubt German military leaders expected a short, sharp conflict, and then a victorious peace. Behind her siege guns she fired shot and shell into the invisible, indefinable and indestructible soul of France, and wondered that the war lasted so long! She had left this major war out of her calculations and then attempted the conquest of soul with Krupp guns and poisonous gas.

Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain had been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But slowly awakening out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculations, are absolutely loyal to her, and although revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertain sound, have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defences, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevailed throughout the British Empire.—New York Outlook.

$2,708.56 for a Car of Wheat

Railway companies of recent years have increased the capacity of grain cars considerably. This along with high prices that have prevailed at times since the outbreak of the European war has made it possible to net large sums on individual car shipments.

A very few years ago a remittance of $1,000 would look big to any shipper. This year checks of over twice that amout are comparatively common. However, the highest return on a single car yet recorded was made by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, on August 30, when a car from Travers, Alta., carrying 1,920 bushels 10 lbs., graded No. 1 Northern, with no dockage, and sold at $1.56. The check issued by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in settlement was $2,708.56. There is little doubt but that this is the largest sum that has been paid in the history of the Canadian West for any single shipment sold through the regular market channels.

Home-made Barometer

A barometer that will indicate weather changes with reasonable accuracy may be made of two bottles. A milk bottle nearly filled with water is used as the container and a smaller bottle fitting snugly into the top is inverted in the mouth of the milk bottle. The mouth of the inverted bottle should extend about an inch below the surface of the water. Weather changes will cause the water to rise and fall in the neck of the inverted bottle.

"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond lover.

"No," said the girl, candidly, "you're not, but you are too good for any other girl.—New York Times.

The Fond Mother (to adventurous offspring): Come away from the cliff, will yer! Do yer want to dash yerself to pieces in yer best suit?

Domestic Gas From Straw

Simple Plant to Use Up the Straw Pile and Supply Fuel and Light

The day of applying a match to the straw stack after threshing is over and thereby burning up a whole year's fuel is now passed, and from now on the farmer is likely to pay as much attention to the safeguarding of his straw as he does to his cattle and crops. From the straw stack, which has hitherto gone up in smoke, gas can now be extracted, and by such a simple process that every farmer can cook, heat his house, light his residence, and run his engines from his own little gas plant right at his very back door, using the much-despised straw pile as a means to this end.

The Dominion By-Product and Research Society, of Moose Jaw, of which George Harrison, M.E., general manager of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, is the leading spirit, has discovered and perfected a small gas works which will in the near future be manufactured in the city and installed on practically every quarter section throughout the country.

Mr. Harrison, the patentee, has obtained patent rights in Canada, the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic. In an interview recently he said that no farmer will be without his own gas plant in the near future.

The exceedingly simple way in which the gas is produced guarantees the truth of this statement. One bale of straw, wheat, oats, barley or flax, is put into a cast-iron retort. The head is screwed tightly down and a small portion of straw is ignited in the firebox underneath. This produces the gas, which in turn passes out of the retort through another small cylinder of water in which it is washed and from there finds its way into the gasometer. This one bale of straw will produce enough high grade gas to do all the cooking, heating and lighting of a seven-roomed house, and it is a safe conclusion that from now on, instead of burning his straw stack as he has hitherto done, the farmer will, through the efforts of the Research Society, conserve his straw and make his own gas, thus dispensing with the paying for and hauling of coal in the winter months.

Mr. Harrison and his associates have had Dr. Andrews, of the well-known firm of Andrews and Cruickshanks, analytical chemists, employed for a long time and all the problems in connection with the small gas works and gases extracted from the straw have been scientifically worked out by them in their laboratory at Government Building, Regina, and for some time past a miniature gas retort has been burning and most astonishing results have been obtained.

According to the report of Dr. Andrews, five ounces of straw has produced sufficient gas to enable a 40-candle power mantle to burn six hours with a very white and highly illuminating flame.

The gasses extracted from the straw cannot only be used for heating, lighting and cooking, but can also be utilized for driving gas engines and all other farm machinery, and with the high soaring price for gas and light this welcome discovery should be of vast interest to every farmer throughout the Dominion of Canada.—Moose Jaw Times.

Salt For Live Stock

Feeding Too Freely Is Injurious to Animals

Samples of salt are occasionally sent to experimental stations by farmers for analysis, with the statement that animals, usually cattle or sheep, were poisoned after eating it in considerable quantities. In no case has any foreign substance that would account for the poisoning been found.

Since salt is necessary to life and is in universal use, it is difficult to realize that in large amounts it is poisonous. Many cases of poisoning in chickens have been reported, and occasionally in larger animals. In one instance salt was by mistake used instead of sugar in making a cake. The cake was given to the chickens and killed all of them. Chickens are very susceptible to salt poisoning and while the amount that it takes to kill a horse or cow is considerable, this sometimes occurs when these animals are especially salt hungry.

When animals have not had access to salt for a long time, it is safer to give it to them sparingly at first.

British Soldiers as Farm Hands

In Cheshire, England, over one thousand soldiers are engaged as farm helps gathering in the harvest. On one large estate over fifty soldiers are thus employed. It is reported that, as a sequel to the discipline and vigor of training, the men swung to the work as if it were play. In four days they had completed work that usually takes six days. A feature of their service to the Crown is that at short intervals they keep up certain drill and study of instructions in tactics — that is where there are more than twelve men at work within a given area.

Just for Fun

"Is she pretty?"

"I should say so. She's even good to look at when she's eating corn on the cob."—Detroit Free Press.

"DRESS FURS" DESIGNED TO TOP FALL FROCKS

Ermine Ties the Cape of Mole

Natural Ermine Lends a Sumptuous Air

The Long Stole.

This Sealskin "Yoke" Transforms a Simple Gown

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that the many beautiful fur combinations which you have been seeing in the shop displays are not intended for winter furs, but are supposed to be put on almost immediately for the first cool days to give an air of elegance to the street frock of serge or silk, and to add, perhaps, a trifle of warmth. The main idea, of course, is not warmth but smartness.

There is no doubt about it that fur gives that required touch of sumptuousness that the most elaborate frock will otherwise lack. Women have come to realize the style value of furs so deeply that they have even stood them for the heat of summer because of their picturesque effect with summer gowns. The summer furs were rather different than those now shown, inasmuch as they made liberal use of chiffon and silk to lighten their weight.

It is a noticeable fact that these new furs are mostly combinations of short-haired pelts. Where the thicker furs are used they are mostly for trimming, as witness the deep sailor collar of tailed ermine with its fluffy border of white fox. This would raise any plain gown to the degree of elegance.

A rather prim collar of sealskin with two points in back to match those in front is designed especially to fit over the collar of a plain street dress. It sets so snugly that it might almost be made into the frock itself like a yoke. The high rolling collar is lined with unmarked ermine.

Another noteworthy feature of the first fall furs is the combination of different varieties of skins. Ermine and mole are an especially happy combination. In the short shoulder cape with a shallow lining of ermine for the rolled collar, a strip of ermine ending in tails is slipped thru slits in the mole to tie in front.

The white ermine which you usually associate with the name is the winter dress of the small animals which go to make up that valuable fur. In the straight shoulder wrap which you see held in front by a single jet button, the summer ermine is used. It is marked with grayish-brownish markings, and the skins are cleverly arranged to make stripes.

A long moleskin stole shows possibilities of graceful draping in the last picture. It has a small round muff to match. This is one of the fur pieces which may be retained for wear with the winter suit.

Fox and Ermine Sailor

The Wireless Telegraph

No Distance But What Can Be Reached By the Wireless Telegraph

Records show that there are 7,000 patents on file in the patent office covering wireless telegraphy and telephony.

Wireless transmission of signals to and from distant points was in use long before the electric telegraph was given to the world by Professor Morse. The semaphore was invented by a Frenchman named Chappe toward the close of the 18th century and was used to advantage in conveying messages for hundreds of miles by means of relay stations, and expert operators could transmit three or four words a minute by this method. It was not, however, until the year 1895 that Marconi found he could telegraph without wires by Hertian waves a distance of one mile. After that revelation, further experiments developed that the height of the antenna, or aerial wires, and the amount of electrical energy used, largely determined the distance that signals could be transmitted.

The Lockawanna Railroad Company first made experiments with the wireless telegraph and telephone in 1909, but the apparatus at that time was not sufficiently developed to be of practical use. During the early part of 1913 towers were erected and wireless stations installed at Scranton and Binghamton, and it was found that the service between these points was equally as satisfactory as the Morse telegraph and could be relied upon when the telegraph and telephone service was impaired.

