Library Leg. Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 40. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBBER 19, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5843
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

Hedley Opera House
H. I. JONES, Manager
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. Carmichael made a trip to Osoooos Saturday.

Miss Sewell of Similkameen was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Boeing returned from the coast on Saturday's train.

Ward Storer motored through town on Friday to Copper mountain.

Mr. Carle was a business visitor to Princeton Friday, returning on Saturday.

Tag Day will be held here on Tuesday, October 19th, for the Red Cross society.

Messrs. Knowling & Gibson shipped a carload of apples on Tuesday to the coast.

A load of Keremeosites motored to Princeton Mondry to take in the stampede.

Maurice Daly motored to Princeton on Thursday looking after his business there.

Hamper dance Friday night, October 20th, in the town hall. Good music; good supper.

Mr. Stevens, superintendent of Dominion telephones, was in town the first of the week.

The Rev. Mr. Williams of Hedley (Presbyterian) held services here on Sunday evening, 15th inst.

The ranchers are very busy getting their apples picked and packed for shipping to prairie and coast cities.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Thomas is very sick again. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Lauchmond was in town for a few hours on Friday on his way to Greenwood from Copper mountain.

Mr. Verral has been making extensive repairs to his house, which adds greatly to the appearance of his place.

Mr. and Mrs. Condit of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, were visitors in town Thursday between trains.

Mr. Coates of Nelson, the new manager of the Tungsten mine, passed through town last week on his way to the property.

Mrs. F. M. Wright of Cawston, who has been very sick at her home for the past week, is reported to be a little better.

Messrs. Brenton and Fisher and Mrs. Kirby and daughters motored to the Horn Silver mine Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. Knowling, who has been here for several months looking after his property, left on today's train to winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Innis and family and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Crooker and son motored to Vernon on Saturday, returning Tuesday evening.

Mr. Phillips made a flying trip to Princeton Saturday and returned and is moving the telephone camp to the canyon this week.

Mrs. Saulter of Hamilton, Ont., left for her home Tuesday, after spending several months visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Shendan of Cawston.

Mr. Brenton, representative of the Heintzman piano Co., was in town for a few days this week tuning pianos and soliciting orders for the firm.

Jory & Co passed through town on Friday with their horses on their way to Princeton, where they held a stampede Tuesday and Wednesday.

A quilting bee was held at the home of Mrs. F. B. Gibson on Tuesday, when she members of the W. M. S. met and quilted two quilts, which will be sent north to the Indian hospital with other articles the members will send next month.

A dance will be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, October 20th, under the auspices of the Women's Institute for raising money to send Christmas hampers to the Keremeos boys at the front and in training camps. Those who cannot fight come and swell the collection, so that at Christmas, when we are enjoying our bright firesides and goodies they may enjoy what little cheer we can send them. Good suppor and good music will be provided. Do not forget the boys who are doing their duty so nobly.

The monthly meeting of the Similkameen Women's Institute met at the institute room on Thursday last. It was arranged that Thursday, 19th inst., be Tag Day, as it was requested by the government that something be done on that day to raise money for the Red Cross society all over the province. They also decided to send ten dollars to the Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund. Committees were appointed for decorating the hall and taking charge of the different booths for the annual bazaar, which will be held in November. After the business part of the meeting was over, a candy demonstration was given by Mrs. Quant, the Misses Cameron and Armstrong, after which the meeting closed by singing God Save the King. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses for the day, Mesdames Cawston and Taylor.

Peck Came Back.

J. Peck MacSwain has fully recovered and is contributing a breezy column weekly to the Republic Journal. Some of his paragraphs scintilate. Here are a few of them:

The wind at Colville last week scabbed on the apple pickers.

Over in Grand Forks last Saturday a cafeteria supper was held in a feed store. The next one will probably be held in a livery stable.

The climate of California and the great family of Smiths are hard to beat. Last Sunday, near Los Angeles, a Mrs. Smith, aged 39, became a great grandmother.

They have fine land in the Palouse country. Last week near Oaksdale a farmer plowed up $1000 in gold coin.

Prohibition has hit the Salvation Army hard in Seattle. Without drunks and misery the Army finds little to do.

One day last week the Journal devil observed two white shoes drying on a window sill, a girl hanging out of the window to dry her hair, and ventured a bet of ten cents that the girl wasn't going to eat raw onions for supper.

Peck should have been more explicit as to whether the girl was hanging head or feet np. Her method of hanging out to dry might mean much to the tourist traffic of Republic.

The gold output of the Yukon will this year be about the same as that of last year, which amounted, to $4,376,393, About 250 miles from Dawson, in the Mayo Creek district, a silver claim is being developed, from which 17o9 tons of ore have been shipped by water to San Francisco, a distance of 4,600 miles. The returns, even after shipping the ore such a great distance, are expected by the owners to warrant the extensive development work now now being carried on.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

Time flies although it has no aviator's license

TOWN AND DISTRICT

This is Tag Day.

Miss Emily Jackson is spending the week at Oroville.

F. H. and Mrs. French autod to Penticton and back Sunday.

W. T. Shatford of Penticton was a visitor in town this week.

An occasional grouse is being shot by local sportsmen. but no deer.

John F. Coates, manager of the Tungsten mine, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. W. Corrigan left Tuesday for a visit with friends at Omak, Wash.

Monroe Baile, relieving agent for the Great Northern, was in town Saturday.

The street crossings are being repaired under the foremanship of Harry Rose.

H. A. Turner, road superintendent, was in town this week on a trip of inspection.

Mrs. P. Swanson and Mrs. J. Taylor of Princeton were visitors in town Saturday.

Pte. John Bromley returned to Vernon last week, after a short leave of absence.

G. W. Wertamen left Tuesday for Anyox to take a position with the Granby company.

Messrs. Parsons and Cameron of Keremeos were in town Tuesday each with a load of farm produce.

The annual tournament of the Hedley Golf club is being played, and will probably be completed this week.

W. J. Twiss, the well-known Vancouver life insurance man, was a visitor in town Saturday, going to Penticton Sunday.

Mrs. Herbert Fraser who had been the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. H. French, returned to her home in Penticton Sunday last.

Dave Henderson left Tuesday evening for Vancouver, having received a telegram that Mrs. Henderson was very low with pneumonia.

There was a stampede in Princeton Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. It did not draw much of a crowd from points along the valley.

F. Kirkpatrick, government engineer, Penticton, was in town last week in company with Road Superintendent Turner and L. B. West.

C. W. and Mrs. Graham and family, who were the guests of Mrs. John Jackson for the past month, left Tuesday for their home at Northport, Wash.

Monday last Riley Anderson, while coupling cars on the N. P. tramway, was caught between the cars and had the left collar bone and one rib broken.

I wish to thank the members of L. O. L. No. 1744, also the members of L. O. B. A. No. 184, and friends of Hedley for their kind sympathy in the loss of my dear brother.—Mrs. Robertson and family.

It is a dull hour in Hedley that there isn't a dog fight, and Toby is in all of them. Toby weighs nearly four pounds, but he can stage more scraps than any bull terrier in Canada. Tobias is some dog with a right smart of nerve.

Mrs. Bromley and R. J. and Mrs. Edmond visited Vernon last week and saw the review of the troops there. They say that the 172nd are a splendid looking body of men, and should make things interesting for the enemy when they get to the fighting line.

The Hedley boys have been doing splendid work at the front. Corporal Knowles was the first man in his battalion to capture a German and bring him into the British lines. It is reported that Bobby Robertson has been recommended for the D. C. M.

This week J. Beale finished painting A. McGibbon's house on Webster street, occupied by Dr. Elliot. If a number of other buildings in town were painted it would add greatly to the general appearance of the place and give it a more go-ahead appearance.

The Hedley Patriotic Funds committee announce that they have completed arrangements for an entertainment to be given by the Royal Gwent Male Singers an Thursday, November 16th. This entertainment promises well to be the event of the season, and for all lovers of good music there is a treat in store.

Monday was payday at the the mine and mill, and about $15,000 was paid in wages, exclusive of board at the mine. About half of the payroll is distributed at the mill, offices, water, power and light plants, etc. It is a fairly large payroll in a town with the population of Hedley., and of course, that is the principal source of busi- revenue for the town.

Letter from W. Liddicoat.

The following letter from Corpl. W. Liddicoat last week by R. Hambly of the Nickel Plate mine. Corporal Liddicoat has been for some time an inmate of St. Mary's hospital, Paddington, London:

DEAR FRIEND DICK; Just a few lines hoping this will find you and your wife and family in the best of health, as it leaves me, only I have quite a little pain in my left thigh. I was wounded on the 9th September at the Somme. They came near putting my lights out this time. This is the third time I have been wounded but not as bad as this. I got it in both arms, in my right foot, and a big chunk blown off my left thigh, but my arms and foot are pretty near well again. My left leg will take a long time as it is a big wound and I had to drag myself about two hundred yards before I could get any help. The doctor told me yesterday that I would be lucky if I got out of bed in three months. That is the worst part of it being in bed so long, but we are well looked after here. We have the very best of doctors and nurses and the people can't do enough for us. We have a concert here every week. and there are always visitors coming to see us and bringing us all kinds of stuff. Well, Dick, I hear there was another air raid around here last night. I heard the guns but it seemed quite a distance away; I also heard the people cheering to beat the band about 1 o'clock this morning, so I asked what it was all about and they told me that we had brought down a zepp. I hope it is right That is about all the Germans can do is kill women and children, and I have seen it.

The towns in Belgium and France behind the firing line are nothing but ruins. A man can hardly believe it, and as for the churches—there is not a church within range of their guns but is destroyed, and fine churches at that. I have been in some of the handsomest churches I ever saw. They are great church people.

Well, Dick, I suppose you thought I forgot you altogether, but I thought a lot about you since I have been away, but never had time to write to you. I will never forget some of the old days when we used to work together. I do hope you will get this letter all right and let me know how things are at Hedley. I have seen quite a number of the boys from Hedley. I saw Frank out there and Tucker. He is pretty lucky to have never been hit yet and has been through quite a lot of fighting, too. I will close this letter, as the doctor is coming to give me hell again, but it has to be done.

Feud Settled.

The feud of some years standing between the editor and the police magistrate of Greenwood has been settled by compromise. The editor has made ample apology, and the police magisetrate has been found guilty by a jury of his peers of sitting astride the prostrate form of the editor and exulting and getting his knees wet in the damp snow. The trial judge let the verdict end the matter. They are both good fellows and shouldn't have "feuded." A successful feuder should go barefoot, wear butternut colored garments, carry a muzzle-loading rifle or a sawedoff, and be a dead shot, but the game, like five-and-forty, is obselete.

Some of the papers are advocating a title for Geo. Ham. George hasn't the money to buy a title, and he's too big to beg, borrow or steal one. Titles in Canada are as much out of place as fossils would be, except in museums or the Senate. Titles are given, as a rule, not for service to the country, but on the recommendation of the leader of a political party for services rendered to that party. Occasionally a real man who has done something gets a title, but the occasional one serves the same purpose that a few cloves would in a pot of soup—to flavor a vile decoction.

J. P's Weekly of Vancouver has suspended publication owing to the difficulty in securing suitable paper for the publication. Bruce has accepted a roving commission with The Daily Province, and will write up the different districts of the province. The mining, agricultural, timber and other resorces of each district will receive his attention.

R. J. Burd, publisher of the Alberni News is now a lieutenant fighting at the front. Geo. Pedlar, formerly editor of the Fernie Free Press, is also at the front on the firing line.

Who will be Brewster's minister of mines? What's the matter with Jim Schofield or L. W. Shatford?

The soldier vote, so far as counted, has not made any changes in the legislature.

A distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat, white oats, barley and field peas, about 5 pounds of each, and three pounds of potatoes. The grain will be sent out from Ottawa, and the potatoes from the several experimental farms. All samples will be sent free by mail. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes will be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Address the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Wet and Dry Periods Come Alternately

And Have Been Doing So For Three Thousand Years

Among the more notable investigations of the climate of past centuries are those by Professor Huntington, and his conclusions are based on historical records in Europe, archaeological investigation in Central America, and on the tree growth as indicated by the rings of old trees, especially the Sequoia of California. The curves showing probable rainfall, which he has obtained from these various sources, show a fairly satisfactory agreement through the past 3,000 years, and indicate that the weather conditions throughout this long span of human history have been pulsatory in character, periods of wet years alternating irregularly with periods of relatively dry years.

In the past 100 years there have been exceptionally wet seasons and exceptionally dry seasons, also exceptionally cool summers, and exceptionally warm summers. Early in the 19th century there were several exceedingly cool years in Eastern Canada and the United States, notably 1812, 1815 and 1816, and 1812 and 1816 were known as years without a summer.

While the rainfall from April 1st to late in June was in excess of the rainfall of the corresponding period in any year since records have been kept in Toronto, there are three May-July periods and five July-August periods when the rainfall was considerably greater than it was in April, May and June.

The excessive rain was only in Ontario and western Quebec. In eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the fall was about an average, while in Newfoundland the rainfall was comparatively light, and for two months the weather was exceptionally fine and bright. — Sir Robert F. Stupart, director of meteorological service for Canada, in The Agricultural Gazette.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Whom the Germans Fear.

We already know how the Germans have feared the Highlanders. They have better reason for fearing them today than ever they had. There has been nothing finer done in this war or, I believe, in any war, than the way in which Scotsmen, after four days of unimaginable strain, held and flung back the enormously preponderating numbers of the desperate last German counter-attack. It was what remained of the Highlanders, with a gallant handful of South Africans, who, in a hastily made line, met, body to body, and beat back a force of either nine or ten battalions of fresh troops. It is in such things when, after the German artillery had done its worst, their infantry must come in, that, not once, but a score of times here, we have proved ourselves the better men. It is a big thing to say, but there is nothing in all Scotland's fighting history of which Scotsmen have more right to be proud they have of this incident at Longueval. — London Daily News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

German Idea Must Be Conquered

The worl is still under the spell of battle and judgment of results is deferred till the time when the verdict on the battlefield shall be definite. Germany has gained provinces, she has added a half and more to her area since the war began; if she is permitted to hold these conquests, then other generations of Germany will have reason to believe that the German doctrine is sound and the German idea right and that it is wise to abolish civilization and ignore humanity because it is profitable. It is the German idea, but so long as the German people hold to that idea there can be no peace. There is no longer a present danger of German supremacy in Europe, or in the world, but there will be a future danger if Germany comes forth from the war richer in provinces and power by reason of her brutality, her violence, and her bad faith.—New York Tribune.

To Win the War.

Vast as the demands made on the nation are, and vast as the effort they will entail must be, the achievement will not overtax our capacity. The money can be raised, and it is no more than sober fact to say that there is only one nation in Europe that could raise it today. Day by day as the cost of the war grows greater the responsibility of Great Britain as the financial corner-stone of the Alliance is more unmistakably demonstrated. But this at least is certain, that the money is going not merely to prosecute the war, but to win the war. The business of the Government is to see to it that the material for maintaining and increasing the pressure is constantly forthcoming. The business of the people is to stand behind the Government as one man.—London Daily News.

