LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
Librarian
Legislative Assembly
OCT 10 1916
VICTORIA, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 38. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBBER 5, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

Travel by Auto...
Call up Phone No. 12

A good stock of Horses and Rigs on Hand. ¶ Orders for Teaming promptly attended to.
WOOD FOR SALE!

PALACE
Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
HEDLEY, B. C.
Phone 12. D. J. INNIS Proprietor

THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 3847
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-69 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

Mr. Boothman made a flying trip to Oroville last week.

Mr. D. J. Innis motored to Penticton on Sunday with passengers.

Dr. Elliot of Hedley was in town last week calling on his patients.

Mr. Carle was a passenger to Oroville last Tuesday, consulting with the dentist.

Mr. R. H. Carmichael left on Sunday for Chopaka on a few days' hunting and prospecting trip.

Mrs. Bromley left for her home in Nighthawk on Tuesday, after spending a few weeks here with her friends.

Mr. Gerald Williams of Kelowna, representing Mason & Risch Piano Co., was in town for a couple of days last week.

Mrs. Stanton arrived home on Saturday's train after a delightful three months' visit with her parents and friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Newton, who has been spending the summer on the prairie with relatives and friends, returned to her home at Cawston last week.

Mr. Phillips, foreman of the Dominion Telephone repair work, is now in camp about four miles above town, and expect to arrive here by Saturday.

Mrs. E. M. Daly and son Maurice motored to Princeton on Friday. Miss Florence accompanied them as far as Hedley where she is visiting with relatives and friends for a few days.

Mr. C. Jordan of the Dolphin mine, Olalla, left last week for the Halcyon Hot Springs for a month. Mr. Jordan has suffered very much these last few months from rheumatism.

Louis J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, and party of officials with their families were in town for a few hours last Thursday. While here they motored around up on the benches and strolled through some of the orchards.

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 Central Hotel, situate at Keremeos Center in the Province of British Columbia. LESLIE HUTCHINGS.
Dated this 4th 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 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.

Don't forget the Thanksgiving dinner on Monday evening, October 9th.

Tim Griffin and Joe Wilson, old-timers of the valley, were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Quant were passengers out on the train to Oroville Tuesday.

A. Robertson unloaded a car of lumber on Monday for building his new silo.

Mr. D. McCurdy of Similkameen was in town Thursday last on business.

Mr. D. J. Innis was confined to the home a couple of days last week with la grippe.

Messrs. Sewell and Mausette of Similkameen were in town for a few hours Saturday.

Mr. Hogg of Vancouver, inspector for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was in town Saturday.

Messrs. Slattery of Vancouver and Geo. Brady of Victoria were business visitors in town Friday.

Messrs. Howse and Anderson motored from Princeton on Sunday and were guests of Mrs. Brown.

Messrs. J. Thomas and D. Campbell are up the Ashnola doing some work on their mining property.

Rev. F. Stanton went as far Penticton on Friday to meet Mrs. Stanton, who was returning from the east.

Mr. L. C. Brown of Ashland, Ore., after spending a couple of months here working on his claim, left for his home last week.

Mr. Wm. Love, who has been spending a few weeks with his family at Olalla, left on Wednesday for his home in New Brunswick.

Tuesday Coleman & Co. shipped 500 pounds of turkeys to the B. C. Copper Co. for thanksgiving dinner at Copper Mountain camp.

J. M. Young, road foreman, who is now working near Chopaka with a gang of men, was in town for a couple of days this week.

Mr. D. McCurdy had a letter from his son Sam last week stating that he had been in the trenches eight days and was now out for a rest.

Mrs. Condit of the Horn Silver mine, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Freeman of Victoria, was visiting with Mrs. Kirby and friends last week.

Miss Spurdgeon and brother of Orient, Wash., spent the week end here with their father, who is relieving Mr. O'Daniel, agent of the Great Northern.

Mr. W. C. Ditmars, wife and family left for their home in Vancouver on Thursday after spending a couple of months at their summer residence here.

The Rev. A. H. Cameron had home-grown sweet potatoes for lunch on Sunday, which proves that in a favorable year sweet potatoes can be grown here successfully. We suppose next will come the bananas, as this valley is known as the "banana belt."

V. Quaedvlieg has his new barn nearly completed. When completed it will be one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind in the valley. He is placing his new gasoline engine this time in a concrete building so there will be no danger to the other buildings from fire.

R. M. Mansfield. J. B. Wood, Francis Glover, A. S. Black, Jas. M. Ward and Jas. King were a Princeton auto party in town Sunday last.

ARE APPRECIATED.

Sergeant Jack Says Socks are Jake and Much Apprrciated.

Editor Gazette: I wish to thank the members of the Red Cross Society of Hedley on behalf of the Hedley boys at the front through the medium of your journal—occasionally encountered even in these parts—for the two packages of socks sent by them for distribution among the boys.

I might mention that now there are but thirteen of the Hedley boys with our battalion and, as it is impossible to get in touch with others who may be in different corps, I thought it best to give the men on the spot two pairs apiece—an arrangement which disposed of the twenty-six pairs received. Some of these have not yet been delivered, as certain sections of the battalion are at present in the trenches, such as the machine gun and signaling sections, but I fancy will round them up in a few days.

I need hardly say how very much the socks are appreciated, for I know you people back there realize it to a certain extent, but I might mention one of numerous little experiences which make a warm, hand-knit pair of socks look good to us. During wet weather last week we visited the front line trenches as a working party and spent the morning working in about two feet of mud and water. That of itself is nothing unusual, but it makes one appreciate a dry pair of socks on getting back to billets. We can never be sufficiently grateful for the continued generosity and thoughtfulness of our old friends in Hedley, and can assure them of our appreciation and send them our united thanks.

The 54th "bit" a quiet spell for their entry into the trenches and things have gone very well with us. I am glad to say that as far as I am aware all Hedley boys over here are O K, not even a "blighty" in the whole bunch (a "blighty"—being translated—means a wound which involves a trip to England). With all good wishes and thanks from "the bunch" to our Hedley friends. Yours faithfully

A. W. JACK, Sergt.

The Great Sacrifice.

Corporal William Hugh Henderson, 703872, of Hedley and a brother of Mrs. Wm. Robertson, has made the great sacrifice. He was 38 years of age and a corporal in the 102nd battalion, and had only been a short time at the front. He was employed at the Nickel Plate mine for some time before enlistment. The following telegrams were received by Mrs. Robertson on Saturday and Sunday from Ottawa:

"Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Sincerely regret to inform you 703872, Lance Corporal William Hugh Henderson, infantry, officially reported wounded dangerously. At 13th stationary hospital, Boulogne. Gunshot wounds in legs. Will send further particulars when received."

"Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Deeply regret to inform you 703872, Lance Corporal William Hugh Henderson, infantry, officially reported died of wounds in No. 13 stationary hospital, Boulogne September 29th."

His many friends regret that he was not spared to return to those dear to him, and the sympathy of the community will go out to them in their bereavement, and join with them in honoring the memory of one who died for so great a cause.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

F. M. Gillespie, postmaster, is on the shelf with a very severe cold.

Miss Daly of Keremeos is spending the week with friends in town.

Miss Avonia Jones left Friday last to resume her studies at the coast.

S. L. Smith of the Daly Reduction Co, returned from the coast Saturday.

Geo. Walker returned from Soap Lake Tuesday much improved in health.

L. S. Norcross and R. Marsden of the B. C. Copper company were in town this week.

Mrs. Bysouth and Mrs. Williams of the Nickel Plate mine spent Thursday in town.

Mrs. Thomson and family left last week for the old home in Washington state.

R. L. Wright and wife, and A. V. Bailey and wife of Omak, Wash., were visitors in town this week.

V. Huneke arrived from Sutter Creek, Cal., this week to take the position of assayer with the Daly Reduction Co.

H. A. Turner, road superintendent, was in town yesterday inspecting work being done in this portion of his district.

F. H. French, Mrs. French and family returned from a trip to the coast Saturday morning, having made the trip from Vancouver to Hedley in less than twelve hours.

The new street sidewalks are nearing completion, or at least the money available for that purpose will be expended in a few days. The work done is substantial, and improvements will shortly be under control of the Liberals. For at least four years the Conservatives will have nothing to do but criticize.

The general manager, assistant superintendent and a number of other Great Northern officials passed Hedley siding about six yesterday morning, by special, on a tour of inspection. They didn't stop here, although they had a large locomotive from the main line that can whistle and haul a train at the same time.

Word was received from Billy Bryant this week that he had enlisted, and is now on his way to the Old Country. Ever since the war started Mr. Bryant has been trying to get into the scrap, but was unsuccessful until a couple of weeks ago. He has a son in the trenches. Well, his friends can only wish him a safe return.

Louis J. Hill, the G. N. R. magnate, and party passed through Hedley two hours ahead of schedule Thursday morning, therefore the Board of Trade committee didn't interview him. When passing the train was going at G. N. maximum speed, about ten miles, and the fireman was working overtime. The engineer would willingly have given notice of their coming, but to whistle would mean stopping the train, and there were no cows on the track that a G. N. flyer could overtake in a speed event. The engine whistled a few miles down the line and the train stopped a few hours to get up enough steam for a new start. The Board of Trade have taken the question of transportation and mail service up with Hon. Martin Burrell, the Railway Commission and the postal authorities. An effort will be made to have an auto mail and passenger service between here and Princeton.

Bat. Boone and Emil Clerf of Princeton were visitors in town Tuesday.

Harry Rose, road foreman, is spending a few days in Oroville this week.

T. J. Griffin came in from Greenwood last week and will spend the winter developing his claims on Cedar creek, near Keremeos Center.

Some of you people who are in arrears for subscriptions to The Gazette must expect to take the money with you. Its no use. You'd better make a reputation here, for you won't be able to bribe Peter with a $2 bill, and paper money won't last very long in the other place. Just sit down and multiply 210 by $2, 35 by $4 and 23 by $6, or a total of $698 owing us for arrears of subscriptions. How many of you who owe the printer would care to loan $698 in $2, $4 and $6 lots to 267 persons, without interest or security, and take chances on being repaid? That is just what the publishers are doing. They are paying cash for paper, ink type and machinery, and trusting to the honesty of subscribers for repayment of a part of this outlay. After the end of this month subscribers in arrears will be struck off the list and and accounts collected by legal process. There is more money in ten cash subscribers than ten thousand delinquents.

Canadian Mining Institute.

The 23rd general meeting of the members of the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held in Trail, B. C., Thursday afternoon, Oct. 26, inst. Several papers having references to mining and metallurgical industries will be read and discussed. It is proposed to visit Rossland on the following day. Members are earnestly requested to make an effort to attend, and are invited to contribute papers on matters relating to mining and metallurgy. Non-members will also be heartily welcome to attend and take part in the discussion.

The squeeze on the different war fronts is gradually tightening on the Germans. Their efficiency is being combated by greater efficiency, their preparedness by greater preparedness, and their numbers crushed by greater numbers. No attempt will be made by civilized nations to equal their barbarism and cruelty. The German war machine was defeated at the Marne by the French. After that battle it was only a question of time when the conceit would be crushed out of them. It may take another six months, but it will be a complete and well-finished job.

The machine guns that the people of Canada paid about $1100 for, each cost $75, says Dumb Animals. Allowing another $75 for 100 per cent profit, the people of Canada have been skinned out of $950, or 600 per cent, on each gun. And yet there are sane people who oppose "government ownership." The people of Similkameen district pay $2 each a month for telephone service; the people of Kootenay and Boundary pay $4 and $5 a month. The government owns the telephone system in the Similkameen; the B. C. Telephone company owns Kootenay and the Boundary. In the State of Washington the G. N. railway charges a passenger rate of 2 cents a mile—intelligent legislative control; in British Columbia the G. N. R'y charges 4 cents and—a mile—pudding-headed and rubber-stamp legislators.

The Congestion from a Bad Cold Cured Coughs Loosened Up In One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At Night --- You're Well Next Morning.

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

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

Giant Enemy Biplanes a Myth

Some Big Ones Built for Water, But None Have Yet Been Met

Giant German biplanes, it is officially announced by the French War Department, are a myth, and in any case they have never been met with on the battle front. The statement adds:

"It is certain, however, that Germany has built biplanes of an exceptional size and power to be used as hydro-aeroplanes. One of these is 23 metres (75 feet) across, with four motors and able to carry six passengers. Another, 42 metres (137 feet) across, with three motors of 200 horse-power each, is said to have been constructed at Friedrichshaven and to have flown over Lake Constance. If so, these experiments must have had bad results, for the machine nowhere has been met.

"Aircraft of great power on service on the land front are the two motored aeroplanes. One is the Aviatik type, 24 metres (78 feet) across. It is steered by three rudders. It has places for an observer or a gunner and a machine gun behind the pilot, and for another gun firer on the balcony before the pilot. The other type is of a similar model but more rapid in flight. The motors in these aeroplanes are of 220 horse-power."

Lady Sybil Grey

Wounded on Russian Battle Front, Russian Soldiers Offering Prayers for Her Speedy Recovery

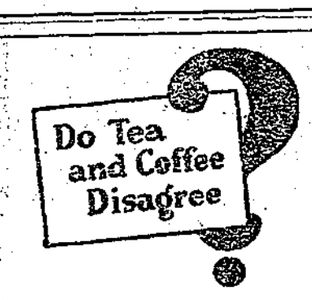
Lady Sybil Grey, who was wounded while in the Red Cross service on the Russian battle front, has been representing the British committee in the Anglo-Russian ambulance column at the front. A typical English sportswoman, she has been particularly daring and has won the admiration of the troops in consequence. Russian soldiers are offering prayers for her speedy recovery.

It was when her father, Earl Grey, was Governor-General of Canada that Lady Sybil Grey became a social favorite on two continents. She is a splendid horsewoman, a crack shot with a rifle, and an ardent angler. On one occasion in London, at the opening of a rifle range, she hit the bull's-eye seven times in succession. In Canada she attracted much attention because of her love for outdoor sports.

This training has stood her in excellent stead in her Red Cross work since the great war began, and she has been able to endure more discomfort and greater hardships at the front than other women who are equally enthusiastic in relieving the wounded and suffering. She is at present in Petrograd recovering from her injuries.

"Was her father violent when you asked him for her hand?"

"Was he! Great guns! I thought he'd shake my hand off."



Many are not aware of the ill effects of tea or coffee drinking until a bilious attack, frequent headaches, nervousness, or some other ailment, starts them thinking.

Ten days off both tea and coffee and on

POSTUM

— the pure food-drink — will show anyone, by the better health that follows, how tea or coffee has been treating them.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers

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

W. N. U. 1120

Rising Newspaper Expenses

Advance in Cost of White Paper Is Becoming a Serious Problem

Newspapers generally have assumed that the public was not interested in their business arrangements. Such an unprecedented situation has arisen, however, in connection with the advance in the cost of print paper—and, for that matter, of practically everything that enters into newspaper production—that newspapers all over the country are being compelled to make readjustment of advertising and subscription rates to meet the new conditions.

White paper is the chief item of expense in newspapers of general circulation, and in the last few months its price has advanced 20 per cent., 50 per cent., and even in some cases 100 per cent. For metropolitan newspapers this means an added cost of production of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The advance in other materials, while not so great, is very material, and increases the gravity of the problem.

The magazines are feeling the same pressure. The August issue of the World's Work, for instance, devotes considerable space to the paper situation, while Life, the Independent and other periodicals have explained to their readers the necessity of changes in their circulation schemes because of the emergency.

Newspapers and magazines alike are doing their best to tide over the situation with no radical changes. It is only prudent, however, to recognize the fact that if the advances of the last few months continue — as they seem likely to — the entire periodical business will have to be readjusted.—Kansas City Star.