We can communicate from a moving train to a fixed station a distance of 130 miles; owing to the low antenna on the passenger cars we have not as yet been able to transmit a greater distance from the train, but are able to receive messages on the train from a fixed station a distance of 200 miles. On the train the aerial or antenna is formed of phosphor bronze wire arranged in four rectangles, one on the roof of each of the four forward cars lengthwise, with an additional wire lengthwise, and all parallel with the top of the car, each rectangle being carried on porcelain insulators at the corners and centre of each car, with wire links connecting between the cars. The wires clear the top of the cars about 18 inches, being low on account of bridges and overhead interferences; therefore the radiating power is limited. The lead is taken from the middle of the train antenna through the side of the car near the roof into a compartment two by four feet, which contains the wireless telegraph apparatus and the operator.

The wireless telegraph can be depended on between fixed stations and between moving trains and fixed stations. There are many uses for the operator-wireless telegraph in railroad train operation. It enables the dispatcher to communicate direct with the train, and train orders can be transmitted as accurately and reliably as by telegraph or telephone. The wireless, together with a selective device, can also be used for setting signals at distant points.

During the year 1914 we had two storms, one in March that completely wrecked pole lines in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the only communication for a period of ten days was the wireless. Again, early in December, this same zone was visited by a severe ice storm, and there was absolutely no wire communication in this territory for a period of three days. Again the wireless service had to be depended on. Loss of means of communication between stations caused by prostration of poles and wires is now a thing of the past.

The wireless telegraph will do everything that the electric telegraph does today, and even greater results are obtained. There is no distance but that can be reached by the wireless telegraph if you build a tower high enough and install sufficient electrical energy to propagate the etheral waves; wireless signals have been heard a distance of eight thousand miles, and as the electrical waves spread in all directions equally, a station located on Pike's Peak would girdle the earth.

Enough Said

A railroad lawyer who has had much to do with human nature says: "Never cross-examine an Irishman from the old sod." And he gave an illustration from his own experience:

"A section hand had been killed by an express train and his widow was suing for damages. The main witness swore positively that the locomotive whistle had not sounded until after the whole train had passed over his departed friend.

"'See here, McGinnis,' said I, 'you admit that the whistle blew?'

"'Yis, sor, it blew, sor.'

"'Now if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning, the fact would be in favor of the company, wouldn't it?'

"'Yis, sor, and Mike would be testifying here this day.'" The jury giggled.

Works Both Ways

Whatever the idea, the Teutons are setting a precedent full of danger for the side likely to be defeated. In case the entente troops should eventually reach Berlin and parade in the Siegesalle it might become a question of expatriating, by way of making stronger allied frontiers, a few million Germans and Austrians. The German immigrant element in Alsace, which has thriven since the last war at the expense of the inhabitants, lends itself to this treatment. So does the German-speaking element which practices economic parasitism on the unfortunate Slavs of Bohemia, Galicia and Prussian Poland. What objection could the Teutons make if a finally victorious enemy should not disdain to apply the Teuton's own approved and sanctioned practices upon them? Eviction was a bad game for them to start.

To The Ordinary Man

By a Wounded Irish Officer, in the "Observer," London

(The following article was written by a wounded Irish officer, just arrived in this country, in reply to a request for "real pictures of the fighting.")

"Let me tell you, sir, as one not wholly devoid of practical literary experience, that what you are looking for is simply not to be had. The business of this Push—or any other phase of the war, for that matter—is too big for letters. Bedad, it is too big for literature itself. You won't get it on paper. You can get little bits; yes, and much good they will do you. Almost any one bit written is calculated to mislead the innocent. Why? Because, taken by itself, it is essentially untrue. It's only true when seen as it is seen in reality; one chip in a mosaic. Looked at all on its lonesome, it is essentially false.

"Why, if you'll believe me, the Colonel of the battalion next ours borrowed a handkerchief to blow his blessed nose with, in the middle of one of the bloodiest little shows that ever was.

"'Got a handkerchief to spare,' he said, in a casual sort of way. 'I used mine tying up a feller's arm back there.' I gave him my handkerchief, and he blew his nose comfortably, and shoved the rag in his breeches pocket. 'That's better,' says he, and hurried on with the advance.

"He was with the rear company of his battalion, and the way he managed to get in and out among his men, cheering them on, was wonderful.

"He was rather badly wounded later on in hand-to-hand fighting with four Boches who had cornered two of his men in their second line. But he's all right, I think. Men were dropping all around in that advance. It was an extraordinarily bloody business, and had been for thirty hours and more before that.

"You can no more hope to get the Push described for folk who haven't been out than you can hope to get the world described, or human life explained, on a postcard. The pen may be ever so mighty, but, believe me, it has its limitations.

"What's the Push like? It's like everything that ever was, as well. It's all the struggles of life crowded into an hour; it's an assertion of the bedrock decency and goodness of our people; and I wouldn't have missed it for all the gold in London town. I don't want to be killed; not a little bit. But, bless you, one simply can't be bothered giving it a thought. The killing of odd individuals such as me is so tiny a matter.

"My God, it's the future of humanity; countless millions; all the laughing little kiddies, and the slim, straight young girls, and the sweet women, and the men that are to come. It's all humanity we're fighting for, whether life's to be clean and decent, free and worth having—or a Boche nightmare. You can't describe it, but I wouldn't like to be out of it for long. It's hell and heaven, and the devil and the world; and, thank goodness, we're on the side of the angels—decency, not material gain—and we're going to win.

"Suppose I set out to depict something of the shapeless, grisly horror of it all. God knows there's enough of 'em. What's the best effect I'll produce, especially on anyone who's never been out there? An effect of shapeless, confused, purposeless horror. Well, is the Push no more than that? You bet it is. Why, looked at from one point of view, it is positively beautiful? From the platoon standpoint it may be a colossal lark or a tangled horror; whilst, from the High Staff standpoint, the main impression may well be one of mathematical nicety, perfectly dovetailed detail, and smooth working precision. To give you an instance:

"The other afternoon I came mightily near to puking, in a warren of Boche trenches we took outside Longueval. Nothing much. We've all seen worse things. A little heap of four dead Boches. They were decently buried an hour later. I was about the first of our people to see this particular shambles. You know how careful our chaps are, with their kindly sense of decency. Their first thought is to cover a dead Boche's face—give him some decent dignity even if they're not able at the moment to give him decent burial. English, Irish, Scots, Canadians, Australian, South African—all the British troops are like that. Well, they hadn't time to clean up here, and these particular Boches had been done up pretty nasty, as they say. Some of our heavy stuff must have landed right among 'em. They were in the mouth of a dugout.

"Right. Two minutes later I came upon as homely a little picture as you'd find in the neighborhood of any peaceful Irish or English village: three of our lads crouching over an old brazier, on which they were making afternoon tea, if you please, frying a scrap of bacon and boiling the water for tea at the same time, and stirring in their own loving Irish blarney with the cooking all the time. I took it in, and passed on pondering the queerness of the whole business. I wasn't more than sixty or seventy paces away, when three Boche shells arrived, like a postman's knock, somewhere close behind. Just three, and no more; one of the flukes of the day.

"Something made me turn back and go to take another look at the tea-party. One of its members had been instantaneously killed; his head smashed to a pulp. Another had been terribly mauled, and was already being attended to by a couple of stretcher bearers who had been resting in a dugout within sight of the party and had themselves been covered with earth and dust from the shells. I lent a hand, and they very soon had the poor chap on his way down to the dressing station. But I feel sure one won't ever see him again. You know that hopeless yellow pallor.

"I was back that way within a quarter of an hour, and there was ——, of ——'s own section, you know, rolling a cigarette in a bit of newspaper, having just finished the bacon. His half-filled canteen of tea was alongside the brazier, which lay on its side, upset, no doubt, when the shells came; indeed, it was half-buried. But ——told me the bacon had been saved, and, in some queer way, the tea. So he had had ——'s whack and ——'s, as well as his own; and as he rolled his cigarette in the scrap of a Sunday newspaper he was humming 'Keep the Home Fires Burning.'"

Hotel Accommodation

Experience Proves That the Hotel Will Pay Without the Bar

One of the benefits we may expect from prohibition of the liquor traffic will be improved hotel accommodation, and it cannot come any too soon. Commercial travellers tell strange tales of many hotels in licensed towns, but they are high in their praises of most of the hotels in local option towns. One who has travelled over the same district for 23 years tells me of the great improvement he observed in hotels wherever local option came, and the most thorough investigation confirms these statements. He says that charges are a little higher in barless hotels, but it is worth the money.

When a hotel-keeper says that he will have to close when prohibition comes in, it is an admission that he is not a hotel-keeper at all, but a saloon-keeper. There are too many such doing nothing but harm. It was shown in the legislature that out of 110 hotels in Toronto there were only 30 that entertained travellers, and in other cities the proportion is worse. It is entirely unfair to boarding houses and temperance houses that do not sell liquor.