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

Valuable Addition To Canada's Wealth

Stefannson Makes Valuable Copper Discoveries in the Arctic Region

The discovery by the Canadian Arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will prove of great value to the business world, says Dr. Chester A. Reeds of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Reeds believed also that it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

The work of the party is expected to prove valuable in determining the direction of winds and the movement of tides in the Polar region. Dr. Reeds said this work might go a long way to prove or disprove the theory that an unknown continent exists in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Will Peace Come?

When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching. It will come when Germany has learnt the lesson of the war, when it has found, as every other nation has had to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be defied with impunity. It will come when Germany is ready to repudiate the persons and the principles that made the war inevitable, when the militarists and the Chauvinists have became a despised and repudiated remnant, when the nation says: "To you we listened, and you we have obeyed; to you we have sacrificed all that holds us to life, the lives of our sons and our husbands and our fathers, the ideals and beliefs of our ancestors, and our own better nature. You have offered us wealth and power and the kingdoms of this world, and we accepted your offer and your promise, and what have we? For them we have bartered our all, and there is nothing in return but hunger and cold and nakedness, disease and death, ruin and destitution."—Nineteenth Century.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The House of Seven Gables

This old house, which is one of the show places of Salem, Mass., and was made famous by Nathanial Hawthorne, overlooks the harbor, with a view of Marblehead in the distance. The house faces the south. Its east end borders on Turner street, crowding down so close to the sidewalk that the picturesque sign over the shop door swings just over the heads of the passers by. The steeply sloping roof of the ancient mansion, its sharp pointed gables, its grey weather-beaten clapboards, the faded red of its brick chimneys all attract the visitor who journeys to this historic house.

The house was built in 1669 by John Turner, a Salem merchant. The third John Turner sold the house in 1782 to Captain Samuel Ingersoll. Mrs. Ingersoll was a Hawthorne and a cousin to Hawthorne's father. The house is a picturesque clapboard house, and its many gables add interest and quaintness to its composition.

Union of the Churches

There may be no immediate sign of a wider movement than the forging of closer links among the Free Churches, but unless the whole lesson of Christianity has for nineteen centuries been misread the ultimate aim must embrace an ideal limited by no distinctions of nationalities or hierarchies. There are dawning signs of the realization of that truth the world over; and even in the consideration of so comparatively restricted a problem as the union of the English Free Churches it is necessary that the ultimate purpose should be kept always in view.—London Daily News.

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

"None to speak of," he replied.

In The Good Old Times

Realize How Well Off You Are In These Later Days

Don't let history lead you astray. The chronicles of past ages were set down by contemporary scribes, who exaggerated the grandeur and opulence of their days.

The renaissance with all its assumptions and pomp, was in many ways a very sorry spectacle.

Squalor, filth and discomfort demeaned the mightiest castle. Rats, vermin, swarms of flies, mosquitoes and worse flourished in the fetid rooms and carried unspeakable infections.

Puddles of sewage lay before aristocratic doorways. Sidewalks were ankle deep with slime and garbage. Streets were unlighted and perilous, except to armed companies.

Leonardo da Vinci could neither cool nor heat his home. There wasn't a chimneyed lamp in the house, nor a spigot, nor a toilet, nor a stove.

When he made a journey, he rode for days on horseback or jolted over the ruts in a sumptuous but springless coach.

Even the cultured classes were indescribably vulgar in their habits. A farm-hand would resent the table manners of mediaeval exquisites.

The rapturously beautiful women eternalized by tradition, generally disclosed rows of decayed and snaggled teeth when they smiled upon their admirers and fished for choice gobbets with unmanicured fingers among golden dishes in which nobles served their food.

Dentistry had not been invented. Surgery boasted few resources beyond blood-letting and leeching. Doctors were arrant quacks, unable to cope with the fevers and epidemics which constantly devastated the population.

Property was at the mercy of the greedy lords and exposed to thieving bands, against whom honest citizens could evoke no redress.

Assassination was an organized trade. Professional bravos frankly advertised their services and at a price impersonally stabbed or poisoned any individual whose enemy engaged their offices.

How would you like to trade your lot for theirs?

Are you still dissatisfied with your circumstances? Do you dare arraign Fortune, after the above contrast for the ease and comfort, the facilities and conveniences, the liberty and protection that you enjoy in this enlightened country and century?

Looks better now, doesn't it—that neat little flat of yours, with its running water and sanitary plumbing, steam heat, ice, telephone, elevator, electric lights, gas range, a trolley out front, a fire department around the corner, health officers watching over your children, a policemen within call, surgeons and physicians five minutes away, and every privilege open to anybody in the land?

Fifteen dollar clerks are far better off in 1916 than prime ministers used to be in 1619. Their pay envelopes are magic power. All the money in middle-aged Europe wasn't sufficient to purchase the things available to 95 per cent. of a modern community.

You don't appreciate how well off you are—how lucky to find yourself on earth at a time when commoners can possess more than Tsars once had.

Don't cheat yourself. The world was never a more pleasant place. All the folks born since Adam have thought and wrought, experimented, invented, revolted, sacrificed and suffered for your benefit, to abolish oppression, to level ranks, to spread learning, to eliminate menaces and handicaps, to universalize opportunity.

If you want more than you have, go get it. But first pause to weigh the worth of what you already possess.

If there is any discontent lurking in your mind, direct it at yourself.

An Innocent Victim

The Original of Squeers Died of a Broken Heart

The grossest injury which Dickens ever inflicted on a fellow being was his too accurate portrait of an innocent man in his Squeers. That Yorkshire schoolmasters were, as a rule, cruel and wicked enough it is true, but the particular schoolmaster who was recognized and who recognized himself as the original Squeers seems to have been an exception to the rule.

It will be remembered that Dickens and his illustrator travelled together to the north of England for the purpose of collecting material for "Nickleby" and especially for the Dotheboys episode. At Greta Bridge they visited a boarding school known as Bowes academy. The master, William Shaw, received the strangers with some hauteur and did not as much as withdraw his eyes from the operation of penmaking during the interview.

Phiz sketched him in the act; Dickens described the act. The personal peculiarities of William Shaw were recognized in Squeers. Shaw became a butt of popular ridicule, lost his pupils and finally died of a broken heart. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that he was a really excellent and kind-hearted man, who was made to suffer for the misdeeds of his neighbors.—Exchange.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

"There's one good thing about golf."

"What is it?"

"It's seldom that your wife insists on you taking her to see it played."

Warfare and Insanity

Few Are Crazed By the Battles, According to Statistics

In the early days of the war doleful predictions were heard that modern civilization with its debilitating horrors of modern death dealing devices would drive thousands of soldiers mad. Men taken from peaceful pursuits, whose chief hazard had been in crossing the streets, were suddenly set down in an inferno of explosives, beset with the constant imminence of death in terrible forms, deprived of countless comforts and conveniences, racked in mind night and day for months, and there seemed every probability that thousands indeed would break under the unfamiliar and seemingly intolerable strain. But the records do not show it. Statistics thus far prove that these fears were tremendously exaggerated.

Dr. G. Dumas, who has treated all cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says his data, covering the first six months of last year, agrees with the reports of German doctors regarding madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those reported in Germany, and offers the figures as refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race has greater nervous resistance than the French or Latin. The same conclusion is indicated by the British reports. It is doubted whether any appreciable number of soldiers who have broken down mentally would not have done so anyhow, even if there had been no war. Most of the cases suggested previous weaknesses.—From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Prevention and Provision

It is a strange argument, that of the pacifists that preparedness will not prevent war. No more does fire prevention work prevent fires. But it does lessen the probability of fires and reduce the losses from them when they occur. It is the part of wisdom to accept things as they are, forsee the evil that may come and seek to minimize its effects.—New York Evening Sun.

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked:

"How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something put in it we won't charge anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Talking and Listening

We Grow Wise, Not By Talking, But By What We Hear

Some people talk so much that they never have time to learn anything. We grow wise not by what we say, but by what we hear, and yet there are not a few men who have learned to talk but have not learned to listen. Wisdom, increasing and widening, is impossible to such men. Their own conversation shuts them out of all the benefits which might come to them from listening to the speech of other men, and they pay the penalty of their own loquacity in narrowed limits of thought and narrower limits of sympathy.

It is easy for a good talker to talk too much, and it is very hard to get him to realize that he does talk too much. Usually the man who can talk freely likes to talk, and in the enjoyment of his own eloquence he completely forgets that other people also desire once in a while to say a little. The talker may not mean to be selfish, but he is so whether he means it or not, and he is apt to find himself becoming increasingly unpopular. One of the subtlest compliments you can pay a man or woman is to be a good listener, and this the talker finds it hard to be.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Canadians Can Serve in British Navy

It is believed that many who wish to do their bit but are lovers of the sea will take advantage of the opportunity to enter the Royal Canadian Volunteer reserve for service on imperial ships in the European war. Negotiations covering the last three months have resulted in the plan that men can enlist under the Canadian government for service on British ships, thus obtaining a higher rate of pay.

No officers will be recruited, as only men of the various ship ratings are required. Those with naval experience are given preference, but those without previous sea service will be trained at the expense of the Dominion Government.

Woolwich Arsenal

Woolwich Arsenal owes its existence to a Swiss named Schalch. Whilst Borgard was attending an experiment in recasting some brass guns in 1716, an explosion occurred, 17 bystanders being killed. Schalch had foretold the accident, and was then invited by the Board of Ordnance to select a good site in London for casting all the guns required. He chose Woolwich, but would not have considered so exposed a spot had he not been limited to a radius of 12 miles round London. For 60 years Schalch was Superintendent of Foundries, and not a single accident occurred during that time.

It Stops the Twinges of Rheumatism, Limbers the Muscles, Eases the Joints

Amazing Relief Comes at Once --- Cure Every Time

USE NERVILINE

Aching joints and sore muscles are common in rheumatic people. Inflammation is deep in the tissues. You might use a dozen remedies and derive less relief than Nerviline will give you in half an hour.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is a pain subduer that words do not altogether describe.

It is fully five times stronger than most remedies, not that it affects the skin unfavorably—no, its great power is due to its wonderful penetrative quality—it strikes in deeply, but never burns or blisters.

Just rub Nerviline into sore muscles, stiff joints, and note the glow of comfort, the ease of pain that follows.

You are astonished, delighted; this is because words do not express the promptness and permanency with which Nerviline cures every ache and pain in the muscles and joints.

Marvellous, you'll say. Natural, we say, because Nerviline is different, stronger, more penetrating, a true pain subduer. Just try it and see if it doesn't cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains and sprains.

The large 50c family size bottle is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Get it today. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Seasickness in the Trenches

The breaking of water pipes caused Germans marooned in the trenches to suffer from thirst, but the failure to eat was not due in every case to lack of food, much being stored in underground quarters. A captured Bavarian captain made this statement to a Post-Dispatch correspondent: The constantly bursting shells caused such atmospheric concussions and detonations of the earth that officers and men were sickened and nauseated by the incessant tremblings. During three days the Germans were listless and apathetic and took no nourishment.

The rocking of the earth produced by the tremendous explosions was so great that the men actually became seasick in the trenches!

Loss Through Shipping Dirty Grain

About 40 per cent. of the cleanings removed from grain at the terminal elevators consists of fine seeds capable of passing through a zinc screen containing perforations 1-14 inch in diameter. This means that 40,000 tons of small weed seeds are slipped in Western grain each year on which the grower pays the freight and for which he gets no return. This represents a loss of a quarter of a million dollars which could be obviated if these fine seeds were removed before the grain is shipped. The manufacturers of threshing machines are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing. The remaining 60 per cent. of the cleanings is good feed and if it could be retained on the farm would mean a double saving to the grain grower. At least the fine seeds should and could be removed at threshing time.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The Potato Situation

Appearances indicate that Ontario will have to depend on outside sources for a good deal of its potato supply again this year. Fortunately these outside sources are not likely to fail. The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, reports that the potato crop promises well in all the Maritime Provinces and that the same is true of Quebec outside of two districts.

An old farmer who had been henpecked all his life was about to die. His wife felt it her duty to offer him such consolation as she might, and said:

"John, you are about to go, but I will follow you."

"I suppose so, Maria," said the old man, weakly, "but so far as I am concerned you needn't be in any blamed hurry about it."

Native chiefs in Central Africa are competing with each other in sending native troops to aid the Belgians in their fight against the Germans in East Africa.

Belgians in England

How They Are Serving the Cause of the Allies

Various newspapers have published statements regarding foreigners resident in England who are said, owing to the war and the call to arms of British citizens, to be trying to usurp the places occupied by the latter in trade and industry. Special and pointed allusion is made to the Belgians, and this may have the effect of misleading the public and creating in England an unjust and dangerous feeling towards them.

During the first months of the war the Belgian authorities organized an intense propaganda in favor of the voluntary enrolment of refuges. Then two laws in 1915 and 1916 called to arms various categories of Belgians, and measures were taken to discover refractory Belgians and place them at the disposal of the military authorities. Several thousands of Belgians have left England to join the army, and these constitute a considerable force if it is remembered that the whole colony of Belgian refuges in the United Kingdom, men, women and children, amounts at most to 200,000 persons.

It should also be noted that the majority of Belgian workmen are employed in the munition works, where they are usefully serving the common cause of the allies.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

A Strikeless Country

Canada, with a law which makes the mediation process highly effective, has been called a "strikeless country." The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of 1917, makes the gentle process of mediation mandatory. There is nothing in the law to compel disputants to accept the findings of the mediators. But the facts brought out by the official inquiry are published broadcast, with the idea that public opinion, thus well informed, will be so actively expressed that the trouble will be settled without a strike—Providence Journal.

—"Did you get anything?" whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window.

"No. The bloke wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.

"That's hard luck!" said the first. "Did you lose anything?"

The Premier of France considers that his capacity for work has developed since he limited his sleep to five hours per day.

Instant Relief for
MORNING HEADACHE
and poor Appetite

That dull aching, that nausea and distaste for food with which so many begin the day, soon goes when you take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. The root of the trouble is disordered liver, perhaps constipation, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely restores both liver and bowels that these complaints become impossible.

"Science Siftings," April 11, 1916, says:—"Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. We take this preparation as an example because it is so well balanced in the matter of components and so effective in every direction."

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

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co. Ltd., 10, M'Caul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

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

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

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief
LIVER TONICS
ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES

O DEALINGS WITH THE ENEMY UNTIL THE NEXT GENERATION

R GEO. FOSTER'S SPIRITED MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

rges Strong After-War Measures in Dealing With the Germans And Lays Considerable Stress on the Fact That the Empire And Allies Should Be Favoured Before Neutrals

ir George Foster's speech at Earl y's Colonial Institute luncheon de a great impression, especially strong but entirely unaggressive ssage to the British Ministers re- ding the Empire's attitude to- ds neutrals, which, of course, for glishmen and Canadians means in ct the United States.

ir George spoke of the profound ression made upon him and er overseas representatives by r visits to the battlefronts in nders, the naval bases in Britain the munitions factories in all ts of the kingdom.