Small But Potent. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them, they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

Jailed for an Epigram

Innocent Victims of German Frightfulness Are Crying Out for Vengeance

While Professor Muensterburg of Harvard—the high priest of the Teuton hyphenates in the United States—is tickling the ears of the credulous public with hypocritical assurances of friendship for England and attachment to the principles of liberty and righteousness, there has emerged from the indignities of a German prison the refined and cultured wife of the Minister of Justice of Belgium. In "Lectures Pour Tous" the following amazing facts are recorded: Placed under arrest in Brussels for alleged complicity in a plot against the German Governor, Madame Carton de Wiart was sentenced to three and a half months in a German jail. No crime was proved against her, but the Germans discovered in her house a suspicious-looking hot-air stove. To complete the case against her, she was found in possession of a notebook, in which was jotted down a famous epigram which her accusers pointed to as proving secret relations with the Allied armies. Talleyrand's dictum—"It is easy to militarize a civilian; it is impossible to civilize a militarist"—was interpreted by the drill master who interrogated her as a covert allusion to a Belgian plan for the organization of sharpshooters. Her interrogator demanded:

"Who is this Talleyrand?"

"A Minister."

"Ah! a Minister! What Minister?"

"A French Minister."

"So, madam, you confess to have relations with a French Minister!"

"I confess nothing of the kind. I reply to the question."

"Of what department, this Minister?"

"Of Foreign Affairs."

"Ah! ah!" exults the judge, "you are making fun; the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is Delcasse!"

"I have not said that he was the actual Minister."

"He is a former Minister?"

"Very former. He was a Minister of the King of France."

"Madam, you are mocking German justice."

Torn from her children, Madame Carton de Wiart was deported to Germany, and at the expiration of her term was banished from Belgium. Prussian rule in the occupied territories gives the lie to Professor Muensterburg's protestations of Germany's desire to live on good terms with her neighbors. It is too late to talk of an Anglo-German alliance when the innocent victims of German "frightfulness" are crying out for vengeance.—Toronto Globe.

First Girl: What's biology mean? Second Girl: Why, it's the science of shopping, I suppose.

Decrease in Fisheries

Canadian Fishing Industry Not Doing as Well as it Should

The commission of conservation has been conducting an investigation into Canadian fisheries, and it finds the industry is not progressing. A report says:

"The excessive rise in prices which has characterized practically all staple commodities during recent years has had the effect largely of impairing the usefulness of statistical records, insofar as regard to the monetary standard, as reliable indication of progress or decline in respect to the output of any industry.

"This is particularly true with regard to the fishing industry. A glance at the statistics representing the money value of the output of Canadian fisheries shows a gradual but steady increase per annum for the whole of Canada.

"It will be found, however, on consulting the index number maintained by the department of labor, that the substantial increase since 1890 in the value of the annual output of our fisheries is largely a matter of a rise in prices, and that the actual increase in the quantity of fish caught is insignificant.

"Applying this test particularly to the Atlantic provinces, it will be found that the increase in the value of the total production is apparently accompanied by a decrease in the value of the catch."

Growth of the Boy Scout Movement

From All Quarters of the Globe There Comes Words of Encouragement

Commendations of the Boy Scout movement come from all quarters of the globe, and from men who direct the destinies of nations and empires. They come from men who realize what the Boy Scout organization is doing to mould the coming manhood of the great nations. The movement has a warm advocate in the United States in the person of ex-President Roosevelt. In a recent article in the Outlook he says: "Perhaps it is too much to hope that the time will come when every public and private school in the United States will have a Boy Scout organization connected with it. It is, however, an ideal to be hoped for and worked for." After quoting the Scout law, he goes on to say: "An organization which is cultivating these qualities in our boys is performing a national work of the best kind of patriotism." In another part of this journal the ex-President writes: "The Boy Scout movement is distinctively an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility and good citizenship."

Of interest to all Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters at this time when the members of scores of troops are enjoying life out in the open, is rule number 49 (in Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada), which should be strictly enforced at every Boy Scout camp this summer. This rule provides that no Scout shall take part in any boat or canoe training until he can swim fifty yards. Bathing should only be permitted under strict supervision. "A picquet of two good swimmers or more should be on duty in bathing suit with coats on in a boat or on shore as the circumstances may demand, ready to help any boy in distress. The picquet itself may not bathe until the others have left the water."

Scoutmasters in Canada and elsewhere will be glad to hear of the continued progress of the Scoutmasters' Training Corps among the 1st Royal Naval Brigade interned in Holland. That the work there is being done on a sound footing is realized when one sees the programme of Scout practises laid down for the following month in the June number of the Cronigen Scouts' Gazette.

The late Lord Kitchener was a true friend of the Boy Scouts' movement. Writing of him in the recent issue of the Headquarters Gazette, Sir Robert Baden-Powell says: "He was in the matter of policy opposed to our taking up Cadet training in the movement, even at a time when many patriotic people, carried away with zeal for war, were urging upon us the desirability of doing so. But Lord Kitchener saw wider and farther than they. He said: "You are building the foundation which is essential for making good men. Whether they afterwards become soldiers or civilians matters little; but character to either means everything."

Catering to German Vote.

The British Government has a perfect right to protect British interests by blacklisting "neutral" firms which are known to be agents of German business houses. But it is questionable if such an extension of the restrictions upon enemy trade is expedient at this time. It should be considered that there is a presidential election campaign in progress in the States at present that the thoroughly organized German vote is a strong factor in the election, and that both of the political parties are fearful of losing that vote and are already angling for it. Of late a change is observable in the American press. Papers which from the beginning of the war were pro-ally are now hunting for excuses for expressing sympathy with the Huns and censuring the allies or belittling their achievements. True, you see little criticism of Russia, and none of France; but our kind friends gladly seize every opportunity to pour scorn upon Britain in accordance with their well-known traditional habit. It is a congenial task, anyway, and at present it is deemed expedient because the German vote must be catered to. — From the Hamilton Herald.

First Voluntary Aid: This patient's temperature is 105 degrees. What shall I do?

Second—Voluntary Aid: Put him down 100. The doctor gets so nervous if it's more.

Landlady: Strawberries appear to be quite plentiful this spring.

Boarder (gazing at his shortcake): Yes, in the fruit stores.

Varieties of Grain

Farmers Should Know the Names of Seeds They Sow

Twenty per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the Agricultural Survey in Ontario in 1915 did not know the name of any variety of grain sown on their farms. In Dundas county, where 100 farms were visited, of a total of 86 farmers growing barley only 11 knew the variety grown. Fifty-two per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the province were growing barley and only 18 per cent. knew the name of the variety.

Only 64 per cent. of all the farmers visited knew the name of the variety of oats they were sowing. Those who do not know the variety used may be sowing grain unsuited for their farms. There is very little excuse for the prevalence of such conditions. Every farmer sowing an unknown grain lives within reach of some farmer who grows a known sort of proved excellence, from whom seed can be obtained. Farmers wishing to obtain seed for next year should arrange for it early and choose a variety which has been tested and proved to be good. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the various Agricultural Colleges have carried on such tests for the benefit of farmers, the results of which may be obtained free upon application.—F.C.N.

Women and Asthma.—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

Married King Harold's Daughter

Vladimir Volynski, in the neighborhood of which hard fighting is nounced both in the Petrograd and Vienna telegrams, is compounded of two Russian names, yet only came into Russian possession at the great partition of Poland in 1793. Volynski was a name of a trusted minister of Peter the Great, whose execution after his master's death was brought about by Biren, the German creature of the Duchess of Courland. With the name of Vladimir are many associations cherished by Russians, but the most interesting one to us recalls the great Vladimir Monomach, who married Gytha, the daughter of our English King Harold—the first royal alliance between this country and our new and great ally.—London Chronicle.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

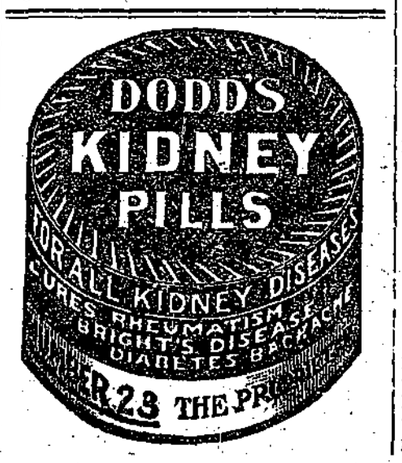
Grain for Seed Purposes

Too Many Varieties Grown on Canadian Farms

When selecting a variety of wheat or oats to sow on their farms, many farmers seem determined to obtain something different from that which their neighbors are sowing. This idea is entirely wrong when it comes to choosing a variety of grain for seed purposes. While visiting 100 farms in Waterloo county in 1915, the Commission of Conservation found that 28 varieties of oats were being sown, and 16 varieties of wheat. In Northumberland county 18 varieties, and in Carleton county 19 varieties of oats were found. Previous surveys disclosed similar conditions in other provinces. Many farmers are suffering a distinct loss by not sowing proper varieties. The most suitable variety for any of the farms visited in 1915 by the Commission may be found among the first two or three at the top of the list of those tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or at the O.A.C., Guelph.

Sow a variety which has been tested and tried, and which has given good results for years, and if your neighbor is sowing the same variety it will be so much the better—for him.

Do not try every new variety that is brought to your attention by beautiful illustrations in seed catalogues or by the persuasion of agents. The testing is being done for you at the institutions for that purpose, and the information you want in this connection can be had free by writing to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to your nearest agricultural college.—F.C.N.



EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1890

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Game as a National Asset

Game Preserves Necessary to Protect What Remains

Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada, outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The operations of market hunters should be prohibited everywhere, under severe penalties.

The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds, and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.—Code of Ethics, Michigan Wild Life League.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Popular Spirit in England

Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—Yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only those who have had patriotism thrust on them constitute a very small minority of the British public.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were required had been freely, frankly stated. Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlightening the Germans. "Your King and country need you," they said. That sufficed for five million men; the others wanted details. — Ed. L. Keen, of United Press.

"Air" Losses

Reliable information shows that the German air losses in one month were 3 aeroplanes brought down in the British lines, 7 certainly brought down in the German lines, and 11 probably brought down in the German lines, making a total of 10 certain and 11 probable German losses. For the same period the German losses on the French front were 10 brought down and 7 seriously damaged. The Germans on July 7 said that only 7 German machines had been lost.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

Pinch of Want in Germany

Evidence Is Fast Accumulating of Impending Famine

"The economic pressure we would bring to bear would be sufficient to bring the enemy to their knees in time, yet too much should not be expected in that direction.

"Military defeat alone will bring about the collapse of the central powers, and with that collapse, lasting peace," says the London Times.

"Further evidence has been obtained by an authoritative observer as to the food supplies of the central powers. It tends to the conclusion that the food from the coming harvest will not carry them far into next spring, and that the critical period from the present time until the harvest is reaped will produce much suffering.

"There are indications that the children of the poor in the large towns are going hungry, their diet consisting of potatoes and containing very little sugar. It is certain that the soldiers at the front are being fed, for the most part, at the expense of the civil population, but it appears some of the soldiers are put on shorter rations and that those about to make an attack may have full rations.

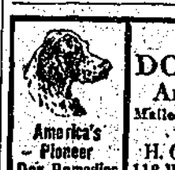
"The blockade, which has increased constantly in stringency, together with the reduction of supplies from neutral powers, has had effect and were it not for the supplies which the central powers have obtained from Roumania their stocks of food would have come to an end."

Hitherto the Times has deprecated placing reliance on the economic exhaustion of the central powers.

The Farmer Need Not Worry.

The depression in the price of wheat, coupled with the reports of large acreages in other countries, is causing the American farmer much concern. But experts say he need not worry. A study of wheat prices during and following wars of the last 200 years has shown that almost without exception the highest price has been reached after the end of the struggle instead of during its progress.—Washington Herald.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No. **THERAPION** Used in Free great success; CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGO & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES; BLOOD POISO PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 C FOUGERA Co. 90. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BR TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLE MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. EN TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TA SAFE AND LASTING CU SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKE



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

Wood's Phosphodin *The Great English Reme* Tones and invigorates the wh nervous system, makes new Blo in old Veins. *Cures Nerve Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despo dency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOO MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windso

The Future of the Teuton

The fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty is of less importance than the future of the German people. Individuals may rise or fall, but a great nation should not perish because of the selfishness or the wickedness of a ruler or of an olgarchy.

While there are fatal defects in the German system of education there are elements in it which command universal admiration. German efficiency is no myth, no illusion. Unhappily it has been misapplied, but when Prussian militarism has been destroyed, the ability of educated Germany will survive. Even if territorially Germany should be disintegrated, Germans will find a field for their peculiar aptitudes in other countries, as well as in their own. When Greece fell, it was the Greek tutors and artists that educated the rich and powerful Romans. Germany is not a land of artists but a land of what is the jargon of today we call "scientists." Every progressive country will welcome the able German who seeks to make a livelihood or fortune by his practical knowledge of science. —From The Rochester Post-Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc

Night Threshing By Electric Light

With the aid of a new portable generator recently placed on the market, the farmer can now do his threshing in the coolness of the night and do it with a degree of thoroughness not excelled in the brightest sunlight. The dynamo is placed beside the thresher and is driven by a belt from the threshing machine. The apparatus is sufficiently powerful to light at least one arc light on the field of operations. When the farmer finds the spring thawing season suddenly thrust upon him and the ground ready to be plowed he can work his tractor far into the night with the aid of the same portable generator. It supplies light for two projecting lamps, one in front to light the way, and the other in the rear to show the plowed area.

Those English Geographers

The London Star says of the review of Canadian troops in England: "Altogether there were nearly 20,000 of them, the pick of the manhood of Canada from the towns and prairies of British Columbia and Vancouver." Which moves Punch to remark that, in its anxiety for geographical accuracy, the Star might have added that the review was held somewhere between London and England.

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

UNHAPPY ENDING OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION

GERMAN DESPOTISM VERSUS MODERN DEMOCRACY

Harvard University Professor Has Issued a Denunciation of the Atrocious War Waged by the Hohenzollerns, in Which He Expresses No Doubt As To How the Struggle Will End

Over the imprint of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston, and under the title "Germany versus Civilization," has just appeared one of the most effective denunciations of the "atrocious war" waged by German despotism against modern democracy. The author, William Roscoe Thayer, has long been closely identified with Harvard University, and as an historical writer of established repute. From first to last his monograph deals not with the military events, but with the fundamental issues at stake, and the evolution of Germany which made her ready for such an attempt at world domination. With him the conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"Those of us who believe in civilization know that liberty, the soul of democracy, is the condition without which permanent spiritual good can neither spring up nor thrive. In its deathless presence the Imperial lusts of the Hohenzollerns, like the Empires of those who were greater than they, are seen in their true nature: material, mundane, mortal."

On the minds of those who have retained their essential humanity the effect of such an exposition is inevitably obsessive and depressive. The Prussianization of Germany is here traced as a process which tends to deepen the gloom hanging over the future of a State that might have been a potent factor in the uplift of humanity and in the progress of civilization. So far from having been drawn in too strong colors, the sketch by Mr. Thayer might have been made still more sombre by taking into view the existence of the Holy Roman Empire for practically a thousand years before Prussia experienced her modern revival, prior to the battle of Waterloo. From that time on it became an issue between Hohenzollern and Hapsburg which should dominate the German area in Europe. Bismarck and Sadowa settled the matter in favor of Prussia, and thus doomed both States to a common moral destruction. Their coalition in this unprecedented double suicide will always be the greatest of all historical ironies.

Mr. Thayer has no lingering doubts as to how the gigantic struggle is going to end, any more than he has questionings as to Prussia's motives or as to the diabolism of her kultur, which shuts out alike justice, freedom, pity and chivalry. "Under whatever name kultur operates, it tends downwards. The individual who thinks himself a superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows; the nation, despotic King, or hierarchy which substitutes its own selfish interests for humanity shuts itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition."