The question is sometimes asked: "Can the hotel business be made to pay without the bar?" The answer is that it has already been done. Prince Edward Island has been under prohibition for over ten years, and the hotels are reported to be satisfactory and prosperous. In Montreal, Toronto and other places good temperance hotels have been conducted for many years. I know because I have stopped at them. The last time I was in Owen Sound I stopped at a hotel that might satisfy the most fastidious and I am told that the Owen Sound hotels are paying good dividends. But before local option came to Owen Sound, a woman had demonstrated that a barless hotel could be made to pay well in competition with the hotel that sells poisonous liquors. In two-thirds of the municipalities of Ontario the hotels do not sell liquor, and they seem to be doing very well. On the other side of the line there are 18 states and hundreds of other municipalities that have barless hotels, and they seem to be doing well. Maine has had barless hotels for over sixty years and Kansas for over thirty years. Then why ask, can hotels be made to pay without a bar?

Doubtless charges have been increased in a good many small towns, but what kind of a man is he who wants the drinking man to pay part of his hotel bill? Who wants his hotel bill lessened at the expense of suffering, poverty and crime?

The fact is that hotel-keeping is one of the best paying businesses when properly conducted. This is proved by such instances as I have mentioned where barless hotels have been successfully conducted in competition with the licensed hotel. The only exception is small villages, but the Government are wisely making provision for these cases.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

General Botha Sternly Resolute

An Incident of the South African Campaign

How determined and resolute General Botha can be is illustrated by a story which Mr. Harold Spender tells in his life of the great South African soldier. During the later stages of the South African war Mrs. Botha spared no efforts in her role of peacemaker. General Botha, however, was not always in the mood to listen to peace talk, and, indeed, there were moments when he by no means welcomed Mrs. Botha as a messenger of peace.

"On one occasion Mrs. Botha had travelled for three days to reach her husband with a new suggestion from the British Headquarters. Arriving in the Republican lines, she asked that her presence should be reported to the General. At first they did not know where to find Botha, but at last he was found walking up and down in some agitation. Faced by his wife, he said to her, instantly, 'You must leave me.' He had just arranged a battle. 'You must get back as soon as you can,' he said. 'I am blowing up the line.'

"She had only gone a few miles when the shrapnel fell all around her. She came back into the British lines and reported herself to the British General, who had let her through. He told her to get back to Pretoria. 'But my husband is going to blow up the railway,' she remarked. 'He won't blow it up if you are on it,' replied the British General, with some plausibility; and so she went.

"She travelled in a train full of soldiers; but her presence on the train did not change her husband's Spartan purpose. The line was blown up and the train stopped. The soldiers marched off. Mrs. Botha and a companion were left for three days with the engine-driver and the stoker."

Pat Garvey, section foreman at Trunkeyville, was formerly in the habit of sending long and detailed reports to the supervisor. Oftentimes his daily report would contain three or four pages. The supervisor became weary of wading through a mass of detail and ordered Garvey to "boil" his reports down. "You aren't writing love letters," was the supervisor's rebuke, "but railroad reports." Soon after this ultimatum was received by Garvey, the memorable cloudburst and flood occurred at Trunkeyville. This is the laconic report that Garvey sent in:

"The river is where the railroad was."—Tidioute, Tex., News.

Teutonic Opinion Weakens

German Editor Claims People Don't Know What War Is For

The London Times says that Friedrich Naumann publishes in the current number of his weekly paper, Die Hilfe, an extraordinary article on the weakening of German popular opinion about the war, and need of counteracting the present tendency. Herr Naumann writes that today "there are people enough who no longer rightly know why we are still fighting."

The necessity of what is happening is questioned, he says, and the longing that this abnormal state of things may cease "dims the eyes to the inevitable character of events. To this is then added the old and eternal mistrust of the small for the great, and it is said: "Those people at the top need the war and that is why we have to endure it."

"I was visited lately by a soldier who late in the war was taken up by the Landsturm. I know him well, and I know by the nature of his calling he knows the ways of thinking of the simple people. He said to me: 'It must be explained to the people quite simply and intelligently why they are still fighting, because they do not know.'

"I answered that two years are surely enough to make it clear to the thickest head. He, however, replied: 'Two years ago all these people knew, but as they read the newspapers irregularly, have little knowledge of geography, and have no training in historical thought, even at the beginning they grasped only a general impression rather than detailed events.

"Meanwhile, all that has for them returned to a state of flux and become obscure, and now they are mentally helpless in the face of the sacrifices of this long war. Hence it becomes possible for agitation of the Liebknecht type to find its way into the very army."

Scarcity Helps Health

Man Can Endure Much Shortage of Food and Still Survive

Whether it is true or not that more people die of over-eating than of over-drinking, it is generally admitted that more die of over-eating than of starvation. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the enforced food restrictions in Germany and in other war countries are having a perceptibly beneficial effect on the public health. Where these limitations as to diet go hand in hand with the abolition of liquor-drinking, the salutary results are declared to be amazing, and the statement will be readily believed.

Compensation for the suffering which is inevitably entailed in some instances is found in the improved physical condition of the great mass of population. Nations which are proverbially fond of pleasures of the table are naturally quicker to complain of any deprivations, but they are obviously the greatest gainers by it. Man can endure much shortage of food and still survive; upon how little he can subsist and thrive, he does not know until compelled to make the trial. In his abundance he is prone to consume far more than he needs. In his scarcity he contents himself with the quantity and quality that answers the purpose of simple nutrition. In all the greater nations engaged in the present war there is still enough food, in spite of occasional rumors to the contrary, to keep the people fairly well fed and maintain their physical strength. So long as this is the case, whether they get meat twice a week or only once will not greatly matter. They will not die of starvation; they will come back nearer to nature's aliment and supply, and will rid themselves of many an ill that pampered, over-fed, civilized flesh has fallen heir to.—Utah Desert News.

The Hyphenates' Dilemma

This is peculiarly a year of madly conflicting interests in politics. Those voters of German origin who hailed the Hughes nomination so enthusiastically are rather staggered by the length which their candidate has gone in meeting the wishes of the woman suffragists who call for Federal action instead of State action. They dread women suffrage, especially in Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, because they believe that it means prohibition, and prohibition has no deadlier enemies than the embattled German-Americans of the great brewery cities of Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis.—Springfield Republican.

A humane society had secured a down-town show window and filled it with attractive pictures of wild animals in their native haunts. A placard in the middle of the exhibit read: "We were skinned to provide women with fashionable furs." A man paused before the window, and his harassed expression for a moment gave place to one of sympathy. "I know just how you feel, old top," he muttered. "So was I!"

Use of Marbles

Many millions of marbles are made annually in the United States. It is estimated that the boys of that country use no fewer than 200,000,000 each year. But there are other uses for marbles beside youthful players. The Standard Oil Company is one of the largest buyers of marbles; some of its purchases are used in oil cans and others of larger size are rolled through graded pipe lines to clear out the paraffin which gathers on the insides of the pipe. The manufacturers of ink, chemicals and powder use marbles. Other buyers are dealers in railway supplies, puzzle box makers and salt producers.

A Sign of the Times

The most convincing evidence of an approaching German debacle, however, is furnished by the outgivings of the Germans themselves. They would not be breathing sound and fury if they were so sure of the outcome as they profess to be. Their attitude is too theatrical to be convincing. It is a revelation, not of confidence, but of discouragement.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A New Sense of Values

War Has Resulted in Revealing Things in a New Light

But to come back to the present: what today do we feel to be of most value to us? Not, as we may once have thought, power, riches, luxury, but what is in every sense the "simple life"—life itself, and life with honor and love, the enjoyment of our land, of our friends, of our faith in right and in God. Happy they who always loved these; they have their reward now!

The beauty of our country, perhaps, never seemed so dear to us before today, because we are stirred, because we look on it once more, as the poet says, as might "a lover or a child."

The value of all that our country means, its history, its customs, its atmosphere, natural, political, spiritual; we feel this as never before. We feel it for England, for Scotland, for Wales; aye, despite her distractions, not a few feel it for Ireland, too. The Canadians feel it for Canada, the silver-crowned young Queen of the North, and the Anzacs for their splendid golden land of the South.

We and they are beginning also to feel it for the Empire. The England of Shakespeare and Elizabeth; we realise it more than ever in this day. I do not know whether many of you have seen the book of homage to Shakespeare compiled by Dr. Gollancz for the British Academy. I think some of the best and most interesting of the poems it contains are those to be found on the four or five pages given to New Zealand and Canada.

But it is not Empire or rule, it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation." Let us hope, I do hope, and believe, that we are being exalted even in and through our sorrow." — Sir Herbert Warren in The Fortnightly Review.