In two years Canada has passed ough phases which have chasten- and strengthened her heart," he "We and you have had ything of the feelings of Geth- ane. We can never go back to days of August, 1914. We shall er be the same again."

e severely chided those who bade wait till the war was over, espe- ly those—and he met not a few England — who wished to resume ings with Germany after the war. ost paraphrasing Lord Kitchen- s last public message, Sir George ed that we must purge our Em- e life entirely of the German taint do it now.

"I hate no man," he said "not n the Hun, but I have a memory, I propose to keep it. I am not ing to forget what the Huns have e in outrage, pillage, looting, and rst of all, base betrayal of friend- p and hospitality for purposes of ing and fortifying for the Father- d. We have had revealed what German heart and purpose is, and this generation at least German ods, German men and German rtnership must be excluded from e pale of the British Empire. (Loud eers.)

Give them a good long time to pent, but be sure they do repent. en they can come and pray to be mitted to the fellowship of decent ciety."

Sir George's reference to neutrals, hich attracted most attention, and ming from Canada's spokesman at e Empire conference must greatly fluence the British Ministers, was follows:

What of our attitude towards neu- al countries? That is a delicate bject. How long is this Empire oing to take off its hat and attune s ears to the least whisper that may me as to some disadvantage that ill accrue to a neutral country if e Empires dares to fix up its home fairs and choose between the Em- re of today and that illimitable mpire of the future if we are true ourselves?

"Even if it takes off some of your rofits from neutral trade, drop the rofit practice, sacrifice and call it ervice. Work for the future and ou will have your own reward now, hile future generations will rise up nd call you blessed.

"These neutral countries are great nd strong, but they have not spent n ounce of their blood nor a dollar f their money in that terrible hell t war, which on thousands of miles as dashed against the sons of the mpire, leaving its long trail of fear- ul consequences for many a genera- ion.

"We may well say to neutral coun- ries in settling this momentous uestion: 'We have to reconstruct ourselves. We must be allowed to ay how to do it. We will not be un- easonable with you, but we must e just to our own.'"

Speaking of closer economic unity or the Empire, Sir George said Eng- lishmen who were still free traders would be jogged out of some of their notions some of these days (laugh- ter), and added: "I am not a free trader, and speaking personally I don't hold out the least hope in the wide world that the Empire can to- day come together on a basis of free trade.

"It is time for the Empire to con- solidate itself with reference to trade, commerce and production, and ham- mer out quickly its policy for the future.

"At the Allied Economic Confer- ence in Paris, at which I was a dele- gate, Britain, with all her power, did not speak for the Empire—could not speak for it. How much stronger the Empire would be if it had its de- fined policy to let the Empire treat itself and its units a little more fav- orably than countries that did not own its flag and also to treat its al- lies on a more favorable basis than neutrals.

"After all I've seen, I am absolute- ly astounded at the power of the in- telligent, effectual organization which supports our battle front. Two years ago none of it existed. Think of 660,000 women on munitions alone. If we wish we can organize for peace and progress just as well as for war and destruction." (Loud cheers.)

Modern War Romantic

Who said that the war and the twentieth century had killed ro- mance? Here is a true story. A wounded officer recognized in one of the voluntary nurses at his hospital a young lady to whom he was once engaged. He was greatly embarrass- ed, as he was engaged to another girl, who was also a nurse in the same hospital. It so happened, how- ever, that lady No. 2 had fallen in love with a doctor and he with her. Somehow things were straightened out, the officer renewed his old love, and lady No. 2 was set free. So all ended happily.

War Works Some Physical Wonders

Lessons Insanity and Frees Women From Many Neurotic Ailments

An interesting sidelight on Presi- dent Wilson's remark about "the world going mad" is given in the an- nual report of Dr. William Graham, of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists, who presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. Dr. Graham says:

"The fact is indisputable that in- sanity, like corns, has lessened dur- ing the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned, Dr. Graham is encouraging. He says that there are solid grounds for the hope that "especially, although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution of those neurotic disorders that formed a part of the mental abnormality of thou- sands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of phychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fancies. The physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effects on those subject to its discipline."

Of women the doctor says the war has caused idleness and ennui to lose their hold.

"It has set them free from the be- numbing conventionalities that have threatened to stifle their psychic en- ergy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty sociological for- ces which the present world con- flict set in motion."

Defining a Deserter

Home Soldiers Who Absent Them- selves Equally Culpable With Overseas Men

The impression disseminated as the result of a news item published generally in Canadian papers from Ottawa, that a soldier could not be a deserter until his battalion went overseas is vigorously contradicted at the militia department.

It was stated that such is not the case and tha a soldier who absents himself for a sufficient period with- out leave is a deserter whether his battalion is overseas or at home.

Some misunderstanding also ap- pears to have arisen as regards the power of commanding officers of units to sentence men to jail for be- ing absent without leave. This has been done in the Ottawa military dis- trict and other places as well. Ac- cording to the militia department, however, no commanding officer has such power. He may give a soldier 28 days' detention for being absent without leave, but cannot imprison him. A magistrate must pass the sentence. Since the war broke out special permission has been given magistrates to try cases of absence without leave.

It was also stated at the militia department that the parents of boys who have enlisted in the ex- peditionary forces who appear at the last moment and claim their off- spring will not be allowed to do so in future.

New Work For Women

Building Aeroplane Engines in a Factory in Scotland

An extremely interesting venture is being launched in Scotland in the nature of a new profession for wo- men. At a place on the west coast of Scotland a factory is to be built where work in the nature of the building of aeroplane engine parts will be undertaken, and when a suf- ficient nucleus of skilled women is formed the whole engine will be built in the works. Possibly after the war engines for motors will be part of the work. The venture owes its origin to the fact that two of the directors of a well-known controlled establishment have been so impress- ed by the work done by educated wo- men that they are prepared to sink $200,000 in a concern, which will be worked entirely by such women. Or- dinary factory conditions will not prevail. The work will be run in two shifts, night and day, each shift comprising two periods of four hours with breaks for meals, rest and tech- nical instruction. Examinations will be held after the first six months, and on these examinations will depend the money earned. It is probable that the lowest rate will be $5 a week and the highest $1,250 a year. The building will comprise, besides the main workshop and office, mess- rooms, recreation rooms, music room, library and class rooms for technical instruction.

Just for Fun

He: How about getting married?

She: Getting married — if it's the right girl—should double the life of your tires, and cut your gasoline bill in two.—Judge.

Correct Adjective

Judge: You say that the defendant used incendiary language?

Witness: Yes, your honor, he said he'd fire the complainant.

Just the Critter

"We want a mascot for our regi- ment."

"Take one of the dogs of war."

Bri'ain Makes All Own Rifles

All Machine Guns Also Come From Home Sources

Great Britain is rapidly becoming independent of United States muni- tions supplies, according to a state- ment made in the British House of Commons by the Hon. Edward Sam- uel Montagu, Minister of Munitions.

"The United States supply of heavy shells has been invaluable to us," said Mr. Montagu, "but, with the increas- ing home and Canadian supplies, we hope to be able to do without United States shells altogether."

No less than 2,250,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture of muni- tions in Britain in June, the Minister declared, and this number has been still further increased. Of the total, more than 400,000 were women, he said. He added that 45,000 soldiers had been released from the army to aid in producing shells. The vast total compares with 1,635,000 per- sons engaged in munitions work be- fore the establishment of the Mi- nistry which Mr. Montagu heads.

The speaker, whose address made a most favorable impression, not only in the Legislative halls, but with the "man in the street," gave a detailed comparison in all departments of the present production of munitions with that before the establishment of the Ministry or prior to the war.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that half of the engineering resources of the country were required for the navy, but declared that very shortly Great Britain would have provided for her own requirements, and be able to de- vote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was send- ing large amounts of guns and muni- tions to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel, and transferring to her allies metals ne- cessary for munitions to the amount of $30,000,000 monthly.

The production of heavy shells, said the Minister, was now 94 per cent. greater than it was in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much how- itzer munition as was produced dur- ing the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence whn the Ministry of Mu- nitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the Minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many of these implements as existed at the forma- tion of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 times as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammuniti- on, however, he declared, now cov- ered the expenditure of such ammuni- tion.

One Eye Is Enough For Home Service

Modification in the Regulations for Enlistment in Canada

A man with one eye who other- wise is physically fit, may now be enlisted, but only for service in Ca- nada, not overseas.

A modification in the regulations prescribes that anyone who has lost the sight of one eye but whose vision in the remaining eye is normal, pro- viding it is the "shooting" eye, may be accepted.

It is also provided that the loss of one foot or leg by invalided soldiers who can wear or use an artificial limb will not constitute unfitness for home service in special work nor will the loss of any toe or toes, except the great toe, prevent a man being accepted.

This latter class will be used for clerical positions or other suitable duty. Likewise the loss of one or two fingers, except the thumb or forefingers, is not to act as a barrier. A man with a squint whose eye may be brought up to normal by the use of glasses will be given them free.

The modification of the rules will permit many of the ten or twelve thousand men doing guard duty on public works at home to go over- seas. They would be replaced by those with the disabilities above mentioned.

Keeping the Boy on the Farm

A Motor Cycle Is a Great Help To- wards Making a Boy Con- tented

The motor cycle is the cheapest means for travel, with more real pleasure and health giving values, than any other, when ridden sanely. It is a sure cure for the boy who wants to go to the city. The motor cycle furnishes him the opportunity for frequent visits there and his de- sire to stay there dies as soon as he sees that the city is not free enough for him. What drives boys to the city is the ever present chore time after the real day's work is done. In town his day is over at six, with everything near at hand to entertain him for the balance of the evening. On the farm there are one or two hours of choring after six. But what do these bother when he has a motor cycle? A little sprint to his neigh- bor's, or into town, will make him forget he has worked all day, and he will look forward to the next day with pleasure. He will forget the pool room, card den or saloon. He will spend the money thus saved for gasoline, and how much better off he will be. When it comes to expense, the motor cycle has a horse beaten many times, for it costs only when it is being used. I know from ex- perience, because once I owned a good horse, but now have a three- speed motor cycle, and I would not trade it for the best horse and buggy I ever saw. I ride it both winter and summer.

"Telephones are great time-savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."

Must Defend Empire

Premier Hughes Speaks of Need of Strong British Race

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Min- ister of Australia, when made a free- man of the City of London, respon- ded to the honor with a nobly pat- riotic speech. Speaking in a clear, strong voice, master of himself and his audience, Mr. Hughes filled the Guildhall with "glowing images of our glorious destiny." Drawing a fine picture of the city taking Aus- tralia to her ample bosom and giving her equal rights, he passed to his fa- vorite subject, the welding of the British Empire into a great and last- ing whole. "In this war," he said, "the Empire has found her soul."

Among the fine phrases of his speech were those in which he re- ferred to the valiant dead and "the valiant living who walk into the very jaws of death in order that their lib- erty and their country may be saved." Of the war he said: "Our salvation is to be achieved only by deeds." To the "visionaries who babble of peace" he gave this fine message: "The his- tory of the race teaches us one les- son, written in letters of fire. If we wish to hold this Empire we must be prepared to defend it." To the nation he said: "If we intend to hold this Empire for the British race we must create conditions which will breed a virile and resourceful peo- ple. We must see that throughout this Empire the gates of opportun- ity are slammed in no man's face. Every man must have his chance."

How To Get News Of Men at Front

Department Issues Statement Re- garding Applications From Friends and Relatives

A statement concerning the manner in which enquiries or applications by the public in connection with friends or relatives in the expeditionary forces of Canada could be made was issued by the Militia Department. The statement is to the effect that numer- ous enquiries and applications are being made to headquarters at Ot- tawa which ought to be made else- where, causing a great deal of un- necessary delay, and that these en- quiries should be made as follows:

Enquiries relating to casualties are to be made direct to the Records Office at Ottawa. Other enquiries or an application for leave, transfer or otherwise relating to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who have proceeded overseas, may be made to the "Canadian Headquar- ters, Cleveland House, St James' Square, London, England."

An application or enquiry relating to a member of the Canadian Ex- peditionary Force must be made through the regular channels, that is in the officer commanding the unit to which the member of the Cana- dian Expeditionary Force belongs, who will deal with the matter him- self or forward it after prompt in- vestigation, with his recommenda- tion, to the officer commanding the military district in which the unit is situated. Such application concern- ing members of the force in Canada, which cannot be made to an officer commanding a unit, should be made to the officer commanding the milita- ry district concerned. Orders have been given that all such enquiries must be given prompt attention.

New Homestead Map

Issued in Separate Sheets Showing Homestead Lands in Each Province

A new edition of a publication which should prove of interest to every person following the progress of settlement throughout Western Canada is now being issued by the Department of the Interior at Ot- tawa.

The publication, which is known as the Homestead Map, shows in a gra- phic way the land situation at the be- ginning of the present year, also the standing of each quarter-section throughout the three provinces, ac- cording to the records of the De- partment on 1st January, 1916. The map has been issued in separate sheets for each province, the Saskat- chewan and Alberta sheets now be- ing ready for distribution, the addi- tional map covering the province of Manitoba to follow at an early date. Nothing conveys quite so forcibly to the eye the rapid manner in which land available is being taken up as does this interesting publication. In addition to the information regarding lands which have been homesteaded or otherwise disposed of, the map contains complete information with respect to Indian reserves, timber berths, grazing leases, post offices, railways, etc., throughout the three provinces.

A copy of the Saskatchewan or Al- berta sheets may now be obtained upon application to the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Wants What He Wants

A clubman of London says: When the Prince of Wales is going to do a thing he simply will not be put off. I was at the box office of a West End theatre one evening, when he and two brother officers came along, and His Royal Highness asked for three stalls. He was not recognized, and was told every stall was engaged. "Front row of dress circle?" inquir- ed the Prince. No, nothing was available, either. "Then can I have seats anywhere?" demanded the Prince. It was found there were three available somewhere in the back of the house at four shillings each, and these the heir to the throne purchased and appeared glad to get.

Worthless

Sapleigh: I hope, Miss Ethel, I am not taking up too much of your valu- able time.

Miss Ethel: Oh, I assure you, Mr. Sapleigh, that the time I spend with you is of no value whatever.

NOW ON THE VERGE OF DEFEAT ENEMY TRIES TO MAKE EXCUSES

FEARS INVASION OF HER BORDERS BY THE ALLIES

The Kaiser, Seeing Inevitable Defeat Where, Until Recently, He Saw Nothing But Victory, Would Now Have the World Believe He Is The Victim of a British Plot

The Emperor of Germany, dis- cussing the situation on the western front, recently told the men of his armies along the Somme that Brit- ain had led Germany to believe that the British people were her friends when they were actually plotting Germany's destruction. Now a Brit- ish offensive was intended to carry the war operations to German soil, and into Germany's towns and vil- lages, to the peril and undoing of her helpless women and children. "Your duty," he declared, "is to break the British offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and re- duce to despair the relentless enem- ies of our country so that they will suffer peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany."