The part played by his own country in this awful contest for supremacy between Prussian kultur and human civilization arouses in Mr. Thayer a feeling of contemptuous indignation that finds expression in a torrent of burning invective. He tears to shreds all pleas for neutrality in the face of such alternatives as Germany has presented to America in the absolutely unprovoked and unmitigatedly brutal treatment of Belgium, and unhesitatingly alleges that if Germany's course had not been checked in Belgium and stopped in France she would have tried to overthrow Great Britain and overrun America.—Toronto Globe.

An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, and is the only public clock in the immediate neighborhood. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind to show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes, one aesthetic, the other financial. When the tower was built in 1897 a clock was suggested as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of 15 feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

Canada's Red Cross Work

The growth of the Canadian Red Cross work has been in proportion to the need, as far as such can be accomplished. Not only have the wants of the Canadian wounded been attended to, but the Imperial Red Cross has been assisted as well. Canada ships supplies to the Russians, French, Montenegrins, Serbians and Belgians. Each mail that comes from England tells of some new development of Canadian Red Cross enterprise. Recently a convalescent home for Canadian nurses has been opened near Margate. Recreation huts are being erected at each of the Canadian hospitals in France. In short, there is no last word in Canadian Red Cross efficiency. It aims always at fulfilling some new need.

Clark: Do you believe in preparedness?

Clubleigh: Sure! I never go home late without having an excuse all framed up.

About 100 species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

Anti-Hailstorm Cannon

Used Successfully in European Countries to Protect Growing Crops

While the guns of the European armies are thundering incessantly on many battlefields in their mission of killing men and destroying man's works, the grape cultivators of France, in their turn, are using artillery to good advantage. But theirs is not destructive artillery; they are using guns only to protect their vineyards against the destructive effects of hailstorms, which are not infrequent in the grape growing districts.

Anti-hailstorm guns cannot be said to be novelties in the strictest sense of the word, for they date back to 1896, when an Austrian named Stieger who had had an opportunity of witnessing the devastation caused by hailstorms each year in districts of his country, conceived the idea of firing a cannon shot at the clouds charged with hail, using an artillery piece of special design. Stieger learned that as a result of artillery fire, directed against the clouds, the threatened storm moved elsewhere before bursting, thus saving the crops in the immediate vicinity of the anti-hailstorm artillery.

A short time later similar experiments were carried out in Italy, followed soon after by the introduction of this method of protecting grape vines and cereal crops in France. In the latter country the use of anti-hailstorm guns has been extended until today they are in general use, principally in the Bordeaux, Bourgoyne and Champagne regions.

A representative type of the anti-hailstorm cannon is composed of four main members. First a tripod which serves to support the carriage mechanism; second, a breechloading mechanism which receives the cartridge and explodes it by means of a striking or firing pin; third, a smoke stack or funnel which is a continuation of the breechloading member and serves as an outlet for the gases; and fourth, a sheet of iron measuring three or four metres (9 to 12 feet) long, surmounting the cannon and passing the roof of the shed that serves as a shelter for the cannon and its operators.

Following the discharge of the cannon, there escapes from the stack or funnel a whirling shaft of air, which according to a French authority, M. Vermoret, brings about certain changes in the atmosphere. The condensation produced by the discharge modifies the unstable electrical state of the hailstorms that compose the clouds most feared by the agriculturists. Whatever may be the merit of these theories offered in explanation of the anti-hailstorm cannon, the fact remains that this odd artillery is serving its purpose well—Scientific American.

Royal Army Medical Corps

Lord Derby, British Under-Secretary for War, said in a recent interview with a representative of the Brooklyn Eagle: "The battle of the Allies on the Somme has emphatically demonstrated that the British organization is markedly superior in one very important respect to that of Germany—our hospital arrangements are superb. I believe that the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is unsurpassed by that in any war we have ever fought. Our soldiers, wounded one morning on the front in France, twenty-four hours later receive medical attention in London hospitals. Such a feat is unparalleled, and I think may be taken as a fair indication of the efficiency of the new armies. Wounded men are transported rapidly for long distances along the roads, while the railways are carrying large quantities of munitions, food and medical supplies toward the fighting lines. The new steel helmet has completely vindicated its adoption. I have heard unofficially that minor casualties in the Somme have been reduced considerably by the use of this device. Minor head wounds are extremely rare."

American commercial travellers in India are double in number this year as compared with last year, and they are bidding rates for general merchandise orders that "knock out" British competitors. On the other hand a large number of firms have given the United States houses to understand that as soon as the war is over they will revert to their British shippers.

What Germany Must Learn.

Germany's crimes have to be punished; her victims have to be indemnified; she has to be rendered impotent to repeat her career of land and sea piracy. Until those aims have been secured, we shall not tolerate the idea of peace, and no government that flirted with it could exist for a single day. Germany, as we have said, will not believe these intimations just now. But it will penetrate her imprisoned intelligence by degrees that such and no other is the significance of exertions remorselessly rising, instead of falling, in intensity.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Great Doctor: Your wife, sir needs a change of air.

Mr. Tightwad: Well, I'll get her an electric fan.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gits de notion dat he's upliftin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."

The Control of Weeds

Some Weeds Are Friendly to Certain Cultivated Crops

We must study weeds in order to successfully combat them. A knowledge of their habits, growth and distribution is essential before much progress can be made in their eradication.

Annuals are those which spring up and mature their seed in one season, such as wild mustard. If this weed can be prevented from maturing so that no seeds will be formed it is evident that it must soon be exterminated. As the roots do not live over winter a supply of seed is necessary that it should persist.

However, the seeds of many of the most noxious annuals are encased in an oily covering. This enables them to resist decay for years. They only need sunshine, air and moisture to enable them to germinate. There are many forces at work fighting for the life of the weeds, each of which must be understood and overcome before victory can be attained.

Biennials require two years to complete their growth and produce seed. Of this class the burdock is an example.

Most of these weeds have a strong tap root growing deep into the soil. During the first year the plant stores up large quantities of starch in this root, which is utilized the second year in producing seed. Being productive from the seed only, any cultivation that will prevent maturity will be effective. This, however, is not so easy as these weeds often take possession of fence corners and places where ordinary implements of tillage do not reach. The only satisfactory way to deal with them is to cut the tap root off below the crown, say, three inches, with a sharp spade or spud.

Perennials live and produce seed for many years. They are of two classes, the ordinary perennial that reproduces itself only from seed and the creeping or running perennial which in addition to producing seeds also send up new plants from the parent stem.

An example of the first class is the ox-eyed daisy, of the second, the Canadian thistle and couch grass.

The roots of the latter contain a large number of latent buds, and whenever the soil is stirred in moist weather they spring into life. If a root is broken or cut during a warm moist time, each of those roots will send out a new plant, hence it follows that during such times land infested with those weeds should not be worked.

Hoe crops and summerfallowing that is improperly done is more likely to increase than destroy the weeds. The cultivation should be done when the weather is dry and warm. Work the land so as to bring the roots of these plants to the sun or keep them under the ground by means of some smother crop, such as clover or buckwheat.

Certain farm crops are conducive to certain kinds of weeds. For instance, fall wheat and rye appear to be excellent friends of cockle and pigeon weed; spring grains of wild oats, mustard and foxtail; meadows and pastures, of curled dock, ox-eyed daisy and plantain. Keeping this fact in mind, it will be readily seen that one of the best methods to destroy weeds is to follow a regular rotation of crops. Grow spring crops on the land that is infested with weeds that are common among fall grain and vice versa.

In the former case the spring cultivation required for putting in the crop will destroy most of the weeds that commenced to grow the previous fall, and in the latter case the crop is harvested before many of the weeds have had time to mature their seeds.

Pastures and meadows generally destroy the annuals, but are troubled with biennials and perennials. The cultivation that would take place during a three or four years' rotation would keep them in check pretty effectively. The hoe crop that comes in during the rotation, if properly done, is the best crop for cleaning the land of all classes of weeds.

A good crop to destroy Canada thistles is red clover cut about the middle of June when the thistles are coming in blossom; then cut again for seed about September 1. If this is followed by a crop of timothy hay the next year the thistles will be pretty well subdued.

Sheep destroy many weeds that are not touched by other stock. Shallow cultivation soon after harvest will start many of the seeds growing which will be destroyed by late plowing. The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it comes on the farm. All grain fed to the stock should be ground. Land should not lie idle, but should be kept constantly at work or in grass.

A Matter of Height.

We are informed by an otherwise eracious friend that he was standing in front of a down-town department store, gazing raptly into one of the display windows, when he heard this conversation:

"Tell me, Grace," said a man whose wife—or maybe she wasn't—had made him stop while she rubbered at the dresses, "when you're getting a dress, which costs more—the waist or the skirt?"

"Why, that depends," said the woman.

"On the season, I suppose."

"How could it depend on the season, silly?"

"Well, this season the skirts come high, but the waists don't—ain't I right?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Life Insurance Examiner: Ah—you have suicidal impulses, do you—are they frequent?

Applicant: Oh, yes, I get 'em every time your agent comes into my office.

Looking Backward

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—Christian Register.

Britain's Meat Supplies

Unlimited Market for Canadian Produce in the Old Country

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-1915 imported meats having a total value of $311,000,000. Only $81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than $16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than $70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points of Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meat of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some re-adjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of livestock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

No Trust in Hohenzollerns

"Nobody Home" to Talk Peace With the Kaiser

The German Chancellor has talked peace in a lordly German sort of way. Ultimate defeat is in sight, so with the approval of the Berlin Government a corps of orators is starting out to educate the public to accept a draw. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has even said, that Germany being willing to make terms, the Allies are responsible for all the slaughter and destruction that occurs from this time forward. This is all talk and bluster. How can the Allies think of entering into a peace agreement with the man who invented the "scrap-of-paper" phrase, broke a solemn treaty with Belgium and pleaded national necessity as his excuse for the crime?

What prospects would there be that he or the German Government would keep any peace compact? The whole record of that nation is against acceptance of its pledges or undertakings. If Germany still possessed the strength to do so, would she not disregard any national treaty whatsoever? It is the kernel of German history and the basic principle of German policy that no promise is binding if in the eyes of the war lords the immediate national interests seem to demand otherwise. As is pointed out by most reputable historians, it has been the practise of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns from time immemorial to violate their plighted troth and even to enter into treaties with the intention of breaking them as soon as it became convenient.

It will require something more than the promise of a Bethmann-Hollweg or the Royal hand of a Hohenzollern to assure the Allies of Germany's pacific intentions. As ruled today, Prussianized Germany is so untrustworthy that her opponents cannot consider terms with her until they have driven her back upon her own territory, crushed her on the field of battle, and taught the German masses that the Kaiser's bad faith and militarism will no longer save them. That is why we must refuse peace and keep on fighting. The war must go on until the Kaiser's vast war machine is so broken that it can never again menace the peace and liberties of the world.—Toronto News.

On most of the railway lines running out of London, Eng., it is common to see strips of land flanking the track neatly planted with cabbages, potatoes and beans, and in the evenings or at week-ends personally tended by the allotment-worker. There is even a famous golf course not far from London where all the odd corners are planted with vegetable produce.

"I really don't believe," said Gladys, coyly, "that you particularly wanted to hear me sing."

"I did indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you."

PREPARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PROSECUTE WAR TO THE END

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES PHENOMENAL

Weekly Output of Cartridges is now Greater by Millions than the Annual Output Before Commencement of the War, and Other Equipment Being Produced Accordingly

Mr. F. Kellaway, secretary to Dr. Addison, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, has imparted some facts and figures respecting the organization and resources at the disposal of the country that constitute a phenomenal accomplishment even in these modern times.

Great Britain, he said recently, which had throughout been the Treasury of the Allies, had now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war.

Ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of .303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine-gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in Great Britain before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundred per cent.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It had now increased to 3,500,000. There were 471 different munition processes upon which women were now engaged.

In every branch of the Ministry of Munitions the best business brains of the country had been placed at the nation's disposal in the great work of industrial reorganization. Some of these men had given up inconics which would make a Cabinet Minister's mouth water, and were working like galley slaves, week in and week out, without a penny reward. If by a business government is meant government by business men, then we had arrived at a business government so far as the Ministry of Munitions was concerned.

"For a long time," Mr. Kellaway added, "our anti-aircraft gunners had been crying out for an improved height-finder for Zeppelins, the existing height-finders being slow, clumsy, and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins. Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height-finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It was an important discovery, but the problem was only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

Magnificent Work of Patrol

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over 4 per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

A Slight Misunderstanding

The girl's father, a gruff, stout old fellow, came into the parlor at 9.30 with his watch in his hand. The young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture that the girl had asked him to fix.

"Young man, do you know what time it is?" asked father.

"Yes, sir," replied the youth, jumping down, "I was just going."

He rushed into the hall, seized his coat and hat, with father following. As the caller reached for the door, father again asked him if he knew the time.

"Yes, sir. Good night." And he left without putting his coat on.

The old gentleman turned to his daughter in genuine astonishment: "What is the matter with that young fellow? I wanted him to tell me the time so I could set my watch."

According to an official statement, the war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds twenty million dollars a month, or about $700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about twelve million dollars a month.

Pension for Capt. Fryatt's Widow

The British Government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of $500 annually to Capt. Fryatt's widow, besides the sum to which she is entitled under the Government's compensation plan.

The Great Eastern railroad, of one of whose ships Capt. Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a $1,250 annuity.

To Harness the Tides

Planning to Develop Power from the Tides in Bay of Fundy

The tides are about to be tied down to labor. At Wolfville, Nova Scotia, a development company has made a survey on the water of the Bay of Fundy with a view of developing a tide-water project at Cape Split. An American expert in hydraulic production of electricity is the scientific guide of that expedition. As Americans are too proud to develop such tide waters as they have for power, it may be expected that this man on a foreign tide may get results to wake us up in this country. The tides of the Bay of Fundy are as famous for their ups and downs as the revolutions of Mexico, if not more so. A current motor recently experimented with in the Gaspereau River, was twelve feet long and two and one-half feet high, and is reported to have developed power as the tide rose which reached a maximum of two horse-power by the time the machine was submerged. The later experiments at Cape Split are said to have shown that motors developed 50 horse-power in a tide current which ran nine miles an hour. As the machine is made like a crab, it takes advantage of the tide going out as well as coming in.—Worcester Telegram.

On the Battlefield

Sensations of a Soldier in the Thick of the Fight

Referring to the feeling of a man on the battlefield, an officer of the 13th Canadian Scottish, who has returned to Toronto on leave, states:

The idea of being killed never affected me in the slightest, and I know many a man who was never any good at sports, and who had no nerve whatever, who made a corking good soldier. My theory is that your nervous system changes altogether. You seem to be a different person. I remember standing up at that show on the 19th of April when a shell came along and literally strewed on a hedge the man who was standing beside me. I felt no sense of fear whatever, only a slight anger. If you are up and doing something you don't mind the shells at all, but if you have to lie in the trench there are occasions on which everybody is scared pea-green, and the man who says he is not is a liar."

"A man sweats a good deal in the trench," continued the officer, "and his greatest need seems to be water rather than food. The men usually get more food than they can eat. The water is not very good even to the most callous taste. France is such a highly cultivated country that the wells are practically sunk in manure piles. To this taste is added various substances which the doctors claim render the water harmless. It may be so, but it doesn't smell like it."

Germans Show How Wind Blows

Cheap editions of Shakespeare and Dickens' works are being printed and circulated in Germany. Commenting upon the mysterious fact the "Frankfort News" says: "Let us not forget that peace will come, that reconciliation will be sought (the News does not say by whom!), and that for this purpose mutual belles-lettres will provide a medium which should not be under-estimated. Especially suitable for this object will be the works of authors who do not directly speak to us of events of our own era."