Cardinal Mercier

Patriotic Belgian Whom the German Invaders Cannot Intimidate

Cardinal Mercier is a thorn in the side of the Germans. He cannot be browbeaten. He is the only man in Belgium whose mouth cannot be sealed. On July 21, the 86th anniversary of Belgian independence, the 85th of the ascension of a Belgian king to the throne, the cardinal, addressing a vast audience of Belgians in Brussels, in the presence of General von Bissing, the German governor-general, predicted the approach of "the day of deliverance," and urged his people to renew their courage, their faith in Belgium free from the foreign invader.

Helplessly the German officers allowed him to continue. As long as he did not urge resistance to German authority, they had to listen to his forecast of the triumphant day when King Albert would re-enter his capital, and to witness the satisfaction of the people whose thoughts he was interpreting. Death, imprisonment would seal the cardinal's lips, but he knows that he is safe from both, that either would do more good to the Belgian, more harm to the Greman cause than even his unrestricted utterances. So the cardinal has made himself the mouthpiece of the Belgian people, the spokesman of their silent feelings, the representative of their uncrushed nationality, and his voice is heard around the world.—Detroit News.

Song Birds Remain With Allied Guns

War Has Curious Psychological Effects on Animals and Birds

Some curious and interesting observations upon the psychological effect produced on animals by the detonations of big guns have been recently made. The animals considered are the horses and dogs used for military purposes, and the game in the area of warfare. It was noticed soon after the beginning of the war that the latter began to migrate into Luxemburg, Switzerland, and the portions of France and Belgium not the seat of hostilities.

The first to flee was the "black game" (a term which includes the wild boar, the badger, and the bear), whose senses are specially acute. Then the roebuck and the red deer followed; but, strange to say, the hare, whose timidity is proverbial, continued to occupy its usual territory. The larger birds likewise, such as the grouse, the pheasant, the sea-eagle, and the wild duck, were driven away by the heavy firing.

Strange to say, the wolf, which was expected to regain lost ground in the present war, has shown itself very gun-shy. Another curious fact is that the song-birds, such as the lark, the thrush, and the finch, have not been driven away by the thunder of the cannon and continue to hold their nests and sing their songs in their accustomed haunts. Other birds which remain unfrightened are various kinds of owls, falcons, sparrow-hawks, crows, etc.

Fall as a Time to Paint

A great deal of painting is done in the spring and early summer, principally because people like to have their buildings look well at the season when they can be out of doors and when nature gives a freshly painted building a most beautiful setting. It should be remembered, however, that there are advantages to fall painting.

At this season of the year, buildings are usually thoroughly dry. When the pores of wood are filled with water, or have only dried out at the surface, the oil in the paint cannot enter. The paint practically seals up a certain amount of moisture in the wood and thus does not accomplish what it should by way of preservation. With dry wood, the pores are open and empty to receive the oil and thus most effectively preserve the wood.

There is less danger of having the paint washed and spotted by rains, when flies and gnats are gone.

Effect of War Upon the Empire

Sir George Perley Gives Experiences to Ottawa Audience

A tribute to Sir George Perley's service to Canada during the two years the war has been in progress, as acting High Commissioner in London, was paid recently by the members of the Ottawa Canadian Club, who turned out in record large numbers to hear him address the club on "Britain in War Time," at the Chateau Laurier. Sir George received a splendid reception.

Sir George paid a notable tribute to Canadian soldiers, told of the great efforts of the British people in this war and referred to the fine effect the war had on the Empire.

"There is a rumor going around," said Sir George, "and I have every reason to believe it is true, that the Germans especially dislike having our chaps in front of them." Another tribute to the Canadians was paid by a high British officer, who said that the first Canadian division was equal to the original expeditionary force which went to France.

"That army, while small, was the best in the world. Canada had come to manhood, said the speaker, and he believed that Canada's history as a nation would date from the first battle of Ypres. The Canadians on that occasion had accomplished the impossible. Theoretically they were wiped out, but some still remain today. The people mourned their loss, but could not help feeling proud of them.

There had been a wonderful change in two years. Today the British army was made up of volunteers, just as the Canadians were. Two years ago Britain was unprepared for war. Now the initiative rested with her, and will likely remain. The quality of the British troops was high.

Sir George referred to the navy, the sure shield of the Empire, which had complete control after the victory of Jutland. Financially, Great Britain was the strongest of the nations, and that would have a great bearing on the result of the war.

Sir George had been at the front twice, once each winter. Last winter the conditions were much improved. Before the war they would have said that human beings could not have stood the rigors of the first winter. However, the Army Service Corps was a perfect organization. One never heard a grouch.

They did not think that the first Canadian division could be equalled, but when the fourth division was reviewed on Dominion Day they saw that it was equal to the first.

In conclusion, Sir George referred to the closer unity of the Empire. The war had worked great wonders in this direction. And in the time to come it would be seen that the Kaiser had unconsciously helped to consolidate and perpetuate it. (Cheers.)

Medals and Badges Must Be Authorised

Warning Issued to Public Against Copying Uniforms or Wearing Military Decorations

It has been brought to the attention of the military authorities that a great many unauthorized persons are wearing various uniforms or badges or medals and by doing so are bringing the militia and naval services into disrepute apart from retarding recruiting.

It is felt by the military authorities that the general public are not aware that it is unlawful for an unauthorized person to wear uniforms or badges and the following extract from a recent Order-in-Council should be noted by the public:

"If any unauthorized person wears any naval or military uniform or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces or of the Canadian Militia, or if any person without authority or right wears a naval or military decoration or medal, is is guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code, and on summary conviction under the provisions of that Code is liable to a penalty not exceeding $50, and in default of payment of said penalty is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

"Ancient Patriotic Note"

A speaker the other day alluded to the "ancient patriotic note." It may be interesting to remember that the word "patriot" came into use in England in the seventeenth century, when it was invariably coupled with a defining adjective, such as "good," or "worthy," and, later, at the French Revolution, one of Fouquier-Tinville's favorite accusations was that the victim was not a "good patriot." "Patriotism" did not come into use, in English, till the eighteenth century, Berkely and Bolingbroke being among the first to employ the term. It means not only a love of one's own country, but a share in the joy which another may have in the corresponding love of his own—a much wider, nobler thing than the selfish "Vaterland" aim, implying, as that does, a world-Germany with all its peoples Germaniacs.—London Chronicle.

John received two birthday presents in which he was particularly interested—a diary and a peashooter. He wrote in the diary faithfully every day, and the pea shooter he fired off on all occasions. One day his mother found the following terse record in the diary:

"Mundy cold and sloppy. Toosdy cold and sloppy. Wensdy cold and sloppy, shot grandmother." — New York Times.

"The girl who washes our dishes tells me she is going to work in a munition factory."

"Think she will do well at it?"

"Oh, yes. Her duty is to break iron things to fill shells for shrapnel." — Life.

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued)

It was in vain the clerk insisted that his employer was out. Finally, as Mabin seated herself on a cane-bottomed chair and said she would wait till Mr. Fryer came in, the clerk went up to her and said rapidly, in a low voice—

"If you must see him, I'll let you in. But I do beg you won't get me into trouble by mentioning what happened here yesterday. Mr. Fryer doesn't know anything about it, he doesn't, indeed."

"I won't promise anything," said the girl drily, "except this—that unless I am satisfied before I leave here as to what has become of the man who was attacked here yesterday, I shall go straight to the nearest police station when I get outside."

The clerk stood back a few steps and regarded her with an expression in which malignity struggled with consternation. Then, seeing that she remained quite unmoved, he suddenly turned away and darted into the middle office without another word.

It seemed a long time before he came out again, and meanwhile Mabin sat with her heart beating very fast, wondering what was going to happen. Would she be allowed to see Mr. Fryer? And if so, would she recognise his voice as that of the assailant of the man with the fair beard?

If she did recognise it, she was determined, unless she were told where to find him, to give information at once about what had taken place in the office on the previous day.

She was kept waiting a long time, and meanwhile she could hear the faint sound of low-pitched voices conversing with excitement. At last the clerk came out again, and stood back with the door wide open for her to enter.

Trembling very much, Mabin went into the middle room.

Standing behind his writing table, with a sheaf of papers in one hand, with the busy look of a man who is impatient of interruption, Mabin saw a dark-complexioned man under middle age, inclined to be stout. He wore a single eyeglass, was dressed with scrupulous care, and looked prosperous and even smart.

At the same time there was something about him which she did not like, a look which made her wonder whether he was dissipated.

He bowed curtly and with a frown, spoke rather stiffly.

"You wished to see me? What is your business? I shall be glad if you will make it as short as you can, as I have an appointment to keep."

But for the first few moments Mabin could not answer. She was too much confused and perplexed by what she heard. Listening intently for the first sound of his voice, in order to tell whether it was he whom she had heard conversing with the stranger of the fair beard, she was at first disappointed.

Certainly this was not the man who had been the assailant on the previous day.

But as he went on speaking she caught certain inflections which, although they did not make her hesitate as to her belief that he was not the man who had attacked the stranger, reminded her of the voice she had heard, and made her ask herself whether he might be a relation of the guilty man.