If this speech is authentic, it shows the German Emperor in the role of a conscienceless liar. No man ev-r labored more sincerely for the peace of the world than Sir Edward Grey in the fateful days of July, 1914. No nation ever entered into war with greater reluctance than Britain did at that time. Had the British people been plotting Germany's destruction they would assuredly have had greater military strength than that iceringly spoken of as French's "con- emptible" little army. Britain's mil- tary unpreparedness has already been accepted by historians as a com- plete rebuttal of the charge that she sought the destruction of Germany.

The events of two years of war- fare prove beyond all possibility of denial that Germany was the plotter. Her stores of war material had been accumulated for offensive warfare. Her great siege guns had been pre- pared in secret to destroy the front- ier fortresses of Belgium and France. By the invasion of those countries, Germany, within a few days of the opening of hostilities, did place in peril and did horribly ill-treat their helpless women and children. Only once for a brief period in East Prus- sia has much of Germany's territory been in the occupation of the Allies, and, save for a small bit of Alsace, no German soil is at this moment held by them.

The Kaiser, having ruthlessly trampled under foot some of the fairest regions of Europe, and scat- tered their inhabitants to wander as refugees far from their homes, now calls upon the legions of Germany to prevent a like tragedy from overtak- ing the German people. He has sown the wind. How can he hope to es- cape the whirlwind? He has been deaf to the cry of the oppressed Bel- gians and Poles and Serbs. How can he expect pity who has shown none? The war upon which he en- tered so lightly, convinced of the in- vincibility of the German military machine and of the industrial organ- ization behind it, is no longer con- ducted as he wills. The Allies have patiently labored for two years to create a mightier war machine than that of Germany. They have suc- ceeded. They now have more men, more guns, and more ammunition than the Germans, and their will to win is not less strong. The war has become a test of industrial strength, and the factories of the Allied na- tions are proving themselves capable of turning out a far greater number of death-dealing missiles in a given time than those of Germany.

The Kaiser, seeing inevitable de- feat where, until recently, he saw nothing but overwhelming victory, begins to make excuses, to declare that Germany is the victim of a Brit- ish plot and is fighting not to con- quer her neighbors' territory, but to guard herself against invasion and dismemberment. The lie is uncon- vincing. The bold avowal of Maxi- milian Harden, "we willed the war," better represents Germania's spirit. The German War Lord went forth to conquer with World Power or Downfall emblazoned on his banner. Having failed to achieve world power, does the Kaiser believe that by whining and lying he can escape downfall?—Toronto Globe.

Strength of Birds

Birds can eat and digest from ten to thirty times as much food in proportion to their size as men can. If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume, he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen chickens for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Relative to the bird's size, these seeds were as big as an ordinary lunch basket would be to a full-grown man.

A bird's strength is equally amaz- ing. A white-tailed eagle, weighing twelve pounds, with a wing-spread of 6 feet, has been known to pounce on a pig weighing forty-two pounds, raise it to a height of a hundred feet and fly off with it. The bird had covered a distance of half a mile be- fore the pig's owner succeeded in shooting the thief.

An International Incident

A friend just returned from Swit- zerland says that the atmosphere of some towns there is thick with es- pionage. In one hotel a Frenchman was seated at a table reading a let- ter. A German was looking over his shoulder and reading it, too. An Englishman caught the inquisitive Hun in the act and gave him what is called in popular language "a thick ear."

In 3915. How many miles will it go an hour?

In 1916: How many miles will it go on a gallon of gasoline?

A Bavarian Veteran

Fought on Six Fronts and Wrote Home Six Times

The "War Gazette of the Fourth German Army" published six laconic postal cards of a Bavarian soldier by the name of Matthias Niedermaier which form an odd and somewhat humorous war chronicle. The Bav- arian left his home two days after the declaration of war. The six cards which are the only news his relatives have received from him since he went to war, contain the fol- lowing messages: "Belgium, August 15th, 1914—I am well, but it is rather hot around here." "Argonne For- est, France, November 19th, 1914 — Am still well; it is awfully wet in our trenches." "At the front in Galicia, March 21st, 1915—I am all right, but my uniform is full of bugs." "At the front near Riga, September, 1915 — Don't worry about me, I am well. The Russians have only shot off one of my ears." "Nish, December 25th, 1915—I am getting along nicely. The Serbians are finished." "Constantin-ople, February 22nd, 1916—Have ar- rived in the Turkish capital. We now go to Mesopotamia and Ar- menia."

Black List Dead-Beats

To Expose a Dead-Beat Will Do Him More Good Than Harm

There are dead-beats, but who made them? Nature in some cases and the business methods of busi- ness men in others. When a man is found out to be wilfully dishonest by a business man, every other business man in the community should be made cognizant of the fact. If a business man gets "stung" by a dead- beat, he shouldn't be ashamed to tell it, so as to save others from getting in the same box. To lose a dead- beat from a list of customers is not a severe loss, and the business man who warns others of the dangers is a public benefactor to others of his kind. To expose a dead-beat in the start, to nip his dishonesty in the bud, will do him more good than harm. It might force him to be hon- est when he was on the verge of be- coming dishonest, and a man who is honest even by pressure is better than a dishonest man. The man who proves himself wilfully dishonest should be treated by everybody on the cash-in-advance principle, and as soon as he learns that he can get nothing till the cash is on the coun- ter, he will soon realize his position in the community. It takes courage and backbone on the part of the busi- ness man to say "no" to the oily- tongued dead-beat with the ear- marks of honesty, but it will pay to brace up. The credit system is a common evil to business, and there are people who would buy the moon if they could buy it on credit. Black- listing dead-beats would save a lot of trouble. — From the Durham Chronicle.

America's Valuable Waste

America imports $2,000,000 worth of waste rags annually just to make writing paper. About 1,400,000 tons of flax straw are burned or allowed to go to waste in the States every year, but specialists in the Depart- ment of Agriculture have shown that it can be used for making paper and fibre board. Already a demand for $1,600,000 worth of flax straw has sprung up. Once it was clear waste. Time was when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12c a pound. Old tinfoil brings 36c, and siphon tops are worth 24c a pound. Bones fetch $25 a ton after everybody's picked 'em. Mr. Arthur D. Little of the United States Chamber of Commerce says: "We waste 150,000,000 tons of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet of natural gas a day, 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year." We waste 13,000,000 feet of lumber every year in old lead pen- cils by throwing away the stubs. Two girls earn for the Government 100 times their salaries by going through the waste-paper baskets in the Treas- ury Department at Washington. Their prize find was a $10,000 United States gold bond.

Australia's Need of Freight Ships

The Australian Government's pur- chase of fifteen large steamships in England to be operated by the Com- monwealth in the movement of Aus- tralian wheat to Europe, will not go far towards solving the problem. The steamers have a total cargo capacity of 120,000 tons, but it is doubtful if they can make more than two trips each to Europe before the end of the year, and this will dispose of only 9,- 000,000 bushels of the huge quantity of the cereal that is awaiting shipment. Australia has almost 100,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in sheds or beginning to sprout in stacks where storage is unavailable in country railway yards, and the Commonwealth's next wheat harvest is already in sight to further compli- cate the problem. The Govern- ment's purchase of the steamers is hailed by the Labor party with grat- ification, for the establishment of a government-owned fleet has long been a plank in its platform.

The Saving Habit

A saving account is a saving grace. It makes for order, temperance, vir- tue, industry and growth. It shows that we prefer independence to char- ity, and believe that he is helped best who helps himself.—Buffalo News.

Silk and Serge, A Marked Combination for Autumn

A Different Version of the Coat Dress

The Jacket Effect Always Good

Emphasizing the Vogue of the Cape Collar

A Frock Simulating Separate Blouse and Skirt

BEFORE the end of the week September will be here, and tho the days may be warm, the minds of progressive women will be thinking of the styles for fall. What will be the nature of the frocks for this season? Is any one particular color to be used? Will skirts be long or short? What materials will be used? are all questions which puzzle the fair sex. The offering on the page today will relieve the minds of many, so far as street dresses are concerned. Silk and serge in combination answers the question about favored materials.

There is scarcely a season when blue is not in favor. The model emphasizing the vogue of the cape collar is made of blue serge and blue satin. A noteworthy feature of the frock is its straight line from shoulder to hem. Other points which stand out are the use of worsted embroidery and the close-fitting collar.

The jacket effect which always stands in favor is cleverly introduced in the dark-green frock. The manner in which the belt is concealed at the sides is a hint to be taken by the woman whose figure will not admit of a defined waist line.

Story Told by British Officer

Wounded Lieutenant Finds Enemy Dugout Furnished Like a Regular Boudoir

A second lieutenant in a Yorkshire battalion, with a shrapnel wound in his right thigh and a machine gun wound in his left leg, tells a story of a German dugout and its occupants. The dugout was in the first line trenches taken by the officer's platoon, and six bombs had been thrown down it. The men then went forward to the next trench, and the officer being hit twice, had to stay behind. The rest of the story may be given in his own words:

"After a bit I wriggled back to that Boche front line into a shallow sap that had been pulverized by our heavies. I was resting there, when I saw a Boche officer come climbing cautiously up out of that big dugout that we'd put six bombs in. He was a captain. He had a bomb in one hand and a rifle and bayonet in the other; and he was peering first one way and then the other, like a burglar. 'Oh, you beauty!' I thought. And just then he snuggled down against a gap in their parados, near the dugout, and bedded his rifle comfortably for firing at our chaps in his second line. You can bet I was glad I had my rifle and plenty of ammunition. So I got a beautiful bead on this chap and a second later he was—I wonder where dead Boches go!—I charged my breech again, and no sooner done than my next target bobs up—a lieutenant. I got him while he was looking at his captain. I aimed for his shoulderblades, but the old gun kicked a bit and I got him through the head. Seemed I might as well be in a grouse butt, and nothing less than officers for targets, mind you. Well, to cut it short, two more lieutenants came up from that same dugout, making in all three lieutenants and one captain, and I got 'em all.

"And then a private came up, with never a weapon of any sort in his hands, and the fear of God in his white face. 'You're a Boche,' I thought; 'probably a batman, and you ought to be shot; but you've got nothing in your silly hands.' It was too much like a sitting bird, you know. Couldn't manage it. 'Here!' I shouted at him. He fell just the same as if I'd shot him. I managed to clamber back to that trench and poke the Boche with the butt end of my rifle till he found himself a little and stood up. I meant to see that blessed dugout for myself. I had to get the Boche's help, but couldn't think how to tell him in German what I wanted. 'Look here, Boshy,' I said, 'Ich wille scen dieser blooming dugout. Got that?' Then I said 'Donner wetter?' and grinned at him to show there was no ill feeling, and he managed to make connection.

"I kept him in front, you may be sure; but, if I'd been an old blind beggar he wouldn't have had pluck enough to empty my tin can. The dugout was a bit knocked about by our six bombs; had a sort of rough-house look about it. But at the back of the lowest corner there was a sharp twist round to the right, and a door with broken glass panels, taken from a farmhouse, by the look of it.

"Through that we went, along a passage, turned to the left, down four steps, and into a regular boudoir. Dugout! Why, there was Turkey carpet on the floor and beautiful tapestry curtains to the bunks. Never saw anything like it. But the luxury of it. There were three cases of beer; very good stuff, too. I had a bottle myself right away. There were about a hundred eggs; two cut hams, pate de foie gras, in little jars, sausages, several boxes of cigars, one case of champagne, a gramophone and lashins of cakes and chocolate. There was an electric bell fixed, a small typewriter, and in one of the bunks I found a lot of ribbons and things from ladies' dresses and a pair of lady's gloves. It was a regular show, that place. I took a dispatch case, and all the loose papers on the table, and got the batman to help me back again to daylight. There wasn't a living soul to be found in the trench; so I got the batman to take me pick-a-back, and carry the dispatch case, while I stuck to my rifle.

"'Now, then, Gustave Wilhelm Albrecht von Boche,' I said to him, 'we will ausgang as schnell as we can for our own lines, compree?' He was a little slow in the uptake, as you might say, but tumbled to it after a bit, especially when I donnerwettered him a bit."

Best Telephone Voices

"The best speakers on the telephone are actresses, and the worst are military officers and policemen," said a telephone operator who deals with thousands of calls every week.

"Soldiers who are accustomed to giving orders, and policemen, too, develop a way of clipping their words. They also have a lot of 'blind spots' on their voices. That is, they let the intonation drop every now and then, so that you have to seize at fragments of words.

"Actresses have rich, musical voices, no matter how low pitched they may sound on the wire. This, with a trained enunciation, makes them ideal telephone speakers. It is quite true, says the London Daily Mail, that Americans are easier to understand than English people because most of them talk slowly with a certain 'sing-song' in their voices."

Who Was It?

The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc.—until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest the kindergartener said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school today in the trolley car the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?

And the children joyfully answered, "The conductor!" — Harper's Magazine.

Farming by the Ancients

Something About Agriculturists in Other Ages and Climes

Agriculture is the oldest of arts and of sciences. The valleys of the Nile and of the Euphrates furnish us with our oldest records concerning cultivation, but wherever man has lived tillage has eventually developed.

When America was discovered, no written records existed to tell of the "whether, whence or where?" In the North native life was still in the hunter stage, but southward, in Mexico and Peru, a peculiar civilization had developed. How long it had taken to evolve the strangely socialistic system of land ownership, or how to develop the technical skill required to construct their temples and other public works, it is not known, but certain it is that where our ancestors in Northern Europe lived by their wits on the flesh of wild animals, and clothed themselves with their skins, the Incas of Peru had established a civilization which has no traces of the influences of any Asiatic culture. They were a people apart from all the rest of the human race, and for all the influence which they exerted might have dwelt on another planet.

We have reasons to believe that in the development of agriculture Peru followed the usual stages of that art in other countries. The most primitive farm, which is still practiced in the tropics, was not the permanent occupation of the land, but a sort of nomadic cultivation. Wood and brush were cut away and burnt, and corn planted, with scarcely any breaking up of the soil. Tillage was the next stage. In order to use land for more than one season it was necessary that it should be cultivated. This made for more settled habits of life.

The third stage was when tillage agriculture was improved by the application of fertilizing agencies. Irrigation also was resorted to, many ancient peoples showing remarkable engineering skill in the solution of their aquatic problems.

One remarkable fact in connection with agriculture in Ancient Persia is that in the valleys, where that industry was chiefly centred, most of the agricultural land is not natural soil, but has been assembled and put in place artificially.

The most characteristic feature of a Peruvian farm was its terraces, and were for the purpose of preventing the rain from washing away the soil to the lower levels.

To us this construction of artificial land in the warm valleys seems almost incredible. Even irrigation is now looked upon as a highly specialized branch of the art. We look to our western irrigation section with pride, and marvel at the simple apparatus necessary for a market garden system of artificial watering. But our undertakings sink into insignificance in the face of this vanquished southern race.

The narrow floors and steep walls which would appear utterly worthless to our engineers were transformed into fertile lands, and were the homes of teeming populations in prehistoric days. That the work was done well there can be little doubt, for even today, after the lapse of centuries, the lands are cultivated and support a modern population.