The Mayor of Munich has again said that the state of affairs in his city is "most revolting. . . . I have been asked to refrain from giving public utterance to the facts on the ground that the enemy may rejoice. I don't care what the enemy knows. The trouble is that the German people do not know what is taking place in their very midst."

Joke Was On Hun Colonel

An amusing proof of the element of surprise in the French attack is furnished in a story which reached Paris recently from the Santerre front. A German colonel one morning was peacefully shaving in his dugout, when his orderly shouted down: "The French are coming!" The colonel said the German equivalent of "Tell that to the horse marines," and went on lathering. Ten minutes afterwards, with an un-German sense of humor, he told the story to his French captors.—London Times.

War Maps Won't Feed People.

The Chancellor's war maps do not feed the German people or reinforce their armies. The great extension of lines offer, on the contrary, a most perplexing military problem, when the enemy will not make peace and victorious armies cannot be replenished. That lesson has come home to all the conquerors in history, and we believe we can bring it home to Germany. We understand the passionate desire to make peace according to the map, the vehement protests that Germany is not responsible for this "stupidest of wars," as Herr Ballin has called it, but we have our work to do, and we mean to do it to the end.—Westminster Gazette.

Toronto caller during the heat spell last week: How do you feel, Mrs. X?

Mrs. X: Like going into liquidation.

Fall Coats The Acme Of Smartness

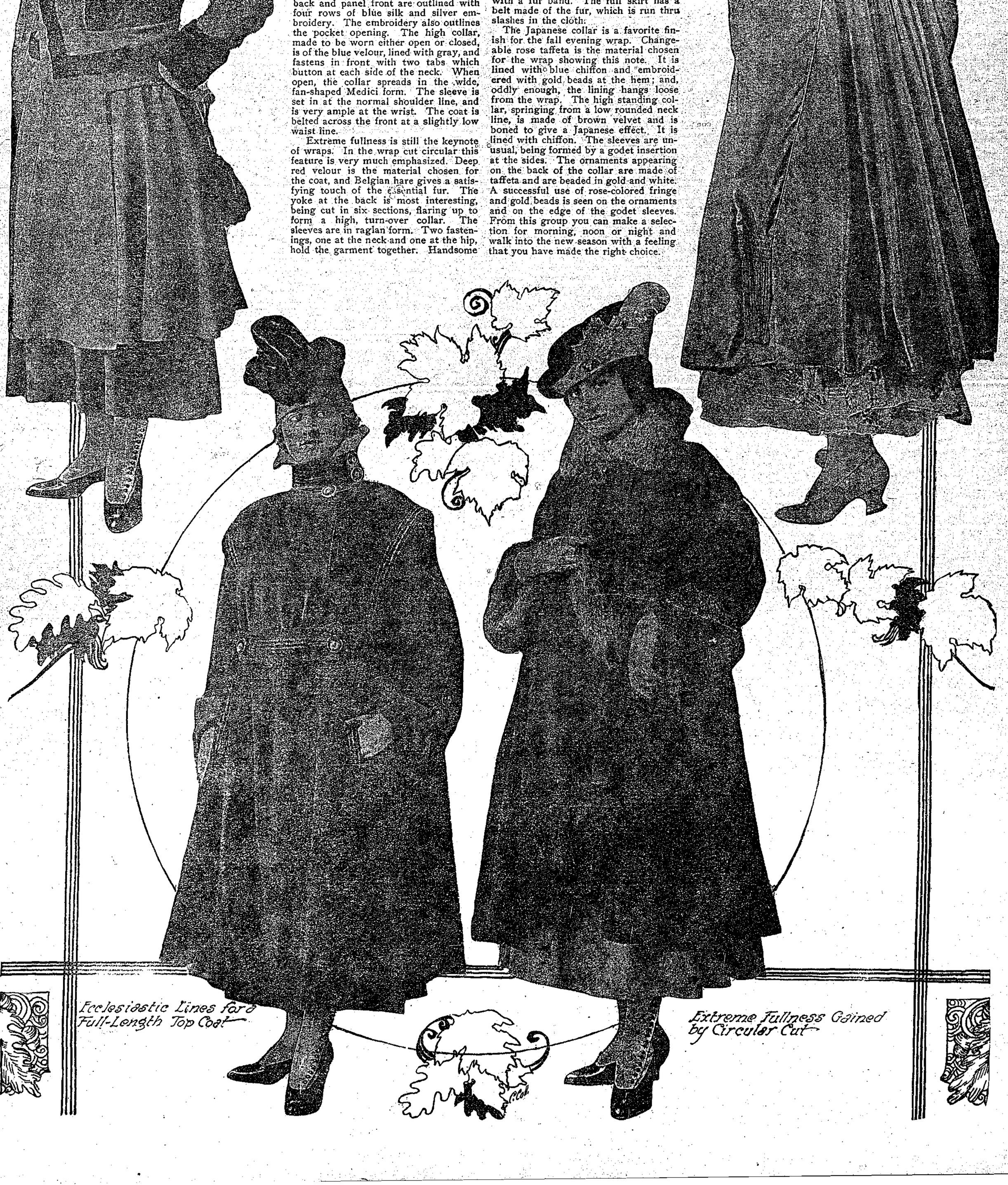
AT THIS time every woman is keenly interested in the coming styles for fall. Altho there are many questions not yet settled, there is every reason to believe that the coat for fall will be a long one, whether it belongs to a suit or is a separate and independent affair. On the page are a few models which portray important features of the wrap and which will help the woman to decide on an artistic, becoming and satisfactory coat.

An ecclesiastic effect is noticeable in the coat of blue velour. The chasuble back and panel front are outlined with four rows of blue silk and silver embroidery. The embroidery also outlines the pocket opening. The high collar, made to be worn either open or closed, is of the blue velour, lined with gray, and fastens in front with two tabs which button at each side of the neck. When open, the collar spreads in the wide, fan-shaped Medici form. The sleeve is set in at the normal shoulder line, and is very ample at the wrist. The coat is belted across the front at a slightly low waist line.

Extreme fullness is still the keynote of wraps. In the wrap cut circular this feature is very much emphasized. Deep red velour is the material chosen for the coat, and Belgian hare gives a satisfying touch of the essential fur. The yoke at the back is most interesting, being cut in six sections, flaring up to form a high, turn-over collar. The sleeves are in raglan form. Two fastenings, one at the neck and one at the hip, hold the garment together. Handsome ornaments made of red silk cord and rows of stitching are additional touches which add to the richness of the coat.

The tan coat belongs to a suit and indicates the length of coats for the early fall suits. The material is broadcloth and the fur is seal. Pockets continue to be in great favor. They are here placed at each side of the skirt of the coat and are outlined in fur. The long sleeves show an interesting mounting, being set in at the normal armhole with tab trimming. The cloth belt, cut in one with the front, is trimmed thru the center with a fur band. The full skirt has a belt made of the fur, which is run thru slashes in the cloth.

The Japanese collar is a favorite finish for the fall evening wrap. Changeable rose taffeta is the material chosen for the wrap showing this note. It is lined with blue chiffon and embroidered with gold beads at the hem; and, oddly enough, the lining hangs loose from the wrap. The high standing collar, springing from a low rounded neck line, is made of brown velvet and is boned to give a Japanese effect. It is lined with chiffon. The sleeves are unusual, being formed by a godet insertion at the sides. The ornaments appearing on the back of the collar are made of taffeta and are beaded in gold and white. A successful use of rose-colored fringe and gold beads is seen on the ornaments and on the edge of the godet sleeves. From this group you can make a selection for morning, noon or night and walk into the new season with a feeling that you have made the right choice.



Ecclesiastic Lines for a Full-Length Top Coat

Extreme Fullness Gained by Circular Cut

The Spy System

German Waiters in London Made Fortunes from Tips

The truth about the German waiter's life in London is at length widely known. Before the war it was well known that professional men, students, lawyers, scientists, and in one or two instances clergymen, immigrated to London and for years acted as waiters in the big hotels.

The Holborn, with a German manager, employed none but Germans to wait at table, and at select dinners, such as the Kaiser's or the King's birthdays, the best Germans were secured at big prices. The Cecil might have been on Unter den Linden, so thoroughly Teutonic was everything about it, down to the soup. The Ritz and the Carlton were so Germanic that one had to know a smattering of German to take his orders perfectly intelligible. Some of the station hotels were notoriously in the hands of German managers and waiters.

The tips accumulated to enormous sums. In one hotel in West London where the German tips were pooled, the annual sum raised was in the locality of $12,000. At the same hotel waiters in the great hall have been known to make as much as $200 per month from tips.

The German Waiters' League—for they were well organized—have just published their balance sheet for the year 1915. The document announces that the League has at its credit in the bank $275,000, and it is not stretching a point to add that the bulk of that sum has come out of the pockets of the foolish people who thought they were playing the gallant and hospitable by donating a shilling on assistance in putting on a hat, or half a crown (60 cents) for being attended to at table by a German who smiled at, grimaced into their face, and at night met in some club in Soho to discuss what he should do when "Ter Dag" arrived. One who is thoroughly conversant with West London, as well as Germany, explains that the reason why many well-educated Germans went to London as waiters, was to acquire a colloquial knowledge of the English language, and earn money to complete their education or start a business, very often in competition with the British.

German clubs were hives of espionage, the membership of which was mainly made up of German waiters, and the mere fact that when the war broke out, or rather some days before war was declared, 15,000 Germans crossed over to the Fatherland and joined the colors is in itself conclusive evidence that the German War Office by its Secret Service knew everything about the unpreparedness of the British and the weak spots in every nook and corner of England, for a peculiar feature of the German waiter while in England was his migratory habits. He would be a fashionable Harrogate one month, the Leamington Spa another, and Bournemouth the next.

The League referred to has a membership of 13,045. Of these, 7,000 were with the German colors in May this year. The League has already lost 414 by death on the battlefield; 227 have received the Iron Cross, and 227 promoted to higher ranks, so that from the viewpoint of Teutonic patriotism the German waiter has proved a good investment.

A curious fact stands out in the League's report. The chairman states that many former clients are longer for peace, so that they may get their old waiters back to the tables again. As to that, however, the English Waiters' League may have something to say.

Oriental Courtesy

A year or two ago a distinguished European diplomat paid an official visit to the Sultan of Morocco.

During the audience the diplomat noticed with some surprise that not one of the three clocks in the audience chamber was going. Very delicately he mentioned to the Sultan that his clocks had all stopped, and hinted that he would like to present him with one that would be more reliable.

The Sultan thanked him.

"But my clocks are excellent timekeepers," he added with a smile. "They were all going until just before you came; but I had them all stopped, as I did not desire, during Your Excellency's all too brief visit, to be reminded of the flight of time!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Read a Good Newspaper.

A boy who has just finished at school and is about to attempt to earn his own living asked his principal for advice as to the books that would give him the broader education he covets but must acquire by himself. The reply was as follows: "For every work of fiction read also a well selected volume of history or biography. Study living people as well as books. More may be gained from the perusal of a good newspaper than from the pages of many histories." There is better guidance in that advice than in most of the lists of "the best books" that have had wide publicity.—Montreal Gazette.

It has transpired in correspondence that has been published by order of the Czar that the late Prince Gortschakoff asked Bismarck when he was at the German Embassy at Petrograd to become a Russian subject, and help to rule the Russian Empire. Bismarck went back to Berlin and started a system by which Germans in small groups should rule the land" by managing its principal companies in Moscow and Petrograd.

The French Intelligence Department at the War Office have ascertained that on May 26 there were 1,000 guns turned upon the troops defending Verdun. Amongst these were forty of very great size, ten being 16in. guns and the remainder Austrian 15in. or 12in. guns. Besides, there were 700 guns ranging from 5in. to 8 3-4in., and 1,260 guns of medium and small calibre—i.e., 4in. and 3in.

Railway Fire Protection

Material Results Secured Through Active Work By Railways

Satisfactory progress was made during 1915 in the railway fire protection work, which has been handled during the past four seasons under the regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The co-operation of the various federal and provincial fire protective organizations has been given freely, and, with very few exceptions, the railways have also co-operated heartily and effectively.

A total of 686 fires in forest sections is reported as having originated within 300 feet of the lines of railways subject to the Railway Commission's jurisdiction. Of these, 43.4 per cent. are definitely attributed to railway agencies, 27.8 per cent. to known causes other than railways, and 28.8 per cent. to unknown causes. Of the total area burned over, amounting to about 37,263 acres, 33.1 per cent. is chargeable against the railways, 20.9 per cent. to known causes other than railways, and 46 per cent. to unknown causes. The total damage done is estimated at $74,256. Of this, the railways are definitely charged with only 11.2 per cent., while 24.2 per cent. of the damage is due to known causes other than railways, and 64.6 per cent. to unknown causes. Thus the railways, exclusive of Government lines and a few railways having provincial charters, are directly charged with less than half of the total number of fires reported as having originated within 300 feet of the track; these burned over less than one-third of the total area reported, and did only one-tenth of the total estimated damage. This showing is distinctly favorable to the railways, especially when it is considered that this 10 per cent. of damage totals less than $8,400. These figures show that the railways have been remarkably efficient in extinguishing their own fires, as well as those due to outside causes.

Of all fires reported, the causes are as follows: Locomotives, 33.9 per cent.; railway employees, 9.5 per cent.; tramps, etc., 11.4 per cent.; settlers, 12.4 per cent.; other known causes, 3.9 per cent.; unknown causes, 28.8 per cent. It will thus be seen that the carelessness of tramps and settlers constitutes a very serious source of fire danger along railways, these two elements combined accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total number of fires reported. —C. L., in Conservation.

To Tunnel the English Channel

There does not seem to be any doubt that the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel will be undertaken with very little delay. The latest information on this great project was printed as a special cable despatch in the Herald of yesterday to the effect that the French railway company has taken the position that the absolute need of the tunnel has been shown from every point of view, as it has been disclosed that the tunnel would have paid for itself in the last two years in the transport of army stores alone.

Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., who has long been an advocate of the under-Channel tunnel, shows that the estimated cost is $80,000,000, and the sum could have been saved in sending supplies by that means instead of transporting by water, necessitating packing and loading, unpacking and unloading and repacking and reloading again in forwarding to the bases.

The argument admits of no controversy any longer and the arrival of proper conditions will mark the beginning of this enterprise, with Great Britain and France bearing an equal share of the cost.—New York Herald.

Korean Customs.

When you first enter Korea, it just seems like a mysterious dream. Their ways are queer and just backward to ours, and when they see you coming they will ask, "Where are you going?" or "What are you going to do?" And they are very polite.

The Korean people talk in a coarse, loud voice. At first when you hear them it sounds as though they are quarreling, but they are only having a friendly chat. They also have three kinds of tones—high, low and middle. To the old people and people above them they talk in the high tone; to the children and servant, they talk in the low tone, and to their equals or among themselves they talk in the middle tone.

They eat on tables about one foot and a half long and six inches high, and the women wait on the men at each meal, for they are not allowed to eat with the men, and are really only servants. They call the men their lords and masters, and the men receive all the love, if there is any, for the father gets a wife for his son, and the son rarely ever sees his wife before the wedding day.—Birmingham News.

Paddy and the Boche.

An officer who took part in the first of the fighting on the Somme tells this story as showing the light-hearted spirit of our men. He had a Boche corporal crawling after him as he made for the British lines. "Presently," he says, "I saw a man of ours coming along, poking around with his rifle and bayonet. He'd been detailed to shepherd in prisoners. He was surprised to see me. Then he saw my Boche. 'Phwat the divil are ye doin' there beside my officer? Get up," says he, 'an' be off with ye out o' that!' And he poked at him with his bayonet, so that the fellow squealed and plucked up enough courage to get upon his feet and run for our lines. Our own man wanted to help me back, but I'd time enough before me, so told him to carry on."—London Chronicle.

"Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?"

"It didn't come through here, mum."

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."