Mabin recovered her self-possession almost immediately, and answered Mr. Fryer's question.

"I came yesterday in answer to an advertisement for a typist," she said.

He cut her short.

"Oh, yes. But I've already engaged a young lady for the post."

"I know. I was going on to say that, while I was here, there was a brutal attack made upon a man in this room while I was in that one." She pointed to the inner door. "Have you heard anything about it?"

The frown cleared away from his face, and Mr. Fryer began to move nervously.

"I don't know anything about that," he said. "It must have happened when I was away. I was not in town yesterday."

"It was serious," said Mabin, now quite collected and determined to be heard. "The poor man who was attacked was badly hurt. When I left this office he was lying on the ground either unconscious or dead."

"Really? I'm not answerable for anything that goes on here while I'm away," said Mr. Fryer, who showed increasing restlessness and betrayed every moment some sign that he knew a great deal more about the story than she did. "If anything so very serious had happened here something would have come to my ears, I should think. Now I'm afraid I must ask you to excuse me, unless you have anything more to say which concerns me."

"I have nothing more to say," said Mabin. And then she added in a low voice, as she turned to the door: "here."

"What do you mean?"

But although he came round the table to the door as if with the intention of detaining her, she had made her escape. Opening the door so quickly that she caught the clerk at the keyhole, Mabin walked out as quickly as she could, not heeding the fact that Mr. Fryer and his clerk were watching her, and conferring in whispers at the outer door of the office as she ran towards the stairs.

She got home as quickly as she could, and poured out her story to her mother.

Mrs. Wrest was watching the little boy from the window of the back room, which was the bedroom she shared with her daughter.

"Do you know," cried the elder lady, all smiles, as Mabin came in, "that I've found out what the boy's name is! It is Julius. And I'm quite sure, Mabin, that he comes of nice people. He has the prettiest little manners! He's a dear child!"

Mabin sat down disheartened.

"Mama," she said, "I've had a dreadful morning. I went to the hotel and they've heard nothing, seen nothing. Then I went to this Mr. Fryer's office, and made inquiries there. The clerk told me that he didn't know the name of the man who was attacked. And Mr. Fryer said he had heard nothing at all about it."

Mrs. Wrest was half alarmed, half relieved.

"I must confess," she said, "that I'm not sorry to be able to keep the dear little fellow a little longer. But of course we must find out who his people are."

Mabin sprang to her feet.

"Yes, but how?" cried she. "It's plain I can get no help from the people at the office. The clerk said he walked away quite well, but of course that's not true. If he had been well, he would have gone back to the hotel where he had left his little son."

Alarm got the upper hand in Mrs. Wrest's mind.

"Unless he wanted to get rid of the child," she said dubiously. "Those things are sometimes done."

Mabin answered with fire.

"Not by such a nice man as that. He could think of nothing but his boy, his only trouble was about him. No, Mama, what I'm afraid is that the poor man died there."

"Oh, nonsense! How could they carry a dead body out of a city office without anyone hearing about it? Why, such a thing would have been in all the papers!" said Mrs. Wrest.

"Yes, so I should have thought. But the question is: if that didn't happen, what did? I saw him lying unconscious, with a wounded head, in that office yesterday. Today there's no trace of what happened, and they try to make me believe that nothing did happen."

Her mother looked disturbed.

"It's very awkward," she murmured, "to be mixed up in any with a mystery about a child."

"I don't mind that," said Mabin, whose whole mind was absorbed by the romance, the pitifulness of the strange episode. "What is troubling me is the thought of what has been done to that poor man."

"What is troubling me," said her mother, "is what is to become of this poor child."

Mabin turned to her mother a resolute face.

"I'm going to the nearest police station," she said, "to tell all that I know."

"You are going to do nothing of the sort," said Mrs. Wrest promptly. "Do you really understand what it would mean to be mixed up in a scandal of that sort? You—and I—and an unknown child? Who would believe you? With the men at the office standing together, as they do, and swearing they knew nothing about it, what could the police or anybody do? I forbid you to whisper a word of this thing to the police or to anybody."

"Mama, I must. I can't rest till I find out what became of that poor man."

Her mother considered.

"Will you promise to say nothing about this to anybody," she said, "if I go and see your uncle about it?"

Mabin rose slowly to her feet.

She knew her uncle and his leisurely, deliberate ways.

"Yes," she said, "you can go to him and tell him all about it. But in the meantime, Mama, I am going down to Monford myself, to try to find this Heath Hill, the address on the torn letter, and this grandfather the boy was going to."

"You'd much better wait and see what your uncle says," pleaded the mother anxiously. "There is some ugly story connected with this, you know. Perhaps it was a murder!"

"That's just what I think. But I can't rest till I've found out all about it."

(To Be Continued.)

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No Astrological Hope for Kaiser

The remainder of the year holds out no hope of any revival of the German Emperor's fortunes. The planets are uniformly threatening. Saturn coming to the conjunction of the Dragon's Tail (the Moon's South node) close to his Ascendant in September, and the Sun arriving at the conjunction of Neptune in his horoscope by primary direction of a month or two later. The stationary position of Jupiter in Britain's ruling sign, Aries, in December next, in trine with its own place, in King George's horoscope, is encouraging as regards the prospect of complete victory and final peace as the year draws to a close.—Occult Review.

"How are the incubators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor, who had recently bought some.

"Why, all right, I suppose; but, although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."

Rumania In History

Her Place in European History Has Always Been an Honorable One

Though Rumania up to the nineteenth century does not appear to have played a conspicuous part in the advance of civilization, her place in European history is an honorable one, and, if less spectacular than those of her neighbors, her achievements have proved of supreme value. By their stubborn resistance to the Ottoman invaders, Rumanians, in common with the other peoples inhabiting Oriental Europe, made possible that stability and security that enabled Western civilization to develop, and, although they came under the sway of the Turks, yet the Rumanians, by their determined stand, so weakened the power of the Moslem invaders, that they were unable to carry on the fight.

Rosovo is a name sacred to all the Balkan nations that resisted Turkish rule. It was in 1389 that Mircea the Old, Prince of Wallachia, led the united Balkan armies against the Turks. The battle was lost; the vanquished were placed under tribute, but their fight against their conquerors was carried on for centuries. Like a great breakwater, these little nations held the Ottoman waves in check, and left western Europe free to forge ahead untrammeled by the fear of Moslem incursions. Until 1877 the tribute imposed five centuries earlier, following the battle of Rosovo, was the basis of the relations between Rumania and Turkey. Unlike Hungary, which for over a century was a Turkish province, the Rumanian provinces never fell completely under the sway of the conqueror. Under the suzerainty of Turkey, however, Rumania became a mere pawn in the politics of the great European powers. She lost Bukowina to Austria in 1775, and Bessarabia to Russia in 1812. The jealousies of the European powers alone saved Rumania from greater territorial losses.

Under Prince Carol, who was related to the King of Prussia and to Napoleon III., Rumania maintained a bolder front against partition and won her independence. Bulgaria since then has done much to keep alive Rumanian suspicions. At the outset of the first Balkan campaign, 1910-11, Bulgarian official documents referred to the Dobrogea, which was Rumanian territory, as a "Bulgaria Irredenta." The double dealing of the Central Powers in the last Balkan war detached Rumania. Dreading the increasing influence of Germany in Bulgaria, Rumania turned to Russia.

The present war finds Rumania in a position favorable to the accomplishment of her most cherished dream—the inclusion under one flag of all Rumanians. Transylvania is the cradle of the Rumanian nation. In Bukowina and Bessarabia the peasants, not given to change, have preserved all the customs and characteristics of the Rumanian race, including the language. In Transylvania, despite Magyar oppression, the Rumanians form a strong middle class. Definitely detached from Germany, Rumania had not time to recover from her fears of Russian influence on the Bosphorus when the European war called for a decision as to her attitude. Moreover, the supply of all her war materials was in the hands of Krupps when the war broke out. A weak Cabinet and an opportunist Premier declared for neutrality.

While the Roumanians of Transylvania were forced to fight in the Hungarian regiments against Russia, statecraft in Rumania turned to questions of trade. But the cry of Transylvania could not for ever go unheeded. With Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers, the people of Rumania recalled the words of Prince Carol, addressed to Bismarck in 1880, "Rumania will only be menaced by a real danger when a Great Bulgaria comes into existence." It is "Rumania Irredenta" against "Bulgaria Irredenta."

Another Theory Shattered

A study of history will show that we may, with an easy conscience, dismiss the theory of Treitschke that war is a health-giving tonic which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. Apart altogether from the hopes we entertain for the victory in this war of a cause which we believe to be just, we may desire in the interests of all mankind that its issue should discredit by defeat a theory which is noxious as well as baseless. The future progress of mankind is to be sought, not through the strifes and hatreds of the nations, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening works of peace, and in the growth of a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence which removes the causes of war.—The Atlantic Monthly.