The labor spent in the construction of these terraces shows how important they were considered to be. We learn from the early Spanish historians that the Incas had special gardens for the raising of potatoes for the royal household. There was a general belief that the growth of crops and the fecundity of the soil was dependent upon the welfare of the royal family. Thus the Inca was cared for and every precaution taken to guard his royal person, no matter whether he was loved or hated by his subjects.

A Valuable Discovery

The report that a German scientist has discovered a method of making paper out of cotton plant stocks is dividing interest with the war news. If confirmed, the discovery will rank as one of the most important of modern times. The increasing use of paper and the steady growth in size of newspapers has created a demand greater than the paper-makers can supply and is threatening early exhaustion of the pulp lands of the world. Although the paper mills of the United States and Canada in the five months ending with May produced the enormous total of 800,000 tons, exceeding by 13 per cent. the production of 1915 for the same period.

The Kaiser's Sorrow

The Kaiser is sorrowing because his life, divinely consecrated to leadership by the inscrutable Almighty, must be conserved for the welfare of Germany, and it is therefore impossible for him to fight in the trenches. In times past, kings and emperors who laid claim to the same Heavenly partnership made it their excuse for appearing in the very vortex of battle. In the future, as in the past, the welfare of Germany evidently is going to be intimately associated in Wilhelm's mind with the comfort and safety of the Hohenzollern family.—New York World.

Had Never Seen Cream

The times through which we are passing have caused many a man to change his views, admits the Cincinnati Enquirer. They had this effect on an East Side milkman who decid- to become honest.

On the third morning he was taken aback when he called for the payment of his weekly bill and a customer began to shriek at him.

"You needn't serve me any longer," she said, "and I'm not going to pay you for the last two days."

"Why, what's the trouble?" he inquired anxiously.

"Trouble, indeed! When the milk you've been leaving yesterday and the day before stood a couple of hours there was a nasty thick scum on it."

And it took him half an hour to explain what cream was.

Fires in the Home

A Few Suggestions as to Means for Preventing Loss

A fire in the home means danger to the family, and even if your home is fully insured there are always some old treasures which cannot be replaced. No man wants to have a fire in his home, and yet through carelessness, often nothing less than criminal, many of us are inviting a fire every day. Don't think you are immune because you have been careless for a long time and have never had a fire; many hundreds of homes are burned in Canada every year, and your turn will surely come if you are not careful.

It is estimated that at least 75 per cent. of all dwelling fires occur from such common causes as matches, overheated or defective stoves, pipes and chimneys, ashes, rubbish, gasoline, coal oil stoves and lamps, etc.

We are all careless with matches; the manufacture of the so-called parlor or "strike anywhere" match should be prohibited by law; it is the only poison allowed to enter our homes without the "Danger" label.

The only safe rule is to use safety matches—the kind that strike only on the box. If you insist on keeping the other kind, at least keep them away from the children; in 1913 no less than 47 children were burned to death through playing with matches.

Matches are not the worst offenders. The most common cause of dwelling fires is defective and overheated stoves, pipes and chimneys. The amount of carelessness in this respect is simply appalling, which is all the more surprising in view of the fact that most of our homes are like tinder boxes. Chimneys should be built from the ground or the foundation of the building and not on wooden brackets. The walls should be eight inches thick, unless the chimney is lined with terra cotta or chimney tile. Stove pipes should not pass through attics or other concealed places, but should enter the chimney below the ceiling where they will be in plain view and defects can be easily seen.

Stove and furnace pipes should not be placed within 12 inches of woodwork, unless the woodwork is properly protected by tin or asbestos. Pipes passing through floors or partitions should be protected by metal or other non-cumbustible thimbles.

Chimneys should also be swept every year. Stove and furnace pipes should be taken down and thoroughly cleaned every year and examined for rust holes. Look over the heating apparatus every fall before the fires are started and see that everything is safe; see that the pipes are well supported and fitted, that they enter the chimney properly and are not too close to the woodwork or other combustible material.

Be careful with gasoline; buy it only in small quantities and keep it outside.

Ashes should be placed in covered metal cans, or if placed outside they should be immediately wet down to prevent sparks from blowing about.

Do not allow rubbish to accumulate in dark corners and keep the basement clean.

After painting or oiling floors the oily rags should be immediately destroyed; a rag soaked in linseed or other vegetable oils, if rolled up tightly or covered with other material to confine the heat, will ignite spontaneously in a few hours.

Be careful with coal oil lamps; see that they are clean and well filled and that the wicks fit right. Never use coal oil or gasoline to light the fire in the stove, many deaths are caused in this way.

Never attempt to thaw frozen water pipes with flame such as burning paper, candles, etc.; use a cloth soaked in hot water.

It is well to have something handy to extinguish a fire in its incipiency; a 2 1-2-gallon chemical extinguisher is about the best for that purpose. Some fires can be smothered with a coat or something of that nature.

To be turned out of your home half clad on a cold winter night is unpleasant, to say the least, and a few simple precautions will greatly lessen the danger.

Scotsmen Are French Citizens

Every Scotsman in France is a French citizen, with all the rights and privileges of such, if he chooses to claim them. In other words, every Scotsman born in Scotland is also a Frenchman, and is thus possessed of two nationalities.

Rheims has been very prominent during the present war, and it was there, after his coronation in 1429, that Charles VII. promulgated a decree that, in return for the assistance rendered by the Scottish soldiers to Joan of Arc, who defeated the English and made his coronation possible, Scotsmen were for all time to be considered free citizens of France.

Now the whirligig of time has once more brought the Scots to the neighborhood of Rheims to assist their fellow-French citizens, not against the English, but, in conjunction with them, against the would be destroyers of civilization.

A Home-made Water Heater

If your house is so situated that the water you can use for household use is not under pressure, you can still have a liberal supply of hot water. If your kitchen stove or range has a water back, connect this by means of the top and bottom pipes leading therefrom with a hardwood barrel. This arrangement will supply you with hot water, limited only by the capacity of the barrel and the willingness of someone to keep the barrel supplied with water.

The bottom of the barrel should be nearly as high as the lower pipe from the water-back. A tap or faucet may be placed at the bottom of the barrel, through which the hot water may be drawn off. If you have a spring that you can pipe to the barrel, you will have a continuous supply of hot water furnished automatically.

The Horse as a Farm Motor

Will Never Be Entirely Replaced By Power Equipment

The horse as a motive power for farm work will never be entirely replaced by the stationary engine and tractor, or anywhere near. The horse will always be needed on every farm; the extent to which he will be needed will depend largely upon the kind of farming that is practiced.

According to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are nearly 21,000,000 horses and 4,500,000 mules in the country. Many have predicted that the coming of the automobile and the farm tractor would eventually replace the use of horses.

While horse-drawn vehicles are rapidly disappearing from the city streets, horse-drawn implements and vehicles are not disappearing so fast from the farm, nor will they. We are glad to see them being replaced by motors in the cities, for the motors can do the work easier and better. The country is the ideal place for the horse.

But on millions of farms and in millions of homes the horse is still to be counted upon and reckoned with. The horse is still one of the farmer's best friends.

The motor truck, the stationary gas engine, and the tractor each have their own particular place upon the farm, and their increased use is, by all means, to be encouraged. But no farmer can do without horses altogether. The ideal power equipment for the farm consists of engines, either stationary, portable or traction, to do the heavy drudgery of farm work and horses to do the lighter tasks that require greater flexibility.

The engine is the horse's best friend because it relieves him of much of the hard work on the farm. Particularly is this true of the tractor.

Hog Raising in Western Canada

No Country in the World Offers Better Opportunities Than the West

With the hog market at Calgary firm at $11 per hundred and over, which is considerably higher than the ruling prices at Chicago, the attention of farmers who make a specialty of hog raising is naturally turned to Western Canada. No country in the world offers greater inducements to the settler who wishes to turn his farm products into cash by the pork route than does Western Canada, and farmers who are now raising hogs on the more expensive lands of the East and South would do well to give consideration to the somewhat striking facts outlined hereunder.

It is the natural desire of every farmer who does not already own his land to become an owner, and many who are already owners wish to increase their holdings. How many hogs must a man raise on his expensive United States land to secure enough to buy another acre, and how many must he raise in Western Canada for the same purpose? Figure it out this way:—

A farmer in the Middle West raises a 200-lb hog, which, owing to the high price of land, heavy taxes, and the liability to disease, costs him say, $12 to raise. He sells it at 8c a pound, amounting to $16 for the hog, which gives him a profit of $4. If he is operating on land worth $100 an acre, he will therefore have to raise 25 hogs to clear enough money to buy an acre of land. The farmer in Western Canada can raise a hog of the same weight for about $8 on account of the small investment in land, combined with the big production per acre, the low taxes, and the freedom from disease. Suppose he sells this hog for the same price as his American competitor, $16 (as a matter of fact, the Canadian price is ruling higher), he clears $8 on the hog, and with three such hogs he clears enough money to buy an acre of land at $24, which for fertility is not only equal but superior to the land his competitor in the United States is working at $100 per acre. Taking this case as typical, it boils itself down to this, that the farmer on $100 per acre land must raise 25 hogs in order to have enough profit to buy another acre of land, whereas the farmer in Western Canada can buy another acre on the profits from three hogs.

These facts are submitted for the consideration of hog raisers, and they can lead to only this conclusion, that the farmer who makes hog raising the important part of his farm operations is not giving himself a fair chance if he persists in using high-priced land when he might be reaping greater results from the moderate priced land of Western Canada.

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the minister on his first round on parish visit.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."—New York Sun.

Britain Building 440 Merchantmen

Lloyds shipping register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June.

German Admiral: Kiss me, Kaiser; I have made the Lion run!

Kaiser: Splendid.

German Admiral (panting very hard): Yes—and he c-c-c-couldn't catch me.—London Evening News.

Little Fred: I've been awful sick.

Little Harry: What was the matter?

Little Fred: I had brain fever—right in my head, too—the worst place anyone could have it.

Lady: And you say you are an educated man?

Wearied Will: Yes, mum, I'm a roads scholar.

The Most Dismal Swamp

Releasing Thousands From Slavery Through Abolishing Sale of Liquor

The following extracts are from an editorial in the New York American:

There are on the earth many dreadful swamps and deserts where he who ventures upon them must die if he does not turn back in time. There are in the ocean great whirlpools that draw the small boats to destruction.

But of all earth's swamps, deserts and death places none can compare in horror and misery with the whiskey swamp, that darkest morass of sorrow, hopelessness and despair. Into that swamp millions have wandered and in it millions have died.

The dreadful feature of the swamp is this: those who wander in it, sinking deeper, are watched by others who sympathize with them and are powerless to save them. There is no other shore to the whiskey swamp. The middle of that swamp is failure and disgrace and the other side is death.

It takes courage and will to turn back. And courage and will are the parts that whiskey attacks first and destroys. "This will not hurt you," says whiskey, and lights the light of hope a little farther on in the swamp and the victim flounders on farther and deeper. "You're a man of strong will," says Whiskey, "and can control yourself and stop when you please." "I know I can," says the whiskey drinker and drinks again and the mud of the swamp rises a little higher upon him.

What the individual cannot do for himself, the government of the nation can do for all. No millions of dollars would be required, no patient work for years, simply the expression of the national conscience in a national way forbidding the sale of alcoholic poisons that cause drunkenness and death.

To put an end to the sale of alcoholic poisons will mean that hundreds of thousands will be freed from bitter slavery. Millions of children and their mothers will be made happier. Wasted lives will be made productive. The number of prison cells inhabited will be reduced by half and crime and its stench and horror will be cut in two.

Wholesale poisoning for profits under government license with government tax will not disgrace the country for ever. The swamp will disappear from our civilization and the unhappy millions that dwell in it will be set free.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Dry Farming Methods

Americans Given Credit for Introducing New System of Farming in West

The enormous assistance rendered this country by the introduction of dry farming methods by settlers from across the line is the theme of an interesting article which appears in the Boston Transcript of Monday, Aug. 7, from the pen of F. Maclure Sclanders, Secretary of the Saskatoon Board of Trade.

"Immigrants to Saskatchewan from the dry wheat area of the United States taught the real settlers there how to grow grain successfully and so brought millions in wealth to that far away section of the Dominion of Canada. So writes F. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner of the Board of Trade of Saskatoon, Sask., to the Transcript.

"We have to thank the Americans for the discovery of this wonderful district which our own government had previously condemned as unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The whole trouble was that our people did not know how to handle the land successfully on the precipitation available, and this the men from the Dakotas and Minnesota taught them. Our average precipitation is about 17 inches—enough for all purposes, if intelligently handled.

"However, our immigrants originally came largely from Eastern Canada, where the precipitation is very heavy, and, of course, eastern methods of tillage were hopeless here. Nevertheless, such eastern methods were all they knew. And it is so today; we are simply working along, slowly, yet satisfactorily, in an effort to find out just how to work and what methods to apply so that we may make our country do for us more nearly what it very well might. As a result, our horticultural and agricultural repertoires are expanding very rapidly. The impossibilities of yesterday have become the commonplace facts of today. And, we have still a long way to go to achieve the limit of our possibilities. . . . Last year Saskatchewan's field crops alone amounted to a total conservative valuation of about $225,000,000. This, among about 650,000 people, means a somewhat cheering per capita allowance. Another phenomenal crop this season would render us exceedingly comfortable. And remember, there is not yet as much land under cultivation in Saskatchewan as the Government has laid aside for road allowances."—Saskatoon Star.

Canadian Trade with Russia

Steps are being taken to give effect to the plans agreed on by the Allies at the recent trade conference.

C. F. Just, Canadian Government commercial agent in Petrograd, reports that steps are being taken to organize a combined leather selling agency for Russia, which will deal only in leathers produced in the countries allied with Russia in the present war.

Plans are being formed for business after the war, and it is hoped that a substantial portion of the leather trade, which was controlled by German manufacturers before the war, will be captured.

The agency will have its branches in four or five leading centres of consumption in Russia. It is desired to add some of the leading Canadian leather manufacturers to the list of firms supporting the selling agency.

A Famous Battleground

Picardy is Scene of British Victories of Agincourt and Crecy

If historical associations inspire to brave deeds, the British forces in their offensive against the Germans along the Somme River should be heartened to extraordinary acts of valor by the thought that they are fighting in Picardy, says a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

This ancient province of France, now divided into four departments—the Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne—has two battlefields whose very names quickened the pulse of Englishmen, for it was at Crecy that the Black Prince won his spurs, and Agincourt that Henry V., commanding his yeomen with their cloth-yard bows, utterly overthrew the flower of French chivalry.

Picardy is a treasured name in romantic literature and in French history. It had a literature of its own in the twelfth century and its soldiers were among the most valiant in France, being known as the Gascons of the North.

The province was a natural battleground for the French and English during the Hundred Years' War, for its shores extend along the North Sea and the English Channel, from the River Aa, above Calais, to a point below Dieppe. Fifteen miles north of Abbeville, one of the principal cities of Picardy, is Crecy, where, until late in the nineteenth century, there still stood the old windmill from which Edward III. of England in 1346 watched his beloved son, the first Prince of Wales, at that time only 16 years of age, triumph over Philip of Valois. On this occasion the English were outnumbered four to one, and they wrought terrible havoc among the enemy, the losses of the vanquished being variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. One of those who fell in this fight was the chivalrous John, King of Bohemia, who, although blind, led a heroic charge for his French ally. Some historians trace the Prince of Wales' crest of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich dien" (I serve), to this battle, the Black Prince adopting them from the fallen John in memory of the event.