Development of Western Industries

Dr. Milton Hersey Returns From Industrial Research Trip Through the West

On his arrival here after a tour through the West for purposes of industrial research, Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal, states that the greatest opportunity of the prairie provinces now lies in the manufacture of soaps and fertilizers and the gradual development of the flax and paper industries, says the Winnipeg Telegram.

This progress, he says, however, is contingent upon cheap fuel and urges that fuel possibilities be improved.

On the west coast, Dr. Hersey says, the chief opportunity now lies in the development of the iron industry.

Dr. Hersey undertook the present trip chiefly at the instance of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railways to investigate industrial possibilities in the West and so encourage development and progress. He is also treating the situation in a general way, however, and has established large offices and laboratories in Winnipeg, where industrial research work will be caerrid on with a view to assisting industrial enterprises, in improving and cheapening their practise.

Dr. Hersey says that the west coast badly needed the iron industry developed. "They have superb ore there," he said, and the best of coal—but no iron or steel works.

"They have everything in their favor now to make pig-iron cheaper than in the United States. All that is required is capital, and courage to effect a wonderful development.

"The ore is not surpassed even by the Michigan ore, and their fuel is already world renowned."

Dr. Hersey spoke highly of the feeling among the business men at the coast. There is a general feeling of confidence that indicated a substantial improvement in conditions, he said.

Many of the business men in Vancouver, too, realize the need for just such development as that outlined. They believe in the great mineral wealth of the province and are eager to have it developed.

The copper industry is being pushed ahead just now, Dr. Hersey said, and good progress is being made.

An interesting phase of development is the smelting of zinc. This is a new industry in Canada during the past year. The quality, Dr. Hersey said, is excellent and impurities are negligible.

"The zinc industry," he said, "has undoubtedly come to stay. So far, however, there are no zinc smelters anywhere in Canada save at Trail."

In the prairie provinces Dr. Hersey regarded the manufacture of soaps, fertilizers and the gradual development of the paper and flax industries as the principal opportunities. These, however, are contingent on cheap fuel.

"The coal situation must be developed," he said. "There are large deposits and it should be greatly improved. The Saskatchewan and Alberta lignites must be developed and ways found for using them."

Dr. Hersey pointed out that there were large deposits of pitch in Northern Alberta.

"I expect these to become a great source of revenue," he said, "but we need now to determine what they are best suited for."

His firm, he said, had already commenced experiments in Montreal with a view to determining this question. He had recently received the contract to supervise all the paving work of the city of Montreal.

Another possibility of the prairies is the development of the clay industries, Dr. Hersey continued. In the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan there are enormous deposits of all kinds of clay from kaolin or china clay to the best of fire clay, as well as the commoner varieties. From certain of these clays, particularly the kaolin, the very best of china can be made.

Since the establishment of his Winnipeg offices and laboratories, Dr. Hersey's relations with the West, always close, are likely to become deeper and his work of industrial research may be expected to bring to light interesting discoveries and rediscoveries of western treasures from time to time.

The Kirozumism Sect.

In Japan a new religious sect known as Kirozumism is making rather surprising headway. In that country and its provinces it is said to have 3,300,000 adherents. It is founded on the teachings of Kirozumo Tadamune, who died in 1850. The son of a priest, he early asserted claim to a heavenly mission. He became bedridden from consumption after the sudden death of his parents. Since grief, he argued, had brought him down, a cheerful optimism should lift him up. Cheering up, he worshipped the grace and beauty of heaven. Next he worshipped the sun. Gradually he was cured. He did not regard it as a miracle, but a scientific result. He was fat-cheeked and rotund, and looked his cheerful doctrine, and so won multitudes. —The Argonaut.

Zinc-mining in Japan is on the increase. Prior to the war the national output of zinc amounted to 40,000 tons. With a big demand to meet the contracts for war goods to Russia, the entire country is under re-exploration for other zinc-bearing mines, while the output of regularized mines has gone up. Since last August the increase is about 30 per cent. on the previous year.

In the British army a battalion of 1,016 men requires for its daily rations 635 two-pound loaves, 127 pounds of bacon, more than 31 pounds of salt and nearly 13 pounds of pepper, to mention only a few of the items.

Mose Possum: Ah thought yo' was goin' to work today, Pete?

Pete Persimmons: Ah got a reprieve. Mah wife died suddinly dis mawnin'.

Producing Timothy Seed

Good Opportunity is Presented to the Western Seed Grower

The department of agriculture for Alberta has issued a bulletin on timothy seed production that appears timely. It gives the market demands, extent of consumption, sources of production and information with regard to soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing.

The gist of the bulletin, however, is the emphasis it puts on the opportunity for the western seed-grower. Canada requires 600,000 or 700,000 bushels and imports two-thirds of this from the states, where it is grown in $100 or $150 lands and pays a 17 1-2 per cent. war tariff. Why not produce it at home, on cheap lands for an open or even protected market, and of a quality that itself can defeat competition? The Alberta kernel is very plump, bright and attractive.

In relation to the general work of farm seed production in Alberta the bulletin contains the following interesting and suggestive paragraph:

"Independent of local or temporary conditions which favor the production of seed there are general and fundamental reasons why the special work of seed production over the whole series of field crops should become thoroughly established in the province. It is a recognized principle in seed production that the farther north a crop can be made to grow bountifully and mature satisfactorily the better constitutioned the seed is. This has already been demonstrated in Western Canada with respect to cereals. Alberta red advanced perceptibly on the turkey red from Kansas as to size of kernel, quality of content and weight per bushel. The Alberta oat has practically made a new standard of weight per bushel fashionable for the greatest of feed grains. Good seed is the first condition to successful production of crops. Alberta cereals are already finding their way east and south through wholesale seed houses. The value of seed is a question of constitution, depending upon symmetry and perfection in kernel. The recognized plumpness of the Alberta timothy kernel is the latest evidence of the fitting and inevitable survival of the northern grown seed. There is every reason to expect that we shall have a general development in the special producing cereals, grasses and alfalfa. The combination of advantages represented in cheap land, suitable soil and climate and unlimited markets makes failure in the work practically impossible under reasonable management."

Care of Canada's Wounded

From the beginning to the end of his weary pilgrimage of pain the wounded Canadian soldier is never out of sight of the Canadian Red Cross. No matter how great the number of casualties—in the last week of June there were over 10,000 Canadian soldier patients in hospitals in England—the Canadian Red Cross informs itself of the condition of each individual, visits and relieves his immediate wants and makes provision for his comfort. The staunch support given by the Canadian Red Cross to the medical service has been the means of restoring thousands of our fellow Canadians to health and life.

A Pair of Them

Howard Chandler Christy, illustrator, was walking down the street when he was overtaken by a dog that began to snap at his heels. Its mistress made no effort to call it off, so he turned and gave the dog an admonitory kick.

"Brute!" cried the woman, "to kick a little defenseless animal! That little creature is a pet and is not accustomed to such treatment."

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied Mr. Christy, "I did not mean to hurt your dog. But you should have called him off."

"He would not have hurt you," replied the woman in a grieved tone. "He is a pet."

"I did not care to be bitten by him, nevertheless, madam," returned Mr. Christy. "I am somewhat of a favorite at home myself."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A telegraph clerk in an outlying district of the Soudan found the desolation getting the better of his nerves and telegraphed to headquarters: "Can't stay here; am in danger of life; surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves." The hard-hearted clerk at headquarters wired back: "There are no wolves in the Soudan." The next day the desolate one replied: "Referring to my wire of the 16th, cancel wolves."

Hall Caine takes no great pains to conceal his remarkable likeness to Shakespeare. Once in Philadelphia he met Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known Bacon-Shakespeare controversialist. Donnelly gazed reverently at the novelist's broad brow, pointed face and beard, and then, removing his hat with a flourish of mock astonishment, said: "Lord Bacon, I presume?"

A fashionable painter, noted for his prolific output, was discussing at a studio tea in New York a recent scandal in the picture trade. "Look here, old man," said a noted etcher, "do you paint all your own pictures?" "I do," the other answered hotly, "and with my own hands, too." "And what do you pay your hands?" the etcher inquired. "I'm thinking of starting an art factory myself."

"What do you mean by calling me up at this time of the night? Henry, I'll be waiting for you when you get home!" she shrieked.

"That's it, m'dear," Henry's voice was missing dreadfully. "I jus' wanted to tell you I'm interned at Casey's saloon till war's over. Good night." —Buffalo Express.

Randall: Is Delaney a vulgar person?

Rogers: No, he's too poor. Only a rich person can be vulgar successfully.

Future of Our Country

What Canada Has To Offer After the War

By way of taking old time by the forelock and preparing for the consideration bound to be paid to Canada when the great war has gone by, the MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., have published a splendid volume entitled "Canada's Future — What She Offers After the War."

This is a collection of some fifty articles written by prominent Canadians, upon several features of our national life, and our native possibilities, under the editorial management of E. A. Victor. It is, by special permission, dedicated to the Governor-General, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George F Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has a brief article on "Canada's Outlook," cheery and optimistic, as is usually the case with this well-tried statesman.

There is no discounting his frank statement:

"Canada has over-borrowed, over-built and over-speculated, but is thoroughly sound in wind and lamb, and has learned much from past experience. Her progress hereafter, which will be better based, and on saner principles and improved methods, will undoubtedly be very marked."

The late deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. C. C. James, C.M.G., in dealing with "The Call of Canada" to British and other men intending to emigrate, very properly and convincingly drew attention to the great fact that in 1915 under the call of the empire for more food supplies, the "net product from all the farms of Canada reached the sum of over one thousand million dollars—an amount at least $300,000,000 in excess of any previous year. No better statement can be made to prove that the soil, climate and agricultural population of Canada are worthy of the best consideration of the British people, especially of those who are looking for a new home."

Our organizing master-warrior, the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, writes upon the subject, next to soldiering, dearest to his heart, of imperialism worked out upon the basis of full partnership between "the five free nations which form the British Empire."

"Preferential trade I regard as simply a stepping stone to full partnership union," is his conclusion.

"Such is the view I have of the future of Canada—a view of a Canada, part of a world-wide, free empire, the greatest in history, a view of a citizenship of a richness and a variety and a dignity hitherto unapproached in the world's history; a view of brotherhood and of union, of full rights and fairplay for small nationalities, of scope for the energies of all, of tolerance, of kindliness and of strength. I think the time is approaching when something definite should be done. Great changes are not made by sitting still and thinking about them. Our first duty is to win the war. That done, it becomes our duty to unite in full partnership. And the way to unite is to unite."

A cursory but glowing sketch on "Through Canada for Sport and Pleasure," by Frederick Yorston, B. A., president and editor of the Montreal Standard, details some of the scenic artistic beauties of the country.

Mr. Yorston gives us many little historical and personal bits of nature and interest.

For instance, he says:

"Forty-seven years ago two adventuresome young Englishmen, Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle, after passing the winter in a Saskatchewan forest, set out from Edmonton to cross the Rocky Mountains, and so reach the Pacific coast by overland route. After a most laborious journey, attended with great danger, they accomplished their purpose.

They crossed the Rockies by way of the Yellowhead pass, which accurate surveys have since determined to be the easiest passage through the mountains and because of that, among other reasons, it is the route followed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its passage across the great divide. Milton and Cheadle, with their little party, consisting of an Indian guide and a camp follower, journeyed almost due west from Edmonton, and after a time they came in sight of the foothills and the vast mountains beyond.

In time they reached the valley which led up among the mountains and through which ran the route to the Pacific slope. Following this route, they arrived at Jasper House, an ancient landmark even at that time in the geography of this part of Canada.

One hundred years ago Jasper House was one of the most important trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in all the far northwest, being the centre for all that country about the headwaters of Athabasca river. It was built in 1800 by Jasper Hawes, who is frequently referred to by the early explorers of the upper Rockies.

The name is retained in Jasper park, one of our great national reserves.

A pleasant chapter is furnished by Charles W. Young, an expresident of the Canadian Press Association, on Canada as "The Fisherman's Paradise!"

Evidently Mr. Young is a devoted angler, for it is angling rather than professional fishing he treats upon. The Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, deals with that important branch of Canadian industries.

He has the following paragraph on the gamiest fish in our waters:

"When the mighty waters of the old original oceans ceased to pour through the channel of the Saguenay, they left behind them, as a legacy to future generations, salmon, which, in course of the ages, being unable to get to the salt water, acclimated themselves in their new conditions, and were christened "ouananiche" by the Indians, which may be freely translated, "strong as a horse." They undoubtedly are. These fish are miniature salmon and are to be found mostly in the waters tributary to the Saguenay. The casual tourist finds them with least trouble at the Grand Discharge, where the waters of the Lake St. John tumble down a hundred feet or more in a mile. In the very fiercest of the rapids lurk the ouananiche, taking the fly greedily when cast over them, and dancing out of the water on their tails—like the dear little kangaroo—when they feel the hook. The angler has his work cut out for him if he hooks anything over a pound or two, and is not likely to forget the experience. If he escapes without a smashed rod he is lucky, for no fish equals the ouananiche for tricks."

France at Work

Practically all Frenchmen of military age are fighting, and practically all Frenchmen of every age are engaged in some kind of national service. And not the men alone; the women of France have been mobilized also. In fact, the routine life of the country is maintained very largely in face of the depletion of its manhood, by the devotion of its female population. The agriculture of France has been carried on by the women, assisted by the old men and the children, and if the intensive cultivation goes on up to the very battle zone itself, it is because of their willing hearts and untiring hands, assisted by mere schoolboys. When the French roll of honor is complete there will be room upon it for these humbler millions who, though not on the firing line, have done their full part.—Providence Journal.

The Turkish Uniform

The Turkish uniform, under indirect German influence, has been greatly modified during the past five years, writes Alexander Aaronsohn in the Atlantic Monthly. It is of khaki—a greener khaki than the British army, and of conventional European cut. Spiral puttees and good boots are provided; the only peculiar feature is the headgear—a curious, uncouth-looking combination of the turban and the German helmet, devised by Enver Pasha to combine religion and practicality, and called in his honor enverish. (With commendable thrift, Enver patented his invention, and it is rumored that he has drawn a comfortable fortune from its sale.)

A Point in Every Line.

One weed gone to seed may mean one hundred next year.

The herd will never improve through the use of poor sires.

Fence corners grow grass and weeds—mostly weeds. All should be cut.

A farm without a well-arranged water supply is behind the times.

The cultivator, kept going, is the only salvation of the corn and root crops.

It is time to commence supplementing pastures. It doesn't pay to let the milk flow drop off.

The man who grows the best crops generally produces the best live stock in his community.—Farmer's Advocate.

Speed at Which Nails Grow

A French professor, E. Yung, has sought to determine the speed at which the finger nails grow, and for this purpose has had five persons of different ages under observation for 40 months. His method was to make a fine scratch upon the nail with a saw and to mark this with lampblack. He measured the distance between this and the upper edge of the 'quick' just where the nail grows clear of its root. Here are the principal conclusions at which he arrived:

The average growth is 1.45 millimetres in 14 days, or 104 microns a day, or 3.1 millimetres per month of 30 days.

The thumb nail grows most rapidly and the finger nails diminish in speed from the first to the little finger.

The nails of the right hand grow slightly more rapidly than those of the left.

The rate of growth is greatest in persons between 30 and 40 years of age.

What He Did Know

Some years ago the commanding officer of a military station gave orders that no one should be allowed to step over the grass where the cow was pastured. The next day the general's wife, wishing to take a short cut, started to walk from one path to another.

"No one to pass here, madam," said the sentry.

The lady drew herself up. "Do you know who I am?" she demanded.

"No, madam," replied the impassive soldier, "I do not know who you are. But I know you are not the general's cow, and nobody else is permitted to walk on this grass."—Tit-Bits.

An Unprecedented Feat.