"Isn't what they call 'the approach' an important consideration in golf?"

"Very important. You've got to have the kind of a job that will permit you to approach the golf links early in the afternoon."—Washington Star.

A Hint to Chase Himself

Sappleigh: Am I walking too fast for you, Miss Ethel?

Miss Bright: Oh, no; you may run if you like.

Starving Syria

Christian Natives Have Been Bitterly Persecuted Since the War Began

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the conquest of Syria by the Turks, but the inhabitants are certainly not in a mood for celebrating that event. Hard as was their lot before the entrance of Turkey into the war, the Syrians are now called upon to face conditions a hundredfold worse. Nearly all of the able-bodied men have been forced into the Turkish army, where their lot is a miserable one, since they are clothed in rags and given only small quantities of food. The Christian natives of Syria have been bitterly persecuted since the war began, large numbers having been deported, while many have been hanged or shot. In the northern part of Syria vast numbers of people have died of starvation—the estimates ranging from 50,000 to 100,000. The typhus epidemic of the last few months has also added to the horrors of Syrian life. The offer of help from the United States, tendered to the Turkish government this month, has been refused. The American charge at Constantinople was informed that relief operations were unnecessary in Syria because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. While this is true as far as it goes, the Turkish government permits the Syrians to retain very little food for themselves, the greater part of the crops being taken over for the army. The Turks have held Syria ever since 1516, except for the brief period in the latter part of the eighteenth century when the country was overrun by the French under Napoleon. There have been many insurrections against the Ottomans in the last century, but all of them have been ruthlessly suppressed.

German Airman Lauds Bravery of the British

Says They Carry Out Peace Time Manoeuvres and Are Indifferent to All Dangers

A tribute to British airmen was recently published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel, the article having been written, it was stated, by a wounded aviator of the German air service, who was then convalescing from wounds received on the French front. This is what the German airman wrote:

"We had hard days at La Maisonnette. Thence we could see seventeen captive balloons simultaneously. They were close together in groups, so it made no difference when some blazed up and sank.

"We could quite well see our airmen fly over them and squirt something at one until black smoke arose and the whole balloon turned round and waggled down. But all the rest held out at their posts. They were smart fellows, and unfortunately their observation was only too good.

"The gigantic numbers of enemy airmen exceeded anything seen or experienced in this war. By 3.30 p.m. they were already flying, and they cruised with the greatest coolness in the midst of our fire. They fly so low that we can make out the smallest details with the naked eye. Their airmen carry out peace-time manoeuvres, and are indifferent in all dangers. They even shoot at us in our holes and trenches with machine guns, and when they want to find our bombproofs they come down still lower, until actually within pistol shot.

"Many of them have been shot down, and when their photographs have been developed we have been able to distinguish the entrances to our shelters. Their artillery has much to thank them for."

Two Irishmen were working on a farm. When dinner time came they were called to dine off a large basin of broth. The farmer's wife had only one spoon, so she gave Pat a fork. Poor Pat was getting nothing while Mike was very busy. When the broth was about one-third gone Pat said: "Arrah, now, Mike, you dig a bit now and I'll shovel."

Veterinary Report

The report of the Veterinary Director-General for the year ending March 31, 1915, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has just been issued. It contains much valuable information regarding the health of farm animals and also various economic experiments in connection with those, that have been made during the year.

Statistics are also given concerning diseases formed at establishments under inspection. Of animals slaughtered at these establishments 3,560,015 were passed by the inspectors and 15,912 were condemned. Total number of portions of carcasses condemned was 1,158,962.

In this volumn are also contained provincial reports dealing with subjects of interest to all livestock men and mixed farmers.

There is also a long and exhaustive article on the rearing of foxes, which is of interest to men engaged in this industry, and also to those who wish to engage in it or who desire general information on the subject.

Train Animals To Accomplish Strange Jobs

Intelligent Animals Trained to Perform Many Services

Many strange and unexpected cases are on record in which animals and birds have proved themselves useful to mankind, very often serving their masters more reliably than many human beings would do under similar conditions, says Answers.

At times of stress like the present such dumb servants have proved themselves particularly useful, a good instance in point being provided by the case of a resident in the West of England, who recently lost his gardner through the man enlisting. His master was confronted by the problem of his lawn about which he had always been very particular, for the grass quickly threatened to make his once trim grounds look very much like a wilderness.

Wiring off the ground, he turned down a dozen guinea pigs, which promptly proceeded to nibble away at the grass as evenly and neatly as any mowing machine could have done, much to their master's delight.

Similarly, an east end tradesman lately found himself short handed though this man hit upon a solution of the problem.

He happened to possess a pet parrot, and this bird he placed in the outer part of his shop and trained it to call "Stop!" whenever anyone entered by way of the street door.

The parrot very quickly learned his lesson, with the result that its master was no longer obliged to spend all his time on the lookout for customers, but could attend to other matters, knowing he could count upon his new assistant to warn him of anybody's approach.

The intelligence of dogs is known to everyone, but a dog as a golf caddie is somewhat of a novelty, you will admit. Nevertheless, the animal is no imaginary character, but a real caddie, which works on the links of a widely known course. Besides carrying clubs, this dog proves himself very useful in the matter of discovering lost golf balls, nosing about until he is successful.

Then there is another dog, in one of the London suburbs, which helps his master to look after the poultry. When told to do so, this clever collie will trot off and collect the eggs, which it brings back in its mouth, one by one, laying them at its master's feet without even cracking the delicate shells.

Few people would guess that such insignificant little fellows as white mice could be of any real service to men. But as a matter of fact, these animals actually fill the role of life savers in certain circumstances.

It may surprise you to know that the utility of the white mouse has even been recognized in an official report. This took the form of a recommendation that these creatures should be supplied for use in mines as a test of the purity of the subterranean air.

They are kept in cases, and being, very sensitive to any change in the atmosphere, they show the miners by their movements when danger is approaching. When the mice begin to exhibit any unusual excitement or distress the miners know it is time to get away before they are overtaken by poisonous vapors, and many a catastrophe has been averted by this means.

In the tropical countries of the world all sorts of animals are called into service for mankind. Monkeys, with their almost human intelligence, are made much use of, while certain kinds of snakes are employed in much the same way as we keep cats—to rid the houses of mice.

But the war has made one strange spectacle possible in England. In Sheffield an elephant may be seen drawing heavy loads along the streets.

How Does Ivy Cling to the Wall?

At first, ivy is a little plant with a brittle stem and leaves of three or five lobes. As it grows the stem becomes less brittle, and if it finds nothing to which to cling it creeps along the ground, sending down tufts of fibrous roots. These roots, however, appear only when they can be actually used to the advantage of the plant. If the ivy climbs a wall, its stem throws out a number of tufted fibres, or claspers, by the aid of which the plant can cling to the wall. These claspers are really modified roots, and do not penetrate the wall, but merely cling in sucker fashion to the irregularities of the surface. They are produced from all the parts of the stem nearest to the wall, but if the ivy is creeping along the ground the claspers, being useless, are not produced at all. The tufts of fibrous roots which the plant throws out when it is growing on the ground are produced only from those parts of the stem that are opposite to the leaves.

They were homeward-bound from church.

"According to the minister's sermon this morning, said Mrs. Enpeck, "there is to be no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven. Do you believe that?"

"Well, I have no reason to doubt it," answered Enpeck. "There must be some way to distinguish it from the other place."

The Sunday Dinner

Elaborate Demand of Husband for Display Should Be Curbed

It is a matter of considerable question which is the hardest workday of the week—Monday, the almost universal washing day; Saturday, the cleaning day, or Sunday, the day of rest. In the vast majority of well-cared-for families, the members of which attend church and Sunday school with systematic regularity, Sunday after "meeting" is considered more or less somewhat of a gala occasion, so far as the table is concerned. The good man of the house expects a fine roast, an elaborate display of the substantials and a fancy dessert as a recognition of the day. The help in the kitchen naturally demand a day of rest and usually take it in the afternoon. So the tired house-mother must battle with the serving and debris of this elaborate dinner single-handed or at best with a reduced quota of servants. Is this quite fair?