Less than 20 miles northeast of Crecy is Agincourt, where English archers, nearly 70 years later, after letting fly their clouds of arrows against the heavily armored nobles, attacked them with hatchets as they floundered helplessly in mud. Five thousand Frenchmen of noble birth, including their commander, d'Albret, constable of France, fell in this battle, while the estimate of English losses was astonishingly low, some chroniclers giving only 13 men at arms and 100 foot soldiers.

Several towns of Picardy—Amiens, Soissons, and Beauvais—owe their names to the ancient tribes which inhabited this section, known as Belgica Secunda, when the Romans maintained armed camps along the valley of the Somme. In the third century Christianity was introduced, and St. Quentin, from whom the important town 20 miles east of Peronne gets its name, was martyred at that time.

Picardy was the heart of Merovingian France in the fifth century, for Clovis named Soissons as his capital, while Charlemagne designated Noyon as his principal city, and the lesser Carolingians in turn similarly honored Laon.

By the treaty of Arras in 1435 the royal towns of the Somme Valley were ceded to Burgandy, but 42 years later, after the death of Charles the Bold, Louis XI. regained them. During its brief eras of peace the province thrived as a centre of the weaving industry, Flemish immigrants having introduced the art.

Royalty and the War

King of Italy as a Private Soldier Seeks the Danger Points

Some monarchs in this war have already earned immortal fame. King Albert of Belgium is never many yards away from the trenches. King Peter led the retreat from Serbia in an ox wagon and offered to die with his men. When defeat seemed to overwhelm the Russians, the Czar stepped forward with his message, "I will lead." He has scarcely been inside his palace in the south since then. The King of Montenegro lived and ate and slept as a common soldier, while the Huns compelled him to seek exile. King George, by his tireless devotion to duty, his frequent visits to the front, and the noble example that he has set the whole world in self-denial, has endeared himself to everyone, from his Ministers to the humble poor of the land.

And what shall be said of the King of Italy? Here is the latest description of his loyalty to the great cause of Liberty:

"He is one of the most unassuming of monarchs and one of the bravest. Sometimes, when the fire is thickest, the soldier in the trenches,—or behind some rock breastwork splintering under the shell, will see an officer, not of his own regiment, beside him, an officer without orders or badges, dressed in the same plain grey uniform as himself. It is the King who has a habit of finding out the worst danger points and going to them, unattended and alone.

Mrs. Noovo-Reesh: We went to the matinee at that new theatre that's just been opened the other day.

Her Companion: Indeed! And what do you think of its acoustic properties?

Mrs. Novo-Reesh: Well, you know, I thought they were a trifle gaudy myself.—Sketch.

All He Can Attend To

Uncle: And what does your young man do for a living.

Niece: Why, uncle, you can't expect Jack to do anything for a living while we're engaged.

Room Nineteen

— BY —

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued)

Scarcely had she picked up these pieces of paper and put them carefully into her bag, when a sound behind her made her look round; and there, peering fearfully at her over the wooden foot of the bedstead, were a pair of round, dark eyes, black-fringed, soft, most beautiful — the eyes of the small boy.

"Papa!" croaked the child in a quavery voice.

That word, that cry, coming suddenly upon her in all her knowledge of the fearful accident which had come to the man with the fair beard, brought the tears to Mabin's eyes and choked her.

"Papa!" cried he again, much louder, and with a note of alarm in his pretty voice.

Mabin rose to her feet, the child watching her with increasing distress.

"'ere Papa?" demanded he peremptorily.

Her pity, her anxiety on account of father and son alike gave a tone of deepest tenderness to Mabin's voice as she answered the boy, approaching the bed as she did so, and holding out a caressing hand.

"Oh, we'll find him presently, never fear!" she cried encouragingly, as she went close to him, put her arm round him and gave him a kiss.

He did not exactly resent the attention, but he was not grateful. He stared at her, and it seemed as if another moment would see him puckering up his lip for a good cry.

She was thankful to find that he was apparently English, though she seemed to detect traces of a foreign accent in his speech, and of a certain indistinctness which seemed to her traceable to the same cause.

To avert the calamity of a flood of tears, which would make him wholly unintelligible, Mabin seized upon the Teddy bear as a diversion.

"Why, look," cried she, seizing the bear and pointing to his stolid, bead-like eyes, "he's going to cry!"

Arrested on the threshold of his own outburst, the boy turned his eyes upon the bear, and, poking a soft finger into its face, said with conviction—

"No, he i'n't; Teddy don't never cy!"

Here was an opening for a moral lesson. Mabin seated herself on the edge of the bed, put one arm round the boy and, looking gravely at the bear, remarked—

"That's because he's good. I wish all little boys were as good as he is!"

This seemed a novel and worthy idea. The boy pondered it.

"I i'n't naughty now!" he remarked with a certain emphasis indicative of a guilty conscience. "Dibs dood now."

"Oh, yes," assented Mabin quickly. "Quite good."

He stared at her thoughtfully, and then inquired—

"Is oo a'ways dood?"

"Well, I always try to be," said she modestly.

This, however, did not satisfy him.

"Big peopoo i'n't a'ways dood," he remarked darkly.

"Well, your papa is always good, isn't he?" said Mabin, bringing him back to that subject which, although a painful one, had to be investigated.

He nodded with decision.

"'Es, Papa a'ways twite dood. Why didn't he come wiv oo?"

This was a question hard to answer.

"He'll come presently," said she. "Tell me, where was he going to take you?"

The boy scrambled close to her as she sat on the edge of the bed, and dashed into minute but scarcely intelligible confidences. All she could gather, listen attentively as she would, was that Papa and Dibs were going to a great big house, oh! as big as ever so big, where there were wabbits and horses and peacocks and pigeons, and apples gwowing on the twees, apples to eat, and yittoo twees wiv forns on zem, and yittoo haiwy balls dood to eat, which seemed to Mabin to be a roundabout description of gooseberry bushes, as given to one who had never seen such things.

"And who is that lives in the great big house with the rabbits and peacocks and all those nice things, Dibs?" she asked, as he climbed of his own accord on to her knees and began to play with the big flat buttons on her coat.

"My g'anpa yives in ze big house," he explained readily. "And Papa says he'll give Dibs a pony to yide on, an'—an'"—his memory failed him for a moment, but presently he finished up triumphantly—"and a big dog wiv curly hair yike Dibs's."

"How lovely!" said Mabin, making up her mind, even as she listened to the boyish prattle, to help the poor child to find this kindly home which had been promised him.

For she began to perceive the outline of an intelligible story, and settled in her mind that the fair-bearded man, having been away from England for years, was returning with his little son to the home of his father when he was attacked and struck down.

"Do you know the name of the great big house where Grandpapa lives?" she asked.

Dibs did not like to admit that he was ignorant on this important point. He nodded vaguely, and said—

"'Es; a g'eat big house, ever so big. It hasn't dot a name," he added, to cover up the deficiencies of his own knowledge.

"Is it far away from here?" asked Mabin.

"No," said he, "Papa and Dibs does in ze tyain zat does ever so quick."

"And what is Dibs' other name?" asked she.

"My name is Zooyus Moore."

"Zooyus Moore?" repeated she, incredulously.

"Zere's more'n zat in my name, but Papa says zat's enough," observed Dibs. "And he calls me Dibs. I yike to be called Dibs!"

"All right, Dibs. And what is your Papa called? I mean, what do other people call him?" asked she.

"Zey gen'wy calls him 'sir'" replied Dibs ingeniously.

"Yes; but that's not his name!"

"No," said the boy.

And then he stopped, aware that he was unequal to coping with this new difficulty.

"His name is Moore, too?" she suggested.

He answered so uncertainly that she saw he was puzzled.

"Ye—es," he said. Then, after a pause, he added: "Zat's not all of his name. Zat's only a yickoo bit of it."

"Can't you remember the rest?"

But Zooyus Moore was growing restless under an examination in which he felt that he was at a disadvantage.

"Papa will tell you ze west," he said confidently. Then, delighted to be able to turn the tables upon her, he demanded: "What's your name?"

"Mabin West," she said.

He laughed.

"Mabin West? Zat's a vewy funny name!" he said. He stared at her, and then said—

"I sought you was ze auntie Papa said I should see when I got to G'anpa's big house!"

"What was her name?" asked Mabin eagerly.

He was puzzled again.

"It was Auntie," he replied, after a thoughtful pause.

She did not know what to say or what to do. Perhaps the best thing to begin with would be a close interrogation of the manager of the hotel. But it was coming more and more plain to Mabin that the fair-bearded stranger had come straight off a ship, that he had dashed into a hotel and left his boy there while he kept an appointment, and that it was at the office where she had met him that she must look for further information.

In the meantime, she could not leave the child alone at the hotel, especially after the broken entreaties of his father that she would take care of his treasure. She felt as if she had been made the recipient of a solemn charge. On the whole, she decided, even while the boy, putting one arm round her neck affectionately, entertained her with some childish prattle about the "wabbits" he was to have to keep at "G'anpa's," that the best thing she could do was to take the boy home to her mother, leaving a note with the manager to be given to the boy's father if he should come back there.

This course she followed. The boy insisted upon accompanying her downstairs when she went to ask for a pen and paper. She wrote a little note, without any heading, saying that she was going to take the boy home to her mother for the present, and giving her address. This note she gave to the manager, who, as she had expected, had no idea who the stranger was who had brought the boy to the hotel and left him there that morning.

He was quite willing that the boy should go away with Mabin, having been informed by the boy's father that his sister would come and fetch the child, and being too glad to be rid of an embarrassing charge to make any inquiry into Mabin's credentials.

(To Be Continued.)

W. N. U. 1122

Boy Scouts Tent

Is Doing a Great Service for the Men at the Front

Most encouraging and cheering news of the Canadian Boy Scouts' Tent at the front is contained in a recent report to Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary, by Capt. A. H. McGreer, who is in charge of the Canadian tent. "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men," he writes. This report is supplementary to a more detailed account of the work, which was recently furnished Sir Robert Baden-Powell and forwarded for publication in Canada. In his report Capt. McGreer particularly emphasizes the great service rendered by the Boy Scouts of Canada in making it possible for the soldiers to enjoy some recreation during their "off" hours.

The report reads in part as follows: "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men. There are a great many letters written in it daily; many magazines and papers are read, and the dry canteen is generously patronized. Our institutional and entertainment work has expanded considerably during the last three months. The Boy Scouts of Canada have done a great service for the men at the front, and have rendered valuable assistance in keeping up the morale of our troops, by making it possible for them to enjoy, during their rest hours, such recreation as the tent and its surroundings provide. In addition to this the men derive considerable benefit from the profits made from our work, as our policy is to spend every cent of profit for the men in the field. We extend our very hearty thanks to the Boy Scouts of Canada for their splendid gift.

He: How did you come out financially with your entertainment for the Old Ladies' Home?

She: The old ladies owe us $50.

Mrs. Yeast: Dear, you were talking in your sleep last night.

Mr. Yeast: Well, I've got to talk sometime, haven't I?

Binks: Was the loss on Brown's dwelling total?

Jinks: Yes; the neighbors saved six umbrellas, but recognized them all.

The Bertillon System Tested by Bankers

American Financial Institutions Take Thumb Prints of Depositors

Bankers in Pittsburg, especially those who cater largely to foreigners, are watching with much interest an experiment being carried on by certain Eastern bankers to facilitate the banks' dealings with foreign depositors. This experiment is the installation of a system of thumb-print taking which has its basis in the well-known theory of that section of the Bertillon system. In one bank alone, in Philadelphia, there are 1,200 depositors whose thumb prints are registered in the bank and who can draw funds from their deposits simply by permitting the bank officials to compare the whorls on their thumbs with the prints taken and preserved when their accounts were opened. It is claimed that, under this system, it is absolutely impossible for a person to secure from a bank money which does not rightfully belong to him.

The system was originally instituted as an aid to foreigners and for those who cannot write. At one time it was the custom in most banks to refuse deposits unless the would-be depositor could sign his name. Through the Philadelphia innovation such a person can go to a bank and open an account by merely pressing the fingers of his right hand lightly on a glass plate covered with specially prepared ink. The impression is transferred to a card and is filed. Two impressions are made, one filed under the name of the depositor and the other under the scientific description of the markings. The latter method is used principally as a safeguard for foreign women, who oftimes open an account in their maiden names and later attempt to withdraw money by giving marriage names, this usually causing much confusion if the woman speaks but broken English.

The thumb prints are also used in the case of an aged person whose signature is "shaky" and with those whose writing is hard to decipher. It is also coming into wide use with children, because of the fact that children's handwriting changes with maturity, while the thumb markings never do.

Actors Best Officers

They Impress Soldiers With Personality, Says Drill Sergeant

Actors make the best army officers according to a British drill sergeant, who has had experience in an officer's training corps.

The drill sergeant, quoted in the London Daily Mail, made the statement positively.

"First of all," he said, "they know how to give the word of command, a very important consideration. They are never shy or self-conscious, and they impress the men with their personality. Give me an educated actor and I will promise you a good officer.

"Schoolmasters make the best non-commissioned officers. Business men I have found rather difficult. They are intelligent enough, but they are not what you may call adaptable."

A staff officer, speaking on the same subject, said:

"Professions calling for the exercise of imagination and observation, generally speaking, provide first class officers. Two officers on trench service constantly distinguished themselves by keen observations. They were invariably the first to notice any change in the enemy's dispositions and both were Fleet street journalists.

"Natural resources rather than trained intelligence counts on active service and, while this quality may be possessed by men in all professions, it is more often found among journalists, barristers and, of course, engineers, whom I place in a class apart."

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no neutral country, no man of sanity desires the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, wicked spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their bloodthirsty advisers. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when it can be broken Germany will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Australian Sheep Dogs

In no place in the world are sheep and cattle dogs more in use than in Australia. The grazing estates are so enormous that it would be impossible to handle the great flocks without dogs, says Our Dumb Animals. The Australian pastoralist could not possibly exist without his dogs, and that is the reason that sheep-dog trials are looked upon as something amounting to national competition. Every town has its agricultural show and at all of these sheep-dog trials are one of the most deserved attractions, and the training that the Australian sheep-dog gets is nothing short of miraculous.

Wayward Son: But, dad, you should make allowance for the follies of youth.

Father: Huh! If it wasn't for the allowance you get there'd be less folly.

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

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

Study of Geology

Requirements of Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge Have Been Revised

The requirements for the Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge have been revised to suit Canadian conditions. The changes have been worked out by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston and Dr. E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey of Canada. These men went about the work carefully and thoughtfully and the new rule requirements are bound to meet with the approval of Scoutmaster and Scout alike. The tests are made interesting in that they provide for a careful study of the principal elements of geology. Most of the clauses have been changed and a number of additions have been made. First of all, the new rules demand that the Scout must show that he has a general acquaintance with the origin of rocks. He is also asked to identify 7 out of 12 common minerals submitted and give their uses. One of the clauses of the old rules read: "He must have a general knowledge of the various periods of the formation of the earth's crust, and which are water-bearing rocks. He must understand stratification, dip and faults."