It may well be that future historians, in describing the Great War, may find its most notable feature in the fact that Great Britain was able to transport across the Channel, within a few miles of the base of the enemy fleet, yet without the loss of a single man, the greatest army ever sent by any nation upon foreign service.—Montreal Star.

Mrs. Blunderby (to caller): While passing your house yesterday I saw the hospital avalanche drive up and stop only a few doors away.

Caller: The avalanche? (Recovers herself.) Oh, yes, a poor man very ill.

Mrs. Blunderby: Dear me! Nothing contagious, I hope. — Boston Transcript.

Young Minister (disgusted): I preached to a congregation of asses today.

Church Member: I noticed that you called them "dear brothers."

"I wonder what causes the flight of time," echoed the fair maid.

"It is probably urged on by the spur of the moment," rejoined the brilliant young man.

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued)

CHAPTER II.

Once more Mabin, as she heard the footsteps hurrying away, called out, in shrill entreaty, and then in angry command, to the man who was leaving her locked in.

As before, there was no answer, and, to her horror, on looking down on the floor, she saw a red stain slowly spreading to the edge of the carpet, and knew that it was blood.

She had not the least doubt that the assailant was the man she had not seen and that his victim was the man with the fair beard. In the innocence of her heart she felt convinced that such a dastardly attack as she was sure had been made was not the work of the man with the good-humored countenance and the merry grey eyes.

He it was, she felt sure, who was lying helpless, perhaps dead, on the other side of the door, out of reach even of such help as she herself might have been able to give.

In vain she thumped at the door, and called out, in a plaintive voice—

"Help! help! Can't you open the door? Oh, do, do open it!"

There was no answer, and the little red stain was spreading gradually at her feet.

Sobbing and heartbroken, she threw her whole weight against the door, only to find that some heavy body was pressing against it on the opposite side, so that she had to stop in her efforts for fear of doing some harm.

The shock given by her attempts to open the door, however, ended by rousing the man who was lying there, for suddenly there came to her ears the welcome sound of a groan.

He was not dead then!

She renewed her cries.

"Can't you let me out? I might be able to do something, to fetch somebody to help you. Are you hurt? You must be hurt! Listen! Can you understand? I am locked in. Locked in! If the key is in the lock and you can manage to turn it, I can get out and help you."

She poured out these words, disconnectedly, listening after each short sentence, in the hope of getting some sort of answer.

And at last, when she paused, holding her breath, there did reach her ears something like a heavy sigh.

She redoubled her entreaties.

"Unlock the door. Unlock the door, please! please!"

The voice, muffled and drowsy, spoke, but she could not hear what he said. She cried out again, and for answer she heard sounds which made her think the wounded man was trying to raise himself.

Then, clear and distinct, and horrible, there rang out the words in the voice of the man with the fair beard—

"Good God! I'm blind! He's blinded me!"

She uttered a cry of horror, but redoubled her entreaties.

"Feel for the door-handle," she urged. "It is close to you. Feel for the key and turn it. Yes, yes!"

She could hear him trying to obey her, and knew that he was fumbling blindly There was a moment of agonising suspense, for his voice and strength seemed again to be failing, and she was afraid he would fall down again, insensible, and then her chance of rescue would be gone.

At last he cried feebly: "Ah!" and the key turned slowly in the lock.

Mabin opened the door, but shrank back, appalled, from the sight which met her eyes.

The man with the fair beard had dragged himself on his knees, just far enough away from the door for her to come out, and he was clinging to the side of the chair in which he had been sitting when he was attacked.

A cry escaped her lips.

From his head, and from the matted fair hair, the blood was streaming down his face as he crouched, with his head bent, wiping his eyes with rapid, feeble movements.

He heard her cry, and said faintly: "Don't look—don't look at me! Never mind me!"

"Let me try to bind up your head," said Mabin, tearing off the long white motor veil which she was wearing.

"No, no, no! Listen; there's something I want you to do! something ——" He faltered and sank down, slipping on to the floor. Mabin knelt beside him and raised him up.

"Listen!" he went on, his voice growing faint and drowsy as he spoke. "I can't explain, because — because—Oh, you know!"

"Yes, yes, I know! Quick! Tell me what to do!"

"I'm afraid—afraid——" He paused, and passed his hand rapidly over his eyes, which he had never once raised. "I've got something I want you to take care of."

"I? Hadn't you better let me call in the police?"

"No, no!" said he with feeble imperiousness. "Listen, I want you to go to the Hotel——Confound it, I've forgotten the name! You'll find it—in my pocket-book. Here." His hand wandered, fumbling and uncertain, towards his left-hand breast pocket. He was silent for a moment, though his lips moved. Then suddenly recovering something for which he had been seeking, he cried out: "It's nineteen—room nineteen!"

Then his head fell forward and, but for her support, he would have fallen on his face on the floor.

Mabin was at a loss what to do. On the one hand, she could not bear the thought of leaving this man, who was apparently dying, by himself, even if only for a few minutes. On the other, he had spoken with so much earnestness, it was so plain that the treasure he had left in room nineteen of his hotel was dearer to him than life; that she understood him to mean it was danger, and that his chief desire was to put it into safe keeping.

In the meantime, the blood was flowing so fast from the wounds he had received on the head and face that she could not leave him without making an effort to bind them up.

She had attended a "first-aid" class and now she did the best she could, and then, as he was still unconscious, she laid him down gently with her muff under his head and felt in his breast pocket for the pocket-book.

Luckily it was a new book, and there were not many entries in it. On the third page she found the words: "Hotel Mandeville," and an address in a street off the Strand.

At that moment, as she replaced the pocket-book, she found that she was not alone.

Looking round, she saw the small features and cunning eyes of the clerk, who with his body half in and half out of the room, was peering in with a perturbed countenance.

"Oh! I'm so glad you've come!" cried she, "for I've got to go away. Get help—send for a doctor, and for the police, too."

"The police!" echoed the clerk, aghast.

"Yes; don't you see he's been attacked?"

"Eh? Attacked! Oh, no!"

"Yes, yes! Can't you see for yourself!" cried Mabin impatiently. "It must have been the man who met him here—the man you let in."

The clerk stared at her, grew pale, stammered, hesitated.

"Oh, no, it can't have been," said he.

"Why can't it? Who was he?" demanded Mabin.

But the clerk shook his head.

"Well, never mind that now," said she. "I'll wait here with him while you send for a doctor and the police. If you won't go, I'll go myself."

He shot at her a look full of alarm, and saying hastily, "Oh, all right! I'll go!" he ran out of the office and, returning in a very few minutes, announced that he had sent word by telephone and that help would be at hand in a few moments.

"And the police?"

"Yes, I 'phoned to them, too."

Mabin gave one more glance at the now wholly unconscious man, and turned again to the clerk.

"You'll want my name and address, won't you?" she said.

"What for?"

She looked surprised.

"Shan't I have to appear as a witness?"

"Oh, yes, to be sure. You won't like that, will you?"

"It can't be helped."

"Did you see the other man—the man I let in?"

"No, but I heard his voice."

The clerk nodded, as she thought, with satisfaction.

But what he said was: "That's a pity, isn't it?"

And then the question flashed through her mind: Was the assailant Mr. Fryer, the man she had come to see, the man who had advertised for a typist?

(To Be Continued.)

W. N. U. 1120

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Belgium in Africa.

The Belgians are playing a powerful part in the conquest of Germany's last colony, in East Africa, in conjunction with British forces.

It will be remembered that the Belgians began the general offensive in May. Since then they have established themselves on two of the great lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganikyt, after having destroyed the German defenses on the latter. They have also driven the Germans completely from territory stretching eastwards and northwards that includes four million natives, who are glad to have a change of government, and representing ground equal to three times the size of Belgium.

The final phase in the conquest of German East Africa depends upon General Smuts and the Portuguese, the British operating in various ways. A fleet of destroyers and light cruisers are in readiness to give the Germans their last quietus when the Dutch and English, along with other forces, advance toward the coast.

A Point in Every Line.

One weed gone to seed may mean one hundred next year.

The herd will never improve through the use of poor sires.

Fence corners grow grass and weeds—mostly weeds. All should be cut.

A farm without a well-arranged water supply is behind the times.

The cultivator, kept going, is the only salvation of the corn and root crops.

It is time to commence supplementing pastures. It doesn't pay to let the milk flow drop off.

The man who grows the best crops generally produces the best live stock in his community.—Farmer's Advocate.

Recruiting Sergeant: I am afraid you are too short to enlist, my man.

"Too short? Why, there's a sollier no taller than me."

"Yes, but that's an officer."

"Well, I don't mind, I'll be an officer."—Life.

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."

Killed His Captor

Captured British Aviator Takes Revenge Upon German Officer

A Havre correspondent sends the following: A young British aviator was decorated in front of the troops for a flight accomplished in company with a German officer. The aviator had been obliged to descend within the German lines, and was made a prisoner by a German officer into whose hands he had fallen. The latter conceived the idea of making his prisoner take him in his aeroplane for a flight over the allied lines, in order to make observations, which would not be disturbed by anti-aircraft fire, as the enemy would be misled by the cockade on the biplane.

The German officer reinforced his order with a revolver, and the aviator accordingly resumed his seat in the machine and strapped himself in securely. The German officer, with his pistol in his hand, took the observer's seat, and the couple than flew towards the allied lines, the aviator making a number of evolutions to the right and left, according to the orders of the German. Having seen sufficient, the officer of the Kaiser ordered the aviator to turn his machine, and in order to do so the aeroplane mounted higher, and suddenly turned over in an admirable loop. On righting himself the pilot found that he was alone, the German officer having for once been insufficiently strapped in. The aviator descended as quickly as possible into the British lines, where he received a welcome which took the form of a decoration.

The Double-sided Turk

Jekyll-and-Hyde Character of the Eastern Enemy

The student of race characteristics would have difficulty in finding a knottier problem than the Turk. Our War Office has just commented on his chivalrous and humane treatment of the garrison of Kut. All through the Mesopotamia campaign he has behaved with exemplary courtesy. The notes that Nur-ed-Din-Pacha had occasion from time to time to address to Gen. Aylmer would not have disgraced Saladin in his passages with Coeur de Lion. Turkish officers have taken advantage of a truce now and then to apologise for the scandalous irregularities committed by their Arab allies; they have shown a quite remarkable consideration in such matters as the return of lost kits; they have given to our wounded in their hands every comfort available, and to our officer prisoners every honor to which their rank entitles them.

Gen. Townshend's arrival in Constantinople seems to have been something of a triumph; and, if reports are true, he is now lodged with two aides-de-camp and a retinue on a very pleasant island in the Sea of Marmora under conditions that must soften even the bitterness of the loss of Kut. Men returned from Gallipoli tell the same tale. They will remember the Turk as an enemy who would not fire on the Red Cross and who showed a regard for the decencies of war from which his allies in Europe might well learn.

Yet this people, that has so well preserved the tradition of knightly fighting, is responsible for the most dreadful massacres that modern times have known. The troops who would scorn to purloin a wounded British soldier's kit will apparently drown a shipload of Armenian women and children without a qualm. The Turk, it seems, is a Jekyll to his equals and a Hyde to those he considers his inferiors. The Christian, perhaps, has not much to boast about at this time; but that, at least, is a point of view from which his religion saves him even in time of war.—Manchester Guardian.

Reaping the Harvest of Lies

A recent appeal made to the German people by the German general staff not to accept the claims of the Allies to victories on the western front, claims that are "fantastic hymns of victory that mock the truth," inclines the student of contemporary history to indulge in a reminiscent mood. Since July, 1914, the German Government has been the victim of self-deception and guilty at times of efforts to deceive its own people. At the very outset of the struggle certain events rapidly succeeding each other filled the Kaiser and his ministers with amazement. The German Government is now reaping the harvest that its initial blunders, misrepresentations and misconceptions sowed. No official proclamations can prevent a nation that has paid a frightful price for its unjustified reliance upon the good judgment and good faith of its leaders from eventually realizing the deplorable situation in which it has been placed by men who should have known the truth at the beginning and who will now find it impossible to conceal unpleasant facts.—New York Sun.

Quite an Altered Tone

The Cologne Gazette, by far the most analytical and non-partisan of any inspired newspapers in Germany, has devoted an entire page to a resume of the great and united offensive. Almost every division of its article begins with an "IF"; "if" we win; "if" we bear ourselves with fortitude; and it makes this suggestion in regard to the termination of the war: The great decisions of this war will depend not so much upon engineering and masses of munitions, not even upon the mere profligate sacrifice of lives, but upon moral qualities, and upon the mental and psychic compositions of leaders and soldiers.

Trees as Snow Guards

Railways Planting Trees to Protect Lines from Drifting Snow and Sand

The railways of Canada are taking an increasing interest in the planting of trees and shrubs to secure better control of drifting snow and drifting sand, both of which interfere seriously with the operation of trains.

East of Montreal near Vaucluse, in Quebec, light drifting sand has given trouble to the Canadian Pacific Railway since the very thin sod was plowed up. Hot boxes resulted to rolling stock and passengers suffered from dust. The ordinary right-of-way fence was covered by the sand, and cattle could stray out on the track. Snow fences were used to some advantage, but in a bad season these would be almost covered up.

In 1915 a number of grasses, including Brome, were planted, but perished from the heat, which is excessive on these exposed sand beds. This spring, 3,500 cuttings of cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and 1,000 one-year transplanted jack pines were planted. An examination made after the trees and cuttings were in the ground a month showed that approximately 95 per cent. were making good progress.

The cottonwod was placed in rows two and one-half feet apart, the distance between the rows being four feet. The jack pine was planted in rows six feet apart, distance between the rows being five feet. The distance from the last row to the centre of the track is about 150 feet. All the planting parallels the track.

It is hoped that the vigorous growth of the cottonwood will protect the jack pine until such time as the latter can take care of itself. If results prove satisfactory, other situations along the company's line will be planted in the near future. The unusual amount of rain which has occurred this spring and early summer, has contributed very materially to the prospects of success.

For a permanent snow fence which would grow rapidly and have sufficient foliage, 6,000 Norway spruce and 15,000 caragana were planted. The former were five-year transplants, of from 20 to 24 inches height, of heavy sturdy crown and well-developed root system. The caragana were from 30 to 48 inches in height and about three years of age. The caragana, as well as 1,500 lilacs used in mixture for snow breaks, are from the nursery of the company at Wolseley, Sask.

The following methods of planting were carried out: Where the distance from the track to the right-of-way fence is over 50 feet, a "standard" break was put in, viz., one row of spruce was planted 8 feet apart, and in front of this, caragana were placed two and one-half feet apart. The distance between the rows is 6 feet. If there was only 50 feet between the track and the fence, one row of Norway spruce was planted 6 feet apart, or two rows of caragana 4 to 6 feet apart. On several situations one row of caragana was planted.

The open-grown Norway spruce is the best tree that can be used for snow breaks in Eastern Canada. It is of rapid growth, is comparatively free from enemies, and branches close to the ground. It will require protection from fire. It is expected that the Norway spruce will be effective as a snow break alone in five years.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, when well trimmed, at its present height ought to provide a good mesh for snow break the second year after planting. Caragana is hardy, free from insect activities, not attacked by cattle, of quick growth and beautiful foliage. It sprouts well.

At some of the company's stations spruce, caragana and lilac were used for wind break and for improving the grounds. — B.M.W. in Conservation.

What Is Margarine?

Margarine is coming into use much more generally in Europe since the war made prices of butter prohibitive to people of the poorer classes. Originally composed of beef fat from slaughter-house offal, with the addition of some essential oil, margarine is now made chiefly of oils pressed from nuts and seeds, the soye bean, and cotton seed among them, together with a blend of pasteurized skim milk. Physicians declare it to be perfectly wholesome. It is for the protection of dairymen that the use of any artificial butter is forbidden in Canada.

"Two Blades of Grass."