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. James Conley, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice,—it will be confidential.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

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

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

No Nutrition in "Straw Bread"

The "utter futility" of using ground straw in making bread, as suggested by German doctors, has been proved effectually by a severe test made by Dr. N. Zunst, the eminent Berlin physiologist. The journal of the American Medical Association says:

"His experimental subject was a pig, an omnivorous animal even more likely than man to exhibit a favorable digestive response to a crude food product. The outcome has been that out of 100 grammes of finely comminuted straw flour an energy value of not more than 30 calories became available, whereas the same yielded 340 calories in the same animal. In other words, the straw 'flour' furnished only one-twelfth of the available energy that the same amount of cereal did. Nor was this all. The large bulk of the straw induces secretion through the alimentary tract, resulting in an actual loss rather than a gain of protein to the body."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

usiness Men as Farmers

h Equal Advantage the Farmer Beats the Business Man Every Time

ou often hear it said that farmers not good business men! Many a man spends a short vacation in country and comes back to lay vn the law about "business efficiy." According to him all these ners need is a business system—the rest would follow that. But at about the business men who e tried farming? Thousands of m have bought land and started ming with abundant capital, scienc advice and the finest of business ning. How many of them make ir farms pay even with their rough knowledge of business? If y were forced to run a farm with capital and equipment within the ch of the average farmer they uld go bankrupt in less than a ar. Their business training is ed on capital and credit always thin reach, and as they well know, en with this advantage they fail to ke a farm pay a profit nine times ten. With equal advantage and uipment the farmer would beat em every time.

inard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Keen After Wool

Thirty-seven cents for medium mbing firsts in Saskatchewan is ing some. It is the best record so r on the American continent for nge wool. You can hardly call the skatchewan product anything else, r it has a range foundation behind even though the flocks may not be rmed strictly range sheep. And ho do you suppose were the buys? No other than Swift and Co., e Chicago packers. The packers the wool game—what next! When uyers can pay that figure for western stuff, the eastern men who sold r 35 will feel kind of small.—Sheep reeder, Chicago.

Nearly every one of his friends had uffered from the caprices of the ractical joker. Happily the joker ad weak points of his own. One f them was a dislike for night air. One morning about 2 o'clock there ame a tremendous thumping at his ront door. The joker hopped out of ed, opened his front window, and eaned out. "In heaven's name, what s the matter?" he said. "One of our windows is open," said a man on he sidewalk. "Which one?" said he joker. "The one you've stuck our head through," was the reply.

Grape-Nuts

Gets Attention--

First, because of its wonderfully delicious flavor—

Then again, because it is ready to eat—fresh and crisp from the package.

But the big "get attention" quality is its abundance of well-balanced, easily digestible nourishment.

For sound health, every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

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

Some Don'ts For Farmers

A Few Suggestions on Domestic Economy for the Husband to Consider

Don't try to please your wife.

Don't appreciate one thing she does.

Don't help care for the children—that is what you got her for.

Don't ever plan your work so as to be able to take her to any entertainment.

Don't be ashamed to read that the majority of insane women are farmers' wives.

Don't get a bucket of water from the cistern when asked. Anyone can pump who half tries.

Don't fail to invite company for Sunday dinner without letting her know so she can have a day for rest.

Don't fail to ask your wife if she wants you to do all the housework if she asks you to put some wood in the stove.

Don't wonder that your food has a peculiar flavor, for it is seasoned with blasted hopes and sighs of disappointment.

Don't neglect asking what she has done with all the egg and butter money, for it will more than supply the table, help pay the hired man and get the children books and clothes.

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

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

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."

"Good thing!"

"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for ten cents, but now he wants a quarter."—Life.

Oil for Toothache. — There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

Raincoats Made of Paper

Inexpensive emergency raincoats which can be folded up and carried in a pocket or handbag are being made to fill the need so sorely felt when one is caught in a storm without any form of waterproof protection. These garments are made in sizes suitable for men, women and children, and come in two grades. The cheaper article is made of tough paper only, coated on one side, and is designed to be used but once; the other is reinforced with cloth mesh, and with proper care can be worn several times.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Maud: The young clergyman who performed the ceremony seemed dreadfully flustered.

Ethel: Mercy, yes! Why, he kissed the bridegroom and shook hands with the bride.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Measuring Hay in Stack

Rule for Measuring Hay Which Has Been Proven Satisfactory

Estimating the number of tons of hay in stack by measuring is often resorted to when it is inconvenient or impractical to weigh it. It is impossible to give a rule for measuring hay which is entirely satisfactory. The following one has often been used, states Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, and approximates the correct weight:

"Width plus over, divided by four and squared, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512."

The above rules assumes that the cross section of a stack may be obtained by dividing the width plus over measurement by four and squaring it. Stacks vary so much in shape that this cannot be absolutely true with all stacks. The above rule also assumes that there are 512 cubic feet in a ton. The length of time a stack has been built, the size of a stack or the amount it has settled, also the kind of hay, all influence the weight of a certain volume of hay. The above or other rules should not be relied upon unless it is impossible to weigh hay when it is sold.

Problem—Assume that a hay stack measures 18 feet wide, 26 feet over (distance from ground on one side up over the stack and to the ground on other side) and 30 feet long.

The solution would be—18 plus 26 equals 44; 44 divided by 4 equals 11; 11 squared equals 121; 121 times 30 equals 3,680 cubic feet in 3,630 divided by 512 equals 7.09 tons.

Willie came to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face. "Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat, would you give him that piece of pie that was left over from dinner?"

"Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared.

"All right," he said, "just wait a minute till I run around to the back door."

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 diarrhœa, 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

A Sure Result

"If a farmer sold 1,479 bushels of wheat for $1.17 a bushel, what would he get?"

"An automobile."

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Turning the Tables.

An officer was enjoying his whisky and cigar when in came his servant, who said: "Any orders for me today?"

The officer said he would teach him how to speak to his superior, and went outside, pretending he was the servant. The private then drank his whisky and was smoking the officer's cigar when a knock sounded and in came the officer, who saluted and said:

"Any orders for to take, sir?"

The private replied:

"No; get off and wait till I've finished this cigar."—Tit-Bits.

Milk As A Stimulant

French Soldiers in the Trenches Are Given Milk Only as a Stimulant

One of the most recent discoveries of the Pasteur Institute of Paris has to do with stimulating qualities of milk. While milk has always been considered an excellent tonic and known to be exceptionally rich in food value, it was not until the Pasteur Institute conducted a number of conclusive experiments that the stimulus in milk became a known quantity. For a number of months, milk has been given the French soldiers in the trenches and to many of them it has been the one and only stimulant. The effect which the milk has produced has more than justified the claims which the Institute made for it.

It is claimed that the stimulating effect of milk is especially notable when given to soldiers just before a big battle or a dangerous charge, and also when administered to the troops when in great fatigue. The advantage of the milk stimulus over the alcohol stimulus so extensively advocated in previous years is that there is no bad after effects, and the keenness of the senses is in no wise impaired nor the coolness of judgment affected.

The knowledge that milk is a stimulant of no mean force will come as something of a shock to those who have hitherto considered it synonymous with all things mild and peaceful. It is somewhat difficult to believe that the chief product of the patient and gentle cow should contain such an element of forceful stimulation. But, as proof of the contention we have the word of the world's greatest research institutes backed up by conclusive experiments in a place where stimulation of the most efficient sort is needed.

The Problem of the Useless Car

The problem in the automobile world today is what to do with the used car that has really outlived its usefulness but seems too good to scrap. Manufacturers have been writing to dealers asking for suggestions. The man who can find a real mission for the used car will solve one of the big problems of the day and incidentally will win some fame and a bit of fortune.

The average life of an automobile is from four to five years. It seems wrong to throw a complicated machine of this age on the junk pile.

It may be said that no solution has ever been found for the old piano problem. Must it also be confessed that all the old automobile is worth is merely what the old metal in it will bring, or will some mechanical genius solve his trade's problem?—Minneapolis Journal.

The Farmer: Ahl There you are! Where have you been all this time? And where's the mare I told you to get shod?

The Hand: Shod! I thought you said shot! I've just been a-burying of 'er.—Sketch.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, King's Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

Mr. Meane: I have nothing but praise for the new minister.

The Deacon: So I noticed when the plate was passed around.

In the Western Provinces it is said that one in four of the owners of farm lands lives outside the municipality in which his land is located, and of these, one in seven lives outside the province. Over one-half of the urban land is held by absentees—that is, by persons living outside the Municipality.

The Non-cathartic Nature-cure for

Constipation

Helps the System to Cure Itself.

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

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

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

Price 50 Cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS
ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES
Prepared from

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

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

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

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

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

A Glory to the Allies

Spirit of Kitchener Survives Among the Valiant Troops Which He Formed

Lord Kitchener was a national glory to our Allies on account of his genius as a soldier and a military organizer. By his high, strong, and upright character, and by the incomparable services which he rendered to his country in many fields, he had become a sort of incarnation of England and her immense prestige. The grave of Kitchener is one of the most illustrious that have been opened since the beginning of the war. The man is no more, but his spirit survives among the valiant troops which he formed. Animated by this farseeing, resolute and indomitable spirit, they will march with us to the inevitable victory.—Paris, Le Gaulois.

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stock. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said: "You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night." After a few minutes elapsed James replied: "Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

Why People Feel Depressed in the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and langor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong.