This is changed to: "He must show that he has a general knowledge of the principal rock structure—stratification; dip, including synclines and anticlines; dike; stock and laccolith." Then he is asked to name three out of five common rocks submitted and give their uses, if any. Another paragraph in the new rules provides that a Scout must give a short account of the geological formation of his own district. Or, he must collect from his own district, if fossils occur in it, fossils representing not less than four of the following groups or classes: corals, graptolites, crinoids, brachiopods, pelecypods, gasteropods and cephalopods.

Resourceful Canada

Quick Return to Normal Conditions After the War, Is Predicted

Just previous to the war in which it was a factor, Canada was suffering from reaction following western land speculation and over-expansion in costly directions. The times were hard, many were unemployed. But if anything were needed to prove the country's inherent strength, the war has served the purpose. Canada has furnished an army of 350,000 men, a considerable drain on the efficient element of a population small as related to the size of the territory, and has in general contributed generously for the defense of the British Empire. But instead of expriencing further depression on the war's account Canada is returning to prosperity; its banks have more money than before the great conflict began; its exports have vastly increased, not alone the exports of munitions.

A survey of Canadian conditions after two years of war, made at Montreal for the New York publication, Financial America, cites various interesting and satisfying facts. Prefacing with the statement that the economic effects of the two years are strikingly visible and form a wonderful testimony to the resourcefulness and enterprise of the country, the recital says that by virtue of its geographical position and the intimate and friendly relations which have so long existed between the Dominion and the United States, Canada has been able to enlist the financial support of the greatest neutral country to an extent infinitely greater in proportion to relative needs, than any other belligerent. While the combined obligations of the Government of Great Britain and France have been with difficulty disposed of in the United States to yield six per cent., those of Canada and of its provinces and cities have been readily taken at five per cent.

The review estimates that from the beginning of the war and to the end of June, and excluding inconsequential loans floated in Great Britain, the Dominion Government, its provinces and municipalities, have borrowed about $404,000,000, of which $222,000,000 is believed to have been provided by United States investors, the remainder coming from within the Dominion. The bountiful crops of last year assisted Canada substantially. The scarcity of agricultural labor due to the withdrawal of so many men for the army was relieved by help from our states. The conclusion of the summary of conditions is that "both in respect of financial ability and industrial capacity Canada has been able to perform her tasks in the great struggle much more easily and with less disturbance than any other of the belligerent countries, and there is corresponding reason to expect that her return to normal conditions after the war will be similarly easy."—Buffalo Courier.

England Must Feed Herself

New Slogan to Bring Great Agricultural Revival

One of the effects of the war will be seen in a great revival of agricultural life in England and the United Kingdom. The outbreak of the conflict caught the British Isles dependent on foreign commerce for four-fifths of their food supply, barring meat, of which between 60 and 80 per cent. is produced at home.

The motto of a few years ago, "Back to the land," thus has given way to the slogan, "England must feed herself." Lord Selborne, the leader of the crusade, declares that the attainment of this object is the country's sacred duty, and he emphasizes the point that the farmer can do as much for the country as the soldier in the trenches.

A Gift To The Empire

Western Wheat Fields Do Their Bit in the Struggle for Liberty

That the province of Saskatchewan is bearing its full burden of responsibility in the Empire's fight against Hun tyranny has been rendered very evident many times since the outbreak of the war.

The prairie province has proven that it possesses more than soil fertility for the recruiting officers have reaped a rich harvest from the farms and towns. Nearly every man that could be spared has donned the King's uniform.

Still there are many who, through force of circumstances, were not able to enlist, but who nevertheless realized their responsibilities. They could not fight themselves, but they would feed the fighters, so they bent their energies towards increasing their acreage under grain. Then came the reports of thousands of Belgians on the verge of starvation through the brutality of the Germans, and the great scheme was launched.

The patriotic acre fund was initiated last fall at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Farmers were asked to pledge the proceeds of one acre as a gift to the Empire for the relief of suffering during the war. The response was generous for 6,740 acres of grain was promised.

It was then realized that the best thing that could be done would be to sell the wheat, as it was of many grades, and use the total proceeds towards purchasing No. 1 northern wheat in order that the flour might be of uniform grade. This course was followed, and 80,000 bushels of the best Canadian wheat was purchased and manufactured into 3,200,000 pounds of the best flour obtainable. This huge shipment left Moose Jaw, Sask., on August 9th.

This flour was shipped in 40,000 bags, each containing 80 pounds and inscribed with the emblem of the association and the words: "Saskatchewan Flour milled from No. 1 northern wheat, grown and donated to the Empire by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask., Canada." Each of the forty cars was decorated with a banner on each side bearing the emblem of the association and the inscription: "This trainload of flour is a gift to the Empire by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan."

The association is preparing a motion picture film covering the whole operation of the production of the wheat, the milling and the transportation of the flour. It will include such scenes as the breaking of the soil, various tillage operations, cleaning and picking of the seed, the seeding and the harvesting, threshing, marketing of the grain in open boxes at the elevators, analysis of the kernel, the milling, the loading of the train, shipment by boat on the Great Lakes, terminal operations in Montreal, and, if possible, the presentation by the association's representatives to the Governor-General or some member of the Government.

Red Cross Reports

Prairie Provinces Have Been Accomplishing Good Work During the Past Year

The Canadian West, in spite of its scattered population and consequent difficulty in centralization and coordination of work, has shown great vigor in its Red Cross activities. The total cash receipts of the Alberta Society in the last financial year were $46,103. Of this, 7,000 was spent for the endowment of hospital beds; $6,677 for medical and surgical supplies, and $4,477 for motor ambulances. In addition, a generous contribution was made to the Ogden Home for convalescent soldiers. The total number of articles handled by the supply department was 332,320, of which the most important items are 64,000 bandages, 77,000 handkerchiefs, and nearly 12,000 socks and 15,000 shirts. Since the first of the year, 14 new branches have been formed.

The last financial report of the Manitoba branch shows 56 branches, a number of which have been largely added to since the first of the year. Total contributions were $120,116, of which $73,850 was sent to Dominion headquarters in Toronto. The total shipments from the Winnipeg shipping station in the first three months of its existence amounted to 678 cases, of a value of $19,772. This will furnish an estimate of the annual turnover.

In Saskatchewan 37 new branches have been formed since January. The last annual statement of receipts shows contributions of $50,006, of which $33,800 was placed to the credit of the general account of the Red Cross Society. The provincial branch supports 47 beds in Cliveden Hospital and 112 in the Saskatchewan base hospital. Shipments totalled over 210,000 items.

English Airman Races with Swallow

A thrilling race between an officer of the British Flying Corps in an aeroplane and a swallow caused him to doubt whether their reputed flight of 200 miles an hour was correct.

"I was up in the air one day last week when I observed a swallow flying high in front of me," he said. "I resolved to test its speed. I went out full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived; so did I. It went up, and I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising, and racing and I gained on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my machine struck the bird and it went down. I was sorry and felt selfish thus to take the bird's life for sport."

Will Honor First Farmer In Canada

City of Quebec Will Erect Monument to Louis Herbert, Who Arrived in 1617

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Herbert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, of the Seminary and of this part of the Upper Town extending from St. Famille street to the Hotel Dieu. At that time that part of the city was called "Hebert's Farm." With a spade as his only tool, he worked and reworked the soil until it was ready to receive seed. He threw in the seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and, at last, saw undulating in the breeze, the golden ears, the flowers and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert is 1917, and a citizens' committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the colony.

A Remarkable Cruise

Whales Block Landing in Pacific Ocean

The little 23-ton yacht Mana has arrived safely in an English port after a voyage of 100,000 miles. Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, the vessel left England more than two years ago on a scientific mission to Eastern Island in the South Pacific.

The last stage of the little vessel's voyage was from San Francisco, which she left five months ago. There were eleven persons on board.

"After leaving San Francisco," Mr. Routledge said, "we came down the Mexican coast. Two hundred miles from land we came upon three islands marked as uninhabited and I decided to land to try and get some meat. But our landing was delayed as the mouth of the cove was occupied by two whales, who were feeding and who refused to move until the following day.

On landing we found a rough shanty, together with a derelict boat and alongside a rough cross evidently marking a grave. In a rift in a cliff we found a sort of cave strewn with old bottles and odds and ends of a camp. Nearby was a piece of wood bearing the name "Annie Larsen," which I learned from a shipwrecked sailor who was on the yacht was the name of a vessel engaged in blockade running or contraband. There is no doubt that the remote island had been the dumping ground for Mexican revolutionists.

"There were so many turtles that we got tired of feeding on them. It was curious to see these creatures being regarded by the birds as a kind of floating island and to see gulls preening themselves on the turtles' backs.

"The Mana visited one small island in the Gulf of Panama where elephantiasis was rampant among the people. The currents in this region were very difficult and there was one sailing ship that had been drifting in circles for 13 months and had been unable to get out. The Panama canal was closed to traffic but the American government allowed the Mana, as the vessel of a scientific expedition, to go through.

"Some 50 miles from Jamaica we saw what appeared to be at first a burning ship, and afterwards looked like smoke from a naval action. We found it to be a submarine volcano blowing off. The sea flow had been broken and we saw seas breaking in places where the chart showed no land. Under the circumstances no investigation was possible."

Choking Off a Pro-German

Seriously as every American must resent the conduct of the British Government in seizing 1,000 sacks of American mail on the Scandinavian American liner Frederick VIII., bound from New York to Copenhagen, one cannot resist feeling grateful to the English for subjecting Hans Lagerlof, a hyphenate with an American passport, to severe inconvenience and taking from him his $10,000 in gold. During the entire voyage from New York to Kirkwall this man had been rabidly assailing the Government whose passport he carried and President Wilson! His pro-German views were ultra in the extreme. His money will be handed to him when he again reaches Kirkwall, returning to the country for which he has so little respect.

"Johnny Bull," I thank you! If no means exists over here to stop the seditious chatter of such ungrateful chaps as Lagerlof, your assistance is very welcome.

Tighten the blockade as much as you please on that species of cattle! —Julian Chambers, in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Judge's Evidence

"How do you know this handkerchief was yours?" demanded the justice.

"You can see it is of a peculiar make, your worship," replied the witness; "that is the way I know it."

"Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice, drawing a similar one from his pocket, "that there are others like it?"

"Indeed I am," replied the questioned one, still more placidly. "I had two stolen!"

Mother: They are going to have an orchestra play the "Meditation from 'Thais'" at Harold's wedding. Won't that be beautiful?

Father: Huh, it seems to me that then the time for meditation will be past.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Extermination Of Armenians

The Massacre of Innocents Under Turko-German Auspices

At the beginning of 1915 the Ottoman Armenians numbered more than 2,000,000. By the end of the year, two-thirds of their number had either been massacred in their native towns and villages or "deported" to destinations which more than half of them never reached. This gigantic crime was not spontaneous outburst of fanaticism or of race hatred. It was a deliberate attempt, organized from Constantinople and executed with the help of German officers, to realize the "Pan-Turanian idea" in the form of a scheme suggested by a German writer, Dr. Rohrbach. The scheme involved the "removal" of the Armenian population that separated the Turks in the heart of the Anatolian peninsula from the other Turkish-speaking populations in northwestern Persia and Russian Caucasia. The original "Pan-Turanian idea" is believed to have been extracted from a notable "Introduction a l'Histoire de l'Asie," published twenty-two years ago in Paris by an eminent Franco-Jewish Orientalist, M. Leon Cahun, whose record of the aims and exploits of Jenghiz Khan fired the imagination of Young Turkish fanatics like Dr. Nazim and others. Its practical application has resulted in the massacre of hundreds of thousands of innocent people under Turco-German auspices. In his analysis of Turkish characteristics M. Cahun placed foremost that of blind obedience to orders. When the Turk is told to behave himself he obeys; when he is told to torture and massacre, he tortures and massacres. The sufferings of the Armenians, unparalleled in modern history, should serve to explode the fiction of "the gentle Turk," and to enhance our gratification at the avenging advance of our Russian allies in the Armenia highlands.—London Times.

A Notable Encounter

The Earl of Derby states that "for concentrated fury nothing in the war exceeded the fight our troops had with the Brandenburgers on the Somme front." The fact seems to bear out the prediction of some military observers that the last period of the conflict will be marked by the most vicious fighting on record. The enemy is beginning to recognize, it would seem, that his back is to the wall.—Montreal Gazette.

Bacon: Distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

Egbert: Some careless mermaid's gone to bed and forgot to turn out the gas probably.—Yonkers Statesman.

"So old Williams is looking for a divorce from his young wife? On what grounds?"

"On the grounds of economy, I guess."

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Why Allies are Invincible

Knitting Together of the Moral Alliance Against German Militarism

It is, in fact, the knitting together of the moral alliance against German militarism which is the great feature of the close of the second year of the war. The resources and the men were always there, to make headway against the German armies, but they could have been got together and utilized only by nations having a great issue and a great moral unity. And these Germany, as if led by an evil genius, has herself furnished to her enemies. Against another, they might have been divided. With another, they might have made a separate peace. But when they were clearly shown what they had to fight, they were thrown back upon those springs of moral action and those heroisms of soul which your material-minded militarist can neither understand nor conquer. This is what really makes the Allies invincible. They have now wrested the initiative from the German strategists. Their military prospects seem of the fairest, as they now close in upon the German forces from all sides. But as to this, we make no predictions. All that we would point out is that an invisible ally has all along fought against Germany, and still presses her back. This is the adverse moral judgment of impartial men. — New York Evening Post.

Facts For Health Seekers To Ponder Over

Nearly every disease can be traced to clogged or inactive stomachs, livers or intestines. Indigestion, biliousness, headaches and insomnia all emanate from this cause. Keep these organs in working order and you'll have continuous good health. No case was ever treated with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and not cured; their record is one of marvellous success. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild, yet they cleanse the bowels promptly and establish healthy regularity. You'll eat plenty, digest well, sleep soundly, feel like new after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills—one a dose—25c a box everywhere. — Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in a yellow box always.

Women Carry Mail Bags in Berlin

The German capital now has over one thousand female mail carriers and more than a hundred of the wagons and automobiles of the post office are driven by women.

The number of female employees of the street railways has increased to more than 4,000. About three hundred women have taken the places of the motormen called to the front, and the remaining 3,700 are acting as conductors, starters, inspectors and clerks. They perform their work in a satisfactory manner, and the public likes the polite and patient "lady conductors" very much.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

An Absurdity in Uniform

Some of our men engaged about Contalmaison have an absurd story of a German officer who came out to surrender as if on parade, with gloves and cane, and very spick and span—whereas, to do them justice, the German prisoners generally looked deplorable. As he advanced, his first remark was to demand a certificate as to his gallantry and honor. Our men were so enraged that they incontinently fell upon him and took his gloves and cane and cut all the buttons and badges off his coat. It is the one solitary instance which I have heard where Tommy has had any idea except to feed his prisoners and make pets of them. We have proofs every day, however, of the unpopularity of many of the German officers with their men, who express themselves with some considerable freedom when they are prisoners.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Curse of Germany

The Emperor deceives his people. No "enemy Government," no neutral country, no man of sanity desires the destruction of Germany, but of that brutal, conscienceless, wicked spirit of militarism represented by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and their bloodthirsty advisers. The curse of Germany and of the world is the Hohenzollern rule. If the time ever comes when it can be broken Germany will enter upon a splendid future of peace and prosperity and the rest of the civilized world will be at rest. Speed the day!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Robbie, walking across the fields with father, saw a cow for the first time.