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." This from the great Irishman, Dean Swift. Attila, the Hun—an ethical relation of the present Kaiser—boasted that grass never grew on ground once trampled upon by his horse's hoofs. Here are two ideals, one to be encouraged, the other to be crushed. The Hun is again at large. While many of our countrymen are in Europe attempting to save the world from the ravages of his armies, those of us who are left behind can do no greater service to our country than to make the two ears of corn or the two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.—Montreal Family Herald.

"Of course you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."—Washington Star.

Netting an Enemy Under Sea Boat

Men of the British Navy Don't Like Drowning a Sub.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their wire traps. That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemy is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official report. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty is to take in the trapped diving boats do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghoulish business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews, tells the story, but he admits there is no sense of rescue about it, for nothing is done to raise the submarine from the trap until all on board are dead and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the enmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the waiting vessel know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and oil will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles,' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine." That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time.

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corps of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practised. They suffer until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe about them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the malestrom of Skager Rac will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror." Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors are not as a rule squeamish. For that reason and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have it, the German people have been urging the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

The Deutschland And the Lusitania

Unpleasant Reminder Which a Mercantile Submarine May Bring to Americans

Charles S. Bryan, of Newburgh, N.Y., writes the following letter to the New York Sun:

No better evidence could be had of the lack of national unity, national spirit and national self-respect among the people of this country than the reception accorded by the press and general public to the submarine and its crew which recently arrived at Baltimore.

To recognize the genius of its builders and the daring of its crew is most fitting; but to greet with enthusiasm and hospitality a counterpart of the weapon which caused the wanton death of scores of our innocent women and children on the Lusitania, and for which crime, nay, even murder, the government owning this machine has not been brought to book, is enough to dishearten and disgust any American with red blood in his veins and possessing a minimum of self-respect.

Had the "boot been on the other foot" and the United States Government murdered German innocents, without having made immediate and complete reparation, it is more than probable that war would have been declared against us quickly, or failing in that, a visitor from us in the Deutschland type would not only have been denied clearance from a German port, but its crew would have needed police protection from the spontaneous and just wrath of a united and patriotic populace whose God is not money and whose national spirit knows no bounds.

At the annual prize day the head boy rose to give his recitations.

"Friends," Romans, countrymen," he vociferated; "lend me your ears."

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil, sneeringly; "that's Mrs. Jones' boy. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."

The Potato

Early History Associated With the Elizabethan Period

When Sir Walter Ralcigh decorated his already over-decorated Elizabethan tunic with a potato blossom, people suspected that back of it all there was a mild form of lunacy.

But when he ate the tubers and also recommended others to do the same they changed their minds, that is they no longer considered it a mild form.

The potato belongs to the same family of plants as the deadly nightshade, which is extremely poisonous. We know it to be a common notion in medieval times that if one member of a family were guilty of crime the whole lot were eligible for punishment. Consequently the potato was condemned.

Could Sir Walter have looked forward two or three hundred years and have seen his pet tuber taking first place in popularity among vegetables, could he have known that in the twentieth century it would furnish a quarter of the food eaten by the white race, he would have based his hope of posthumus fame not upon his ability to soothe the somewhat peppery temper of his sovereign with shiploads of Spanish gold, but upon his potato patch.

The potato is put to a greater variety of uses than is any other vegetable. An Irishman once selected a bushel of them as a duelling weapon, with the result that before half were used his antagonist ran away.

At Mrs. Abbott's select boarding house, they appear in various disguises three times a day. In this case, of course, they are not used for belligerent purposes, this being considered the prerogative of the eggs and butter.

Many thousands of bushels are used each year in the manufacture of alcohol. They are also fed to hogs and cattle and are an excellent fattening feed. Much of the starch used in the laundry business is furnished by the potato. Prince Edward Island is an important seat of this industry.

This vegetable is a native of America. It grows wild in Colorado, and urder similar conditions along the slopes of the Andes.

Its early history is not authentic. It was cultivated in Peru and Mexico when the Spaniards visited America in the sixteenth century. In all probability these sailors introduced it into their own country.

Some say it was introduced into Britain by Sir Thomas Herriot and not by Ralcigh as is popularly supposed. However this may be, we know that it was the latter who advocated its use as human food and who first caused attention to be directed towards it.

In 1856 potatoes were introduced into Ireland. In that year a plot of them was planted near Cork. At first they met with much opposition, but by those who did use them they were, like Niagara Falls, very highly spoken of.

Shortly after this Queen Elizabeth became a convert to the use of the potato and it was served on the royal table. Etiquette made it impossible for anyone to refuse to partake of the new dish. But this did not increase its popularity. Several members of the court asserted that they had been poisoned by the tubers and had only narrowly escaped death. Strange to say, the Queen acquiesced to the wishes of her courtiers and potatoes were not served again.

But though prejudice may cause delays, its effects are never permanent. The potato soon became recognized as an important article of food. Opposition to its use seemed to disappear almost in a single season. Soon housewives began to wonder how they had ever succeeded in preparing the family dinner without the aid of the now most popular of vegtables.

The original tubers were round and about the size of a large chestnut. In color they were every shade between white and black with the exception of green. This exception is a good example of the irony of nature. Three hundred years of plant breeding and selection has done much to modify the size, shape, color and flavor of the original vegetable. New varieties are yet constantly appearing and it would be unwise to predict that the end of the evolutionary career of the potato has yet been attained.

Decorations for the Wounded.

All officers and men who may have been wounded in the present war since it began are in future to wear gold braid on their sleeves. The following are the distinctions:— Strips of gold Russian braid, No. 1, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid to be three inchs from the bottom of the sleeve. The additional strips of gold braid, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, will be placed on either side of the original one at half-inch intervals.

Soho, London, was a veritable German colony before the war — Charlotte street, in particular. The Belgians have lost their country for the moment, but they have taken their revenge in Charlotte street. There is no gainsaying their victory there. Instead of the cafes and restaurants with German signs, establishments are named after Belgian towns. And there you may see Belgian soldiers on leave drinking coffee.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

How Seeds Travel

Some Have Wings, Others Attach Themselves to Moving Objects

Seeds are great travellers. They move from place to place with the facility of a seasoned tourist, and their means of locomotion are more varied than that of even the most modern of these.

Some seeds have wings. The slightest breeze catches these light appendages and they are carried far and wide from the parent plant.

Others attach themselves to the clothes of men and to the hair of animals. These are carried in this manner. Still others travel in the stomachs of birds.

The seeds of the maple are particularly interesting. They are of the winged variety, and, when they become detached from the parent limb, a considerable distance may be traversed before a lodging place is finally found.

There are many forms and modifications of the winged seed, such as those of the linden, the hornbeam, the elm and the pine. These are all common trees and specimens of the seeds may be collected at various times during the seasons which they mature.

Some seeds also are provided with parachutes or umbrellas. These are not to keep the rain off, nor do they serve as a protection in any way, their object being solely to furnish a means of locomotion for the embryo plant. The seeds of the thistle, the milkweed, the dandelion, and, in fact, all seeds that have a downy or cottony growth are thus provided for aerial journeys.

Those that attach themselves to the clothes of men or the hair of animals are provided with hooked appendages for the purpose. An autumn walk through a pasture or any other uncultivated ground where weeds have been allowed to accumulate, will reveal the presence of a variety of these seeds. The lower parts of the clothing will be filled with them.

Other seeds have hard coats or shells which are covered in many cases with edible fruits. The fruit is eaten by the birds and the seeds not being digested are thus distributed from place to place.

Many groves of cedars which dot the landscape came into existence in this way. It will be noted that these trees are often in rows along fences. The fruit of the cedar is edible, but the seeds are not digested. Cherries, grapes, and many other small fruit are scattered in this manner.

The hard nuts of our nut-bearing trees are not used as food by birds or large animals, but are usually sought by squirrels and small rodents, which are in the habit of gathering and burying them in various places or storing them in large quantities for winter use.

The result is that a considerable percentage of those which are buried are never rediscovered by those hiding them. In time nature causes the hard shell to crack open, and the warmth and moisture of the soil brings the germ contained in the kernel into life. Thus a tree springs into existence.

It will be noted that the nuts which were buried by the squirrels did not germinate immediately after being buried, but waited until the warm weather of the spring came before they put forth their tender shoots. This is not because they willed it, but because the hard outer walls of the shell would not admit the air and water to the germ, so as to stimulate its growth.

It was necessary that the shell be frozen and broken by the action of the frosts and the weather before moisture could gain an entrance to cause the swelling of the germ. This peculiarity, when taken advantage of commercially, is called stratification.

Seeds with hard shells, such as cherries, peaches, plums and the like, have to be stratified—that is, they must be planted in the fall, where the plants are to grow, or they must be packed away in boxes of sand, in a position where they will freeze and remain frozen during the winter, in order that they may germinate the following spring.

If seeds of this character are stored and kept dry during the winter they will not germinate if planted in the spring.

Seeds with thin coats, however, like peas and beans, if treated in this manner, will be destroyed by the action of the cold, and no plants will result from planting them in the autumn. Such seeds must, from the nature of the case, be retained in a dry and comparatively warm place during the winter season in order that their vitality may not be destroyed."

WEAR FLEET FOOT

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family
102

W. N. U. 1120

Conservation of Game

Canada Taking a Prominent Part in Protection of Wild Life

A report just issued by the Commission of Conservation, "Conservation of Fish, Birds and Game," directs attention to the great value of these resources to Canada. The volume is a report of the proceedings of a conference of the Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Commission, and contains a fund of information regarding the present condition and the necessity for protection of Canada's fish, birds and mammals.

Canada is taking a prominent part in the international movement for the protection of wild life. A Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration. Through the influence of the Commission of Conservation and other interests, bird reservations are being created, where the birds may find safe nesting and breeding places.

The fur-bearing animals of Northern and Western Canada are being rapidly exterminated. This is clearly shown by the present report. To secure their more adequate protection, the Commission is advocating the amendment of the Northwest Game Act to place responsibility for its administration upon the Dominion Parks Branch, which already protects the animals in the Dominion National Parks.

The future of the fisheries of Canada is dealt with in an able manner by the highest authorities in this country. That they are of great present value is recognized, but there is also a potential value in our oceanic and inland waters which, upon development, would mean the creation of new industries. To meet this condition, the Commission is suggesting vocational training and simple demonstration stations for the fishermen, that they may take advantage of the most practical and modern methods of their calling.

The report is replete with illustrations applicable to the subject matter.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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

Tricks of the Smuggling Trade

Ruses Adopted By the Enemy to Circumvent the Allies

"Agricultural implements" figured upon one ship's manifest. All seemed in order till one of the boarding party tapped a plough handle, and started at the metallic ring it gave. In a trice his knife was out, and the petty officer was scraping. The whole consignment was of copper, a metal of which Germany stands in dire need. It was all up with that skipper and his fine new steamer.

Then your beamy old Dutch trawler is fishing today, and her men throw halibut and cod into the patrol boat, with genial assurance of a good supper for their English friends. Next day another auxiliary overhauls the same old sea-dog. Only his forehold is now full of fish. The steam-carrier (he tells the boarding officer) visited him yesterday and took off most of his catch.

That story "won't go," however. "I must see what you've got forrard there. Out with that fish, Skipper, and quick about it." Fuming and blustering old Dutchie shifts his take and reveals—a string of murderous contact mines.

Or again, the Swedish boat is observed to carry a coiled-up hawser, which our naval reservist thinks rather too big for such a craft.

"Cut it," he says quietly to one of his guard. And to the amazement of all, petrol comes spouting from the hempen strands. In this case they hid a thick rubber hose which it was plain was used to pump spirit into submarines.—The War Budget.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

This Is Real Kultur

Francis Joseph Ordered Suicide of His Own Soldiers

According to a despatch received in Berne, 1,000 Bohemian soldiers were sent to their death by the Austrian Emperor to expiate an offense committed by others. Two entire battalions of the Twenty-eighth Austrian Infantry Regiment, Czechs from Prague, deserted to the Russians. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed the following decree: "The twenty-eighth Regiment is erased from my army. The remaining officers and men thereof must expiate with their blood the dishonor of their regimental comrades." The remnant of the regiment, the third battalion, numbering over 1,000 Czechs from Prague, of ages varying from 18 to 20, was sent to the Isonzo and thrown against the Italian lines, under orders to make a frontal attack upon an exceptionally exposed position. The Italians annihilated the battalion, there being only eighteen survivors. On April 17, 1916, the Emperor reinstated the regiment "for gallantry on the Isonzo," the desertions in Galicia having been expiated.

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he wan't there; but we think he would of he'd had the chanst."

How Japan Helped

Japanese Warships Guarded B.C. Coast in Early Days of War

Commander Denzo Mori, of the imperial Japanese navy, in an interview at Ottawa, talked enthusiastically of the war. The commander went through the Russo-Japanese war as a lieutenant and took part in the famous blockade of Port Arthur.

There is no doubt in the mind of Commander Mori that the British navy achieved a great success in the Jutland battle, despite the claims of the Germans. "I have not exact information on the matter," he said, "but there is no question of a British victory, and a very important one, too. One of my friends, a member of the Japanese navy, left Japan at the same time as I did. He went to England and I went to the United States. He went down on the Queen Mary."

Speaking of the early days of the war, Commander Mori said that the Japanese battleships did much work of which we in Canada had not had the full story, in guarding the coast of British Columbia and Australia when the German ships were still at large.

Much of the munitions now being used on the eastern front by the Russians was produced in Japan, said Commander Mori. Just as in Canada and England, new factories had sprung up, so it had been in Japan, and the workers were turning out rifles, ammunition, guns and even battleships to aid the Allies.

"The Japanese people feel a great sympathy for Britain and Canada in this war," he added. "We all feel sorry at such a terrible war, but have no doubt as to final victory, and earnestly hope that it will end very shortly."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

France Will Have Something to Say

Speculative construction of post bellum maps of Europe was a diversion more in vogue at the outset of the war than it has been in the war's second year. If it was purely a futile and visionary diversion then, it surely is quite as much so now. At all events, it is a safe wager that General Joffre's blood-soaked, mud-soaked, power-begrimed trench poilus are distinctly of the opinion that they may have something to say themselves on the Alsace-Lorraine question when the time for settlement is at hand.—New York Sun.

Enemy Forces Shrinking

Austria's Army Is Now Stated to Be Under 500,000

A British military writer says:

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men, that is to say, about twelve per cent. of her population, available for service, if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered to a great extent with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in non-combatant service, such as munition making, working on the railways, etc., and allowing for the young and old men at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 500,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two Empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectives.

"At any rate, it is evident that the Austrian army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the battalions which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions, that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient number of men to hold all the fronts, and in addition had, or would have in the next six months, a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of war. With the growing pressure of the allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

"You have long rambles in the country?" asked the impudent girl.

"Yes, indeed," responded the young man in the green hat with the purple band and buckled shoes. "When I go in the country all nature seems to smile!"

"Gracious! I don't blame her. It is a wonder she doesn't laugh outright."

Della: So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think?

Emily: Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

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

Work of Canadians

Volunteers From Canada Have Fought Like Veterans

The Canadian troops around Hill 60, Sanctuary Wood and Zillibeke have repeated their valorous performance of St. Eloi, St. Julien and Ypres. The official British statement describes their recapture of a former British position over a front of 1,500 yards to the southeast of Zillibeke as "a gallant and successful assault." They continued their advantage until they had won back most of the ground around Ypres; they fought throughout the night, says the report, "doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position they had lost."

The soldiers of Canada have bulked big for a "colony" in this European war. When they first appeared upon the field they were a mystery to the trained British trooper; their apparent loose discipline, their recklessness in the face of danger, their slang and their disregard of the English traditions of the camp and field puzzled him. He still tells of a body of troops returning at night from the trenches that were challenged by an English sentry. Receiving no reply, the sentry excitedly repeated, "Who comes there?" "None of your damned business," came from someone in the ranks. "All right, Canadians, advance."