No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. Its a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

Italy Confident of Victory

A New Europe to Be Created in Which Nationalities Will Be Free

Two years of this sanguinary tragedy have shown on the one hand the crime of those who provoked it, and on the other the fact that all the people are making every sacrifice so as not to lose the liberty to live. We are entering the third year of the war, which without doubt will be the year of victory. With firm confidence in the power and bravery of their armies, Italy, France, Russia and Great Britain struggle valiantly and approach inevitably the day of their triumph. The German press spends its time in enumerating the German booty, but the German people is now convinced that it has committed a tragic mistake, and would like to close this adventure without a very serious loss of prestige and economic strength. As to Austria, the arrogance of her dynastic caste and her feudal army is already broken, her war power very seriously compromised, her plan for Balkan hegemony destroyed, and even her unity is terribly threatened. Thus the plans of the two emperors are broken on the ruins of Prussian militarism and Austria-Hungarian feudalism, and a new Europe is about to be created in which nationalities will be free, peace will be assured, and Italy will have the place to which she has a right by the sublime virtues of her people.—Giornale d'Italia, Rome.

Two bankers were talking about a financier who had failed.

"And did poor Joe accept his failure like a man?" asked the first.

"Exactly like a man," the second answered. "He blamed it on his extravagant wife."

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

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

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOUR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS YOUGERA Co. 80, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

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

"Must Avenge Our Children"

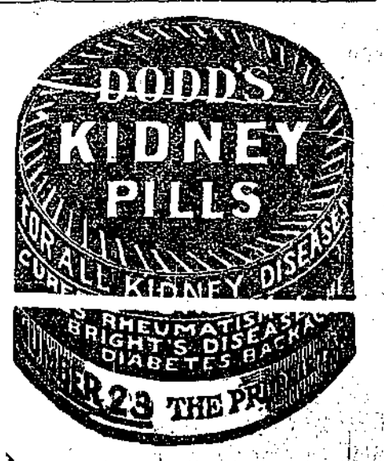
It is the German people, as incarnated by their soldiers, who have carried off our daughters of the north captive and delivered them to the officers of the Kaiser. It is, therefore, against the German people as a whole that our race is making war, and not against any fiction of isolated Imperialism. The Germans are alone responsible for their crimes and any other conception of the present war would only lead us to degradation, dupery and defeat. We must avenge the children of Roubaix and Lille—avenge them without mercy or pity. This is one of the works of France during the war, and for long afterwards.—Le Figaro, Paris.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Curse and an Asset

In 1740, according to the records of the eugenists, a woman was born named Ada Take. True to her name, she took everything there was to be had in the way of liberties and licenses. She died a confirmed drunkard, and altogether she had 700 descendants. Among them were 100 children born out of wedlock, 181 women of the street, 142 beggars, 46 workhouse inmates and 76 criminals. It has been estimated that this woman cost the country $1,200,000.

By way of contrast, the Ladies' Home Journal tells of an Englishman, born in Queen Elizabeth's time—a clergyman with a good wife. In the year 1900 there had been 1,394 descendants of this family traced and identified. Of them, 295 were college graduates, 13 college presidents, 65 professors, 60 physicians, 108 clergymen, 101 lawyers, 30 Judges (one a vice-president of the United States), 75 army and navy officers, 60 prominent authors and 16 railroad and steamship presidents.—Calgary Herald.



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"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Nov. 2, 1916.

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

NEXT Tuesday the question will be decided whether the U. S. A. is white or spotted; whether bohunk or Anglo Saxon ideals are to predominate. The Americans for upwards of half a century allowed the lowest class of Europeans to flock into the country without restriction. These have taken the place of the American born in nearly all industries, because they were cheaper. The result is that in the United States 40 per cent of the voting population is voting from a European, and not an American viewpoint. In Canada we are following in the footsteps of the United States. Canadians, who are fit for service, are fighting in Europe to protect Europeans in situations in Canada, and many of those Europeans refused to join the colors when called upon by their country, And still the cry goes up industries are hampered through shortage of labor. It is not a shortage of labor that the majority of employers are concerned about so much as the kind of labor. Many of the employers on this continent do not care so long as their employees do not speak and thing English. Today the United States is a national joke in world issues, simply because its pig employers want larger troughs, and this can only be attained by employing coolie labor. In Canada we are rapidly enlarging the troughs of a vast number of commercial and industrial pigs, who are willing that British born should do the fighting and protect their property and coolie labor on whom they are saving a few cents a day in cheaper labor.

THE judges and editors of of Manitoba have got into a general mix up. From this distance it looks as if all the editors were contemptuous and some of the judges contemptible.

Canndian Losses in War.

Up to October 11 the total number of casualties among officers and men in the Canadian expeditionary force was 52,076, according to figures compiled by the casualty record office at Ottawa, made up a follows:

Killed in action,, 8134; die of wounds, 3120; died of illness, 452; presumed dead, 1009; missing, 1372; wounded, 37,393.

Royal Gwent Singers.

The fame of Welsh choral singing became world wide when in 1872 a mixed choir, consisting mainly of Welsh village folk, under the leadership of Caradog (Griffiith Rhys Jones), won the Crystal Palace Company's $5,500 challenge trophy and a cash prize of $500. This fame was enhanced in the following year, when the same choir under the same leader again won the tropny, beating the London choir, known then as the Paris Prize Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Proudman. The sons of the principality have ever since maintained the fame and ever enhanced the standard established and set by the Crystal Palace victories.

Of all the Welsh musical organizations, the Royal Gwent Welsh Singers has been the first and foremost, not only to maintain the fame, but to set a standard to Welsh or any other choral singing that has never yet been excelled.

The visits of the Royal Gwent Welsh Singers is by no means a new venture. indeed, it is now a matter of history. Americans were first thrilled by these singers from the land of song as early as 1893, when two choruses from Wales won first prizes at the World's Fair, Chicago. The Royal Gwent Welsh Singers stands—and sings—before the world today as the unsurpassed organization of its kind, and, incidentally, as the standard bearer through all lands of the superiority of the Welsh nation as a nation of singers. It would be a difficult task, indeed, to analyze this fact, but it can be realized more easily by attending their concert in the Opera house, Thursday, Nov. 16th. *

Up to the Donkey.

Sandy McLeod and his donkey were well known in the country which gave them birth, and the two were on very friendly terms. Sandy would not have exchanged his cuddy for the best thoroughbred in the land.

Going out for a ride one day recently he resolved to make his moke jump a stream. He applied the whip and the animal galloped to the edge of the bank and then stopped so suddenly that Sandy was thrown to the other side of the water.

When he had sufficiently recovered from the shock he rose and looked the donkey in the face.

"Verra weel pitched," he said, "but hoo are ye gaun tae get ower yersel?"

When the war is over Sir Wilfrid Laurier means to fight, and the enemy whose shield he is to touch with the point, not the butt end, of his lance is British militaryism. And now Lord Bryce is stripping to fight the fell monster of British hate. If these two doughty champions had not announced the warfare they intend to wage in peace time, British militarism and British hate are things that might have gone undreampt of by the rest of the world.—Mail and Empire, Toronto.

Senate reform must come from the people, not the politicians. It will come only when the people realize that the Senate is almost invariably quiescent when the commoners are doing something they ought not to do, and active mainly in thwarting the will of the people and protecting vested interests.—Toronto Globe.

No rust can attack the flues because they are so thoroughly aluminized, and they economize nearly every bit of heat.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Kootenay's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

868

Sold by Hedley Trading Co., Ltd.

Toys, Toys, Toys!

Better in design, better in execution and value than ever placed on the market before. Dolls of all kinds, Carriages, Mechanical Toys, Friction Toys, Soldier Toys; in fact Toys of every description. The assortment is so large that we cannot display them all in the window, so call and see our Show Room.

T. H. ROTHERHAM - - - HEDLEY

HEDLEY

Opera House

One Night Only

Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1916

Fourth American Tour

The Royal Gwent Welsh Singers

The Finest Chorus of Male Voices in Existence

WINNERS OF THE HIGHEST HONORS

At the National Eisteddfod in Wales.

Reserved Seats, $1.25; Gen. Admission, $1.00; Children, 50c.
Seat Sale opens at Rotherhams, Friday Nov. 3rd.

Hedley Trading Co, Ltd

Our New Fall Hats

—AND—

DRESS GOODS Just Arrived

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

Letterheads	Dodgers, Dates
Billheads	Circulars
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TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

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TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

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

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.
(Section 21.)

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

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

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

C. H. DUNBAR,
District Registrar.

Date of first publication, Nov. 2, 1916

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

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

Dated this 5th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Keremeos Hotel, situate in Keremeos, in the Province of British Columbia. (MRS) A. F. KIRBY.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

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

Dated this 5th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

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

Dated this 7th day of October, 1916.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

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

Dated this 5th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

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

Dated this 6th day of October, 1916.