"What is that, father?" he asked.

"That is a cow," was the response.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," replied his father.

The two walked on. Presently the cow mooed. Robbie was surprised.

"Which horn did she blow, father?" he asked.—New York Times.

Paddy, the hodman, was a new arrival on the job. Having gone to the top of the building and failed to return, the foreman shouted up:

"Come on, Paddy, what's keeping ye?"

"Sure," cried Paddy, "I can't find my way down."

"Well, come down the way ye went up," shouted the foreman.

"Faith, an' I won't," says Paddy, "for I came up head first."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Labor Exchanges

Movement Started to Establish Branches in Western Provinces

A movement was started in Winnipeg this week which, if it materializes, is expected to be of great assistance in regulating the labor market in Western Canada. As set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting held at the Industrial bureau, the objects of the proposed organization are, briefly, to secure legislation in the three prairie provinces that will make it an offence to charge a fee for giving or securing employment or for introducing anyone for the purpose of securing work; and to establish in Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge fully equipped labor exchanges, each province bearing the expense of maintaining its own exchange, and that the city council, Grain Growers' Association, and Trades and Labor Council in each city be invited to appoint two of their number to form a local advisory committee.

It is also proposed that one central office be maintained at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, which shall be responsible for all exchanges, and that the superintendence shall be under a commission of six members, one appointed by each of the three governments and one by the Trades and Labor Councils of each province, such commission to have full power to appoint all officers of the local and central exchanges.

The gentlemen present at the meeting were: Thomas Molloy, of the department of labor, Saskatchewan; Ald. H. J. Baillie, Saskatoon; R. J. Daley, assistant publicity commissioner, Alberta; Commissioner W. F. Heal, Moosomin; Frank Kerr, chief relief officer, Winnipeg; Louis Kon, Manitoba immigration commissioner; A. Macnamara, labor department, Manitoba; R. A. Rigg, M.P.P.; A. W. Puttee and J. H. T. Falk.

The labor organizations will take the proposal up in the three provinces, and a general meeting will probably be called some time during the coming winter, when full consideration will be given the question by government and labor representatives of other bodies. — Winnipeg Free Press.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safe-guarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

Women and the Farm

A Mistake to Think That Women Are Capable of Hard Work

The Weekly Sun, which is published chiefly in the interest of Ontario farmers and their wives, deprecates the employment of women in the hard outdoor work of the large farms. The writer acknowledges that many country women do little work in the open. For many of these a share in the farm work would be a benefit.

In answer to an older contributor, the writer says that though many of the women among the early settlers who took their share of farm work and managed their homes and reared their children lived to a good old age, many others broke down under the strain, and died in what ought to have been the prime of life.

There is much truth in this contention. It is a mistake to think that women can bear as heavy burdens and lift as great weights as men can. The plow and the axe are not implements which women should be asked to use.

On the other hand, young women can do much of the lighter work of farm and garden with benefit to their health. The wife and mother who cares for her children and keeps the house has little time for outdoor work, however she may like it. If the farmer were as generous about procuring for his home labor-saving machinery as he is about buying it for his own occupations, country housekeepers would have more leisure than they have now. The old idea that woman is a helpmate for man is the true one. Rivalry, or even independence is not natural. Men and women were meant to work together not only on the farm but in business, in the church and in the state. We should not have needed a war to prove that women's work is the complement of men's. When it is over there are many who fear that women will insist on occupying the places in which they have found employment, however arduous. Where this is necessary, as in the case of those who have disabled men to support, the women will doubtless claim the right to earn high wages, but the majority of women will be only too glad to return to their household duties. One thing may be hoped, and that is that there will be fewer idle, useless lives. Tens of thousands of women have learned the happiness that comes of service. —Victoria Colonist.

Murphy was in the hospital and had undergone an operation. As he was recovering he remarked to the patient on his right:

"I am thankful that's over."

"Oh!" exclaimed the patient, "at my operation the doctor left the scissors inside and I had to undergo the same again."

The patient on the left remarked that at his operation the sponge had been left and had to be gone over again.

Just as they had finished talking the doctor appeared at the door and asked: "Has anyone seen my hat?"

It was then that Murphy fainted.

German War Losses

Casualty List to Date Said to Total Over Four Million

The New York Evening Post recently received from George von Skal, publicity representative in New York of the German Government, a protest against what he spoke of as the exaggeration of German losses in the war, and an invitation to examine and analyze the official reports, which he believed would show that the actual casualties were much below the estimates made by British, French and United States authorities.

The Post accepted the invitation, and after a careful investigation comes to the conclusion that the estimates made by the Allies do not overstate Germany's losses. The method followed by The Post's statistician was simple. The German official list of killed, wounded and missing up to May 13 contains 12,482 pages. It probably included the bulk of the losses up to about a month prior to the date of publication, although in many instances much more than a month appears to have elapsed between the date of the casualty and the recording of the victim's name.

The Post states than an analysis of Mr. von Skal's list showed that the pages averaged about 275 names. It was found that pages generally contained from 140 to 370 names, arranged in three columns. Very rarely columns were found with but fifteen or twenty names. The fair average of ten pages, taken at random, and representative of all the different lengts, was 275. Multiplying 275 by the total of pages in the lists up to and including May 13, 12,482, gave a gross total of 3,432,550 names. Next, 1,074 separate casualties were singled out and analyzed. It was found that corrections, which, of course, meant duplications of names previously printed, amounted to 6 per cent., but of this 6 per cent. one-half, or 3 per cent., of the gross total were men previously reported missing or wounded and now reported dead. In other words, but one-half of the corrections made indicated an actual saving in man-power. The subtraction of the entire 6 per cent., or 205,953 corrections, from the gross total of 3,432,550 casualties, reduced the latter to a net total of 3,226,597, which represents the minimum of losses to be figured from the official German lists.

The dead, it is estimated by the same process, numbered 789,485, while 274,504 set down as "missing," and either killed or captured, bring the total loss, apart from the wastage among the wounded, to considerably over a million. The German army has done more hard fighting during the past three months on both the eastern and western fronts than in any previous six months of the war. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Germany's losses to date in killed alone are over a million, and that her total losses in killed, wounded and missing have been at least four millions, of whom perhaps two millions of slightly wounded have returned to the front after recovery. A net loss of two million men who have been killed, captured, or so severely wounded as to be unfit for further service, represents more than a fourth of the men of military age in the German Empire. That is a fearful price to pay for the mad ambitions of the bureaucrats of Berlin.

"Why are you leaving us, Mary? Haven't I treated you right?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am. I have been treated beautifully. But you only keep two servants."

"Well, what of that? You don't find the work hard, do you?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. But, you see, I've always lived where there were four servants, and that suits me better on account of my fondness for bridge, ma'am."—Boston Transcript.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipped."—Answers.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women

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

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

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

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

German Women Whip British Prisoners

Gordon Highlander Tells of His Treatment

A Gordon Highlander, wounded at the Battle of Mons, described his experience the other day as a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. It was for the English "swine" that the enemy reserved their special cruelties. "Eighty-one of us were taken to another place to work. When we got out at the station the German women, who stood at the side of the road, let the French and Belgian prisoners pass, but they slashed long whips into the eyes of the British prisoners. A Seaforth Highlander had one eye taken out of his face." While they were there typhus broke out, and sixteen out of eighty-one died. Speaking of the way in which the sufferers were neglected by their captors, the speaker said that some of his comrades and himself got hold of pieces of wood and paper and made a fire with the object of supplying the suffering soldiers with hot water.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Valuable Information Re Irrigation

The growing importance of irrigation in the agricultural development of Canada is suggested by a new folder just issued by the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The folder deals with the irrigation enterprises in the neighborhood of Calgary. It is handsomely illustrated and complete with valuable information for the farmer and home-builder. A copy may be had free by writing the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Russia's Trade Future

The operating of an all-year-round port in the south through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will create a revolution in Russian trade and make Russia less dependent on Germany. Hitherto Russia has suffered a sort of blockade for five months of the year to the great benefit of Germany. After the war there will be new markets for Russia, as Russia will become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country.—London Chronicle.

Surprising Wilhelm

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine, Paris.

The Call To Help Society

President A. Lawrence Lowell in the Yale Review

Never have I been able to understand—and even less than ever in these terrible days, when young men, on whom the future shone bright with hope, sacrifice from a sense of duty their lives, the welfare of those dearest to them, and everything they care for—less than ever can I understand how any man can stand in safety on a hillside and watch the struggle of life in the plain below without longing to take part therein; how he can see the world pass by without craving to make his mark, however small, on his day and generation. Many a man who would be eager to join a deadly charge if his country were at war, lacks the insight or imagination to perceive that the warfare of civilization is waged not more upon the battlefield than in the workshop, at the desk, in the laboratory and the library. We have learned in this stress of nations that men cannot fight without ammunition well made in abundance; but we do not see that the crucial matter in civilization is the preparedness of young men for the work of the world; not only an ample supply of pattern, tempered and finished to the highest point of perfection. Is this the ideal of a dreamer that cannot be realized; or is it a vision which young men will see and turn to a virile faith?

He's a clever young fellow, is Tompkins, but rather absent-minded. On one occasion he was sent by his firm to transact some important business with a client. Arriving at the town where the latter lived, Tompkins paused in the railway station and his face grew pale. Then he rushed to the telegraph office.

A little later the head of the firm received this wire:

"Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

To Tompkins, waiting impatiently in the telegraph office, came this reply:

"Client's name Roberts. Your name Tompkins."

Playing Safe

The Man: If I should ask for your hand——

The Maid: I would refuse.

The Man: You positively would not marry me?

The Maid: Under no circumstances whatever!

The Man: Nothing that might occur would cause you to change your mind? You are absolutely sure?

The Maid: I am absolutely sure.

The Man: Fine! Then we can have the time of our lives being engaged this summer!

Assistant: Do the shoes fit, madam?

Madam: Oh, yes, they fit me perfectly; but they hurt me terrible when I try to walk.—London Opinion.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

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
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphodine.

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER SEX. DRUGGISTS OR MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co: 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. ENGLAND. NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

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."

Japanese Superstitions

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan.

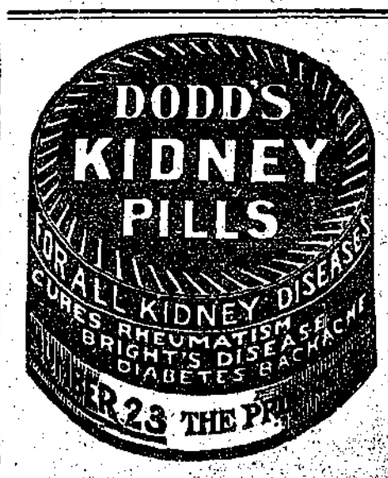
The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers.

In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.—New York Morning Telegraph.

Newspapers and Prophets.

There is hardly a day that does not develop in some line of thought a man or woman, generally young, who has discovered that the inherited experience of the human race in its social and political relations is worthless. If the humdrum newspapers which deal in their ignorant way with life as it is and has been, were to accept all these prophets at their self-valuations this world would be more of a bedlam than it is. — New York World.



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. 19, 1916.

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

The New York Mining American says: Capital from the United States will continue to invest in British Columbia enterprises, in spite of the Liberal victory of September 14. Foreign investment in mining and other industrial enterprises was made the issue of the late campaign on the part of the Conservatives, and, judging by the results, the well-springs of capital must immediately dry up. It is one of the ironies of politics that the predicted calamity seldom happens. If it were actually true that outside investors awaited the result of the British Columbia election, it is likely that these investors have already forgotten how they were expected to conduct themselves, and they will now set about investing in British Columbia mines and other enterprises, as though there had been no election at all. This is usually the way of it. At this distance one does not need to possess any feeling of bias with respect to British Oolumbia politics in order to express the opinion that outside capital will continue to receive encouragament from Liberals and Conservatives alike.

Painting Farm Implements.

The painting of farm implements for their protection and preservation has apparently received very little consideration by Canadian farmers, if one may judge by the information secured by the commission on conservation in the surven conducted on 100 farms on each of four counties in Ontario. The use of paint on both the metal and wooden parts of machinery gives a protecting cover against deterioration by use and weathr apart altogether from the general improvement in appearance. The cost of prepared paint for the purpose is very small, and experience in the work is unnecessary. The initial cost of farm implements means to the farmer a large outlay. This investment should be protected. Depreciation from rot and rust is rapid, when once these conditions are established. for the actual money saving as well as for the more presperous appearance it gives to the farm and farmer, the regular over hauling and painting of the farm implements should be a recognized part of the year's work.—Conservation.

Nearly all the lawyers in one of our neighboring towns are now on the "sick list." They may now properly be referred to as belonging to the ill-legal profession.—Grand Forks Sun.

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?

This year 27 silver-lead mines in the Slocan have shipped 12,000 tons of ore to the Trail smeltery.

It is said the B. C. Copper company's output of blister will shortly be refined at Trail.

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

Approximately $160,000 was the amount of the September payroll at Trail.

The Granby earnings netted over $10,000 a month during the past year.

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 95
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. Burrus.....	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. Stechishin.....	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. R. Johnson.....	3.50
C. 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.....	3.50
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 Stillion.....	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.....	2.59
W J Forbes.....	5.60
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

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

McClary's Kootenay Range

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

Sold by Hedley Trading Co., Ltd.

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.

Corpl W H Henderson, died from wounds,

IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

T. Corrigan, 443847, C Co, 54th batt.
R Corrigan, 443903, " "
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, 443852, "
Bobby Robertson, 443961, "
F J Rotherham, 443811 " sig s.
B A Shubert, 443850, "
J Stapleton

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

J Corrigan, 75913, 29th 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 C, 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.

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

Wm McAlphine, 783488, No 1 Coy, 102nd 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, 532763, 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 Rescorl, 931408, 225th batt, D Coy, Vernon.

J Casy, 6th 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.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the premises known as the Golden Gate Hotel, situate at Fairview in the Province of British Columbia. J. MUNRO,
Dated this 7th day of October, 1916.

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 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 Great Northern hotel, situate in Hedley, in the Province of British Columbia. JOHN JACKSON.
Dated this 5th day of October, 1916.

NOTICE.

Liquor Act, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the premises known as the Alexandra Hotel, situate in Okanagan Falls, in the Province of British Columbia. ARNOTT & HINE.
Dated this 6th day of October, 1916.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

Our New Fall Hats
—AND—
DRESS GOODS Just Arrived

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

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

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.

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.