The Englishman, however, suspected the Canadians could fight, and he found it out in the engagements around Ypres. They were among the earliest sufferers from asphyxiating gas as a war weapon, when the Germans on the first day of its use endeavored to throw the Allies' whole defensive in Flanders into disorder. They held their line after the French colonials had been overcome and they battled on for days. The remnant of the Princess Patricia's, the best regiment Canada sent to the war, numbered but 100 when it was dug out of the trench it had defended.—New York Sun.

The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, no other medicine so good.

Increased Power

German Official Domination Spreads Under New Commissions

German official domination, according to advices from Berlin, under the new economic and social schemes, have been vastly increased. One of the latest additions is the St. Hamer's commission, whose officials have been given power to compel tradesmen to produce their books, business records, correspondence, etc., while stores and warehouses must open instantly for inspection. Refusal to comply entails severe punishment. On the other hand, the officials are bound to secrecy.

Then there is the "war usury bureau," a new department under the jurisdiction of the head of the Berlin police force. The bureau has a large staff of experts to track and to mete out punishment to food fakers, food adulterators and swindlers of all sorts, including the so-called chain traders and those who charge more than the maximum prices for food, clothing and household necessaries.

The authorities already have closed the big drapery stores of Gustav Cords in Berlin and Cologne because they charged a profit of 200 per cent. on their goods. The firm is one of the largest in Germany.

A pamphlet defending the policy of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently has been reprinted by three Germans, who prefer to remain anonymous, and spread broadcast throughout the country in thousands.

For Frost Bites and Chilblains. — Chilblains come from undue exposure to slush and cold and frost-bite from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

Product of Kultur

In Bavaria I have visited excellent schools of all grades; to my own knowledge, the schools built in Munich during the last twenty years have been models in brick and mortar, equipment, baths, maps, diagrams, and so on. Yet not even the Prussians can have behaved more brutally than the Bavarians during this war. What son of the smallest Highland school, or the poorest place of teaching on some flat English plain, would assault age, infancy, and womanhood in war or peace as the sons of these pretentious school-shells at Munich have done? Or rejoice, at home, over hospital ships torpedoed and babies Zeppelined?—Sir James Yoxall.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Huns vs. Hungarians

The German press views with some anxiety the anti-German campaign which has been opened by the Magyar or Hungarian press. The leader of the anti-German movement is Senator Rakosy, editor of the very powerful and influential "Buda Pest Hirlap" and a close friend of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who, in his paper, is conducting a violent campaign against the Germanization of Hungary. This the Hungarian censor refused to stop.

"Silver Gloss" Canada's finest Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Montreal, Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William,
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

234

Expecting Too Much

Defeat of Germany May Be a More Gradual Process Than Many Expect

We see much these days, in newspapers which ought to know better, about the certainty of the British army soon smashing the German defence and forcing the German army back to the Rhine. Such talk does harm. It serves to rouse hopes and expectations which must bring bitter disappointment and perhaps discouragement.

We believe that the Anglo-French strategy in this offensive movement does not aim so much at breaking through the German defence as at wearing out the German resistance by continuous pounding. On the eastern and western fronts the daily toll of life is terribly great; but the allies are willing to sacrifice men so long as they exact equal toll from the enemy, knowing that they can stand the drain longer than he can. Before the end of the year the Germans are not unlikely to be so embarrassed for want of reserves that they will decide to shorten their lines on both fronts in order to husband their strength—for the shortening of their lines will, of course, increase their power of resistance. This course will make retirement necessary, and it may be that a good part of French and Belgian territory will be voluntarily evacuated by the enemy by the end of the year.—From the Hamilton Herald.

Off to Battle as if to a Picnic

A platoon sergeant gives the following story:

We had carried the first two lines and, on getting into the third, we saw the Germans coming up from the two exits of a deep dugout, and pairing off down the trench. Our platoon commander got into the trench and dugout on either side of him, say fifteen yards away. A German would rush out from No. 1 exit—over he went. Then one would come out from No. 2 exit, and over he went. Our officer was as cool as a cucumber—he simply turned from right to left and fired just as if he was in a shooting saloon. It was the best bit of fancy shooting I've seen—"all prizes, no blanks." After we'd finished that bit of business—it only took about a minute—off he went again, and I got shot in the shoulder, but I saw our officer and the rest of the boys going forward as if they were off to a picnic.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — Ever since coming home from the Boer War I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Animals Subject to Paralysis.

The attention which the present epidemic of infantile paralysis has drawn to the disease attended by paralysis has led to the discovery that domestic animals and pets are subject to paralytic disease. The animals which have especially come under suspicion as possibly distributing the germ of infantile paralysis are poultry, pigs and dogs and cats. Sheep, cattle and even horses have been suspected. All these kinds of animals are subject to disease in which paralysis of the legs or other parts of the body sometimes appear. The paralytic diseases which they suffer have long been known and are quite different from infantile paralysis. Their occurrence may be coincidental; in no instance investigated has one been found to be responsible for the other.—Dr. Simon Flexner.

A Yankee Appreciation of England.

No one who see an English newspaper can fail to be impressed with the generous energy of the English people, even at this time of trial, for

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
85 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

A Real Lover Simulation.

N A — — L	GOLD WATCH
B O — B — Y	FREE
L — N — O N	
S V — — E V	

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW!
"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.),
89, Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

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."

Kitchener as Prophet

Foretold Early Use of Battle Formation for Aeroplanes

A story told in London relates that at the very beginnig of the war the late Lord Kitchener was visiting a certain flying ground in England, watching men fly and listening to what the officer commanding had to say. "You ought," said the Secretary for War suddenly, "to learn to fly in regular formation." The officer replied that that was impossible because machines could neither travel far enough nor stay long enough in the air.

"You will have to do it, all the same," Lord Kitchener said, "before this war is over." In the opinion of airmen the suggestion was absurd at that time, but it has come true. Both by the British and the French reconnaissances and observation work is now carried out in regular battle formation. Aerial warfare is, in fact, going through all the stages which warfare by sea went through, the development of three months being about equivalent to that of a century in the older service.

"Alack! we lack lacteal fluid," said the German Chancellor.

"We'll get milk from Cannes if I can break through the French line," said the Crown Prince.

"Or I could send our navy over and get some from Cowes," put in Von Tirpitz's successor.

Bits of Humor

Lady: "I'm worried about my complexion, doctor. Look at my face!"

Doctor: "You'll have to diet."

Lady: "I never thought of that. What color would suit me best, do you think?"

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Oct. 5, 1916.

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

Patriotic Meeting.

Tuesday evening Provincial Secretary Nation of the Patriotic Fund spoke in the opera house on work being done by Canadian Patriotic Fund committees throughout Canada,

There was not as large an attendance as might be expected in a camp that has contributed possibly a larger amount per crpita for patriotic purposes than any other place in Canada.

Mr. G. P. Jones, president of the local Patriotic Funds Committee occupied the chair.

The band played a couple of selections and the chairman called upon Mr. C. P. Dalton, to give a statement of the local committee's work. This is published monthly in The Gazette. The work of the local committee is done without expense to the fund. Nearly $900 per month is being collected in Hedley and the Nickel Plate mine for the general and local funds. The local fund will be divided among the men from this camp when they return, and is intended to to give them a breathing time in which to look around and locate to the best advantage. About $160 a month is placed to the credit of this fund, and it is optional with those subscribing whether their contributions go to the general or local fund.

Miss Daly of Keremeos, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. Sproule, gave a vocal solo, and was enthusiastically recalled.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Nation, provincial secretary of the fund. In round numbers thirteen million dollars have been collected in Canada, and ten million dollars distributed. British Columbia doesn't raise sufficient to meet amount distributed, but the deficit is met by surplus contributions from the eastern provinces. Mr. Nation spoke for about an hour, principally on the financial side of the question, with an eloquent appeal for greater effort.

Miss Daly favored the audience with another solo, and the band played the National Anthem.

The directors of the Stanoard mine in the Slocan have declared another $50,000 monthly dividend, payable on October 1st. This will increase the disbursements up to $2,300,000, or $300,000 above the capitalization

FOR SALE—Nearly new, small piano; perfect condition and tone; price, $150 cash. Apply Mrs. D. R——, Hedley Gazette.

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee submit the following report covering collections made for the month of Aug. 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 Aug., $905.25. Of this amount $157.75 was subscribed for the Hedley Enlisted Men's Fund. The balance, $747.50, 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 05
June, 1916.....	791 85
July, 1916.....	737 15
August, 1916.....	747 50
	$6895 45

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, JUNE, 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
E. H. Simpson	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
T. E. Burns	4.00
M. McLeod	4.50
Geo. Walker	3.75
R. L. Jones	3.50
A. F. Loomer	3.75
A. J. King	4.00
A. Beam	4.00
F. Bentley	3.50
Ed. Hossack	3.50
A. W. Harper	3.50
J. Gaare	3.50
J. Jamieson	4.00
W. Knowles	5.00
W. W. McDougall	3.50
J. Donnelly	3.75
T. L. Terry	3,50
Leo Brown	3.50
G. E. McClure	3.75
D. Curry	3.50
W. Robertson	3.75
Jos. Whyte	3.50
F. Decario	3.50
D. Henderson	3.50
R. Anderson	4.00
A. Appleton	3.50
A. Ross	1.50
N. Steehishin	3.50
T. Bysouth	4.00
L. Basso	3.50
J. R. Brown	4.00
E. Berg	4.00
J. Coulthard	4.00
Joe DeGregerio	4.00
J. Grieve	4.25
J. Galitzky	4.00
M. Gillis	4.25
R. Hambly	4.00
J. A. Holland	5.00
J. Hancock	4.00
J. Hossack	3.50
P. Johnson	4.00
S. Johns	5.00
P. B. Johnson	3.50
O. G. Johnson	4.00
L. Johns	4.00
O. Lindgren	4.00
L. S. Morrison	5.50
H. H. Messinger	4.00
W. Mitchell	3.50
G. Malm	4.00
J. Martin	4.00
A. Nicholson	2.00
K. O. Peterson	5.00
G. Prideaux	10.00
Fred Pearce	3.50
A. Rawnsley	4.00
B. Rescore	4.00
Geo. Ransom	4.00
W. Ray	4.00
C. Rause	4.75
J. Roden	2.75
J. Snell	4.00
Ole Screenes	5.00
W. J. Stewart	5.75
Swan Sweedling	2.50
C. A. Selquist	3.50
Casper Steen	3.50
W. W. Savage	3.50
A. W. Vance	4.75
J. Williamson	3.50
D. Werry	2.00
Fk. Wyberg	2.50
F C Chapman	3.50
F Carlson	4.00
S Dogadin	3.50
C E Ericson	4.00
W. T. Grieves	4.00
A. Nyborg	3.50
W. Trezona	4.00
T Baird	2.00
K Jackson	4.00
C Olson	3.00
J Brown	3.50
J McCaulay	4.00
Joe Gerules	4,00
O T Norman	3.50
G R Allen	4.50
A Anderson	3.50
B Sullion	2.00
J Thomas	4.00
A Amey	2.00
L Barlow	3.50
J Edwards	3.50
Otto Johneon	4.00
G Leaf	1,75
A Leslie	2.00
T D Morrison	1.70
T. Olson	1,75
A Olson	2.00
F Peterson	1.75
G Peterson	4.00
W Rush	3.50
T E Rouse	4.00
W Snyder	4.00
W Wills	4.00

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	5.00
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, July-August	10.00
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

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.

808

Sold by Hedley Trading Co., Ltd.

Hedley Roll of Honor.

Pte. S. J. N. Edwards, killed in action.

Pte Ebenezer W Vans; died in hospital.

L-Corp Blair Mills, killed in action.

Pte. Arthur Coles (Military Cross) died of wounds.

IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

T. Corrigan, 443847, C Co, 54th batt.
R Corrigan, 443963, " "
W. Fulmer " "
Frame " "
J Howe, 443810, " "

Sig. section.

Sergt A W Jack, 443807

L-Corpl T C Knowles, 443849, scout section C Co, 54th batt. B E F.

A P Martin, 443919 " "
Rod McDougall, 443862, "
Bobby Robertson, 443961, "
E J Rotherham, 443811 " sig s.
B A Shubert, 443850, "
J Stapleton

L-Corpl C Christjannia, 43249, M G sec, 15th batt, 3rd brigade, B E F.

J Corrigan, 75913, 20th batt, 6th brigade.

F J A Dollemore, No 2 Coy, 2nd Can Engineers.

Dan Dollemore, same.

Arthur Freeman, 430237, 10th batt, 2nd brigade.

L-Corpl M H L Jacombs, 107338, 2nd C M R, B Squad, 2nd Div.

L-Corpl W Liddicoat, 7th batt, 2nd Brigade.

Corpl M J Meher, 443808, No 1 T G, 1st R C Engineers.

Sergt Wm Tucker, 75920, M C Sec, 6th Infantry brigade, 2nd Can Div.

All the foregoing should be addressed B. E. F., France.

IN ENGLAND.

Driver C Saunders, 43881, C Batt, D Sub 156, Brigade Army P O, London, wounded.

T Calvert, 99 Chart R D, Folkstone, Kent, Army P O London.

Lieut A E Denman, R G A, Harwick Essex, Eng.

Corpl W H Henderson, 703872, No 4 Coy, 103rd batt, C E F, Army P O, London.

Homer McLean, 707125, Trans sec, 103rd batt, Army P O, London.

Wm McAlphine, 783188, No 1 Coy, 103nd batt, C E F, Army P O, London,

N Pickard, A Coy 11th C M R, C E F, Army P O, London.

A B S Stanley, 532703, 13th Can. Field Ambulance, Army P O, London.

IN CANADA.

W R Burrows, 688206, 172nd batt, C E F, Vernon, B C.

Dan Devane, Edgewood, B C.

J Donovan, 6th Field Engineers.

L-Corpl W R Record, 931408, 225th batt, D Coy, Vernon.

J Casy, 8th Field Engineers, Valcartier, P Q.

DOMICILE NOT KNOWN.

J Stapleton.
Ge Boxall.
Fred Beck.
J Ritchie.
J McClintock.
J T N Hepper.

The secretary Hedley Patriotic Funds committee will be glad to learn of the missing addresses or to make correction of any errors or omissions.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 9 6m

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, Billheads, Envelopes, Statements, Meal Tickets, Milk Tickets, Ball Programs, Posters, Dodgers, Dates, Circulars, Invitations, Business Cards, Bills of Fare, Memo Heads, Butter Wrappers, Visiting Cards

TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

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.

DR. J. L. MASTERS

DENTIST

OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.

Oroville, Wash

POTATOES—See Wo Yuen, at the Shelder ranch, has good potatoes to sell at $20 a ton, or $1.50 a sack. Catchum hep quick. No stay long. Bym-by no catchum. Savey?

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Richard L. Gawston, the younger, of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile north of the north east angle of Lot 2036s; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains containing three hundred and twenty acres. RICHARD L. GAWSTON, Jr.
Dated July 10th 1916

60 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

$10.00 REWARD.

Ten Dollars Reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals which strayed from the range at Hedley, B. C., the last week in June:

One gray mare, 10 years old, branded 96 on right shoulder and Z4 on left hip, and sucking colt.

One iron gray yearling colt, branded same as mare on right shoulder.

One bay 3-year-old gelding, branded curb bridle bit on left hip.

A. W. HARPER, Hedley, B. C.

Notice

Persons trespassing or shooting on lots 3467, 3468, 48s, 370s, and 767s, Camp Rest Ranch, will be prosecuted.

GEO. H. CAHILL.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east angle of Lot 1460s; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty acres. HENRY A. BARCELO
Dated July 5th, 1916

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands; Commencing at a post planted at the north east angle of Lot 2036s, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres

Dated July 10th, 1916.

HENRY A. BARCELO.