The Hedley Gazette

BEST COPY

ME XII. NUMBER 19. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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Watchmaker
HEDLEY, B. C.
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A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in th in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting re cordially invited to attend.
RQULE, 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 1890 Ladies meet 2nd and 4. Mondays brethern are cordially invited
W. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. E. HANSON, Sec'.

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

P. W. GREGORY
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Star Building - Princeton

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edley Opera House
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large, commodious hall for nces 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, Pro.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Princeton will celebrate Dominion day.

The health of Hedley this week is of the best brand.

Passenger traffic is increasing on the Great Northern.

Although the weather has been cold vegetation is doing nicely.

B. D. Carre and G. Davidson, Salt Lake, were in town Saturday.

H. Dingee, Coalmont, was in town last week consulting a physician.

A. B. S. Stanley, who enlisted in the 172nd, left Monday for Kamloops.

A dance will be held at the Nickel Plate boarding house tomorrow night.

Yesterday a large number of Hedleyites took in the sports at Keremeos.

Five deer and three fawn were seen near the Grove hotel Sunday morning.

Miss Lillie Beale, assistant in the postoffice, is visiting friends at Keremeos.

Vegetables are bobbing up serenly from below in the Chink garden near the depot.

Empire day passed off very quietly in Hedley. But wait until Labor Day, September 4.

G. E. Lyall, the Princeton druggist, was having a touch of Hedley life Saturday.

W. A. Truosdale, representing B. C. Financial Times, Vancouver, was a visitor Monday.

The Similkameen river has taken a tumble. The high water mark is a thing of the past.

George Riddle of the Palace garage was kept busy on the 24th taking passengers to Keremeos.

Mrs. (Dr.) Whillans of Viceoria is renewing old acquaintances, and is the guest of Mrs. W. A. McLean.

Thomas Bradshaw has made many improvements on his place and has a large acreage under cultivation this year.

Constable Sproule has almost recovered from the injuries received when thrown from a bucking motorcycle.

Mrs. James Crawshaw of Vernon, who has been visiting her brothers, F. H. and G. French, returned home Sunday.

Neil Houston, the Princeton horse buyer, was in Hedley Saturday and Sunday to see what a real live town looked like.

Homer McLean of the 103rd Battalion, C. E. F., headquarters Victoria, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McLean.

George Brady, the Irishman who travels for Scotch whisky, was telling the boys Monday night "prohibition is sure coming."

Will sell lot 5, block 7, Scott avenue, Hedley. Assessed at $200. What offers? Highest offer gets it. Write R. W. Northey, Keremeos Center, B.C.

No bear have been killed near the Nickel Plate boarding house lately. The last one assassinated nearly broke off the peace relations between England and Sweden.

Charlie Squacum, the dethroned Indian chief, was fined by Justice Thomas of Princeton, last Friday, $15 and costs for being drunk in Hedley. The fine was paid.

Episode No. 1 of the universal serial, "The Broken Coin," commenced at the Star theater last night and will be shown again tonight. It is well worth the price of admission, two bits.

N. Brown, relieving manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mrs. Brown, and A. S. Black, barrister, of Princeton, were in town yesterday on their way from the celebration at Keremeos.

Last Thursday evening the store of James Stewart was entered and the till robbed of about $12. Constable Sproule believes he has the guilty person in custody, and is getting evidence.

Private R. H. Jerrison, of the Canadian engineers, has been recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Jerrison is a painter and at one time lived in this valley. He enlisted from Merritt.

Tom Slattery, known throughout British Columbia as "Slats," came in on his own auto Monday. He is an authority on the hog, and secured orders from local merchants for hams, bacon and lard.

At the games yesterday the Princeton aggregation of ball tossers shoved the Oroville nine over the dump and then easily defeated the Keremeos nine. Princeton has a good team. It came by parcel post.

W. Lonsdale has recovered from a short illness.

Some of the boys are talking of organizing a baseball team.

Crickets are out, but so far cricketters have not put in an appearance.

G. P. Jones, manager of the Hedley Gold Mining company, went over to Princeton Monday.

No work has been done on the provincial automobile road this season. Work will likely be commenced next season.

I. McTavish, the Colemont merchant, was in town yesterday. He reports business good, and the camp picking up.

Jas. W. Grier has bought the Hedley Gazette and moved his plant from Slocan to that town. Hedley needed a tonic.—Phoenix Pioneer.

A Kootenay friend wants to know what are the chief products of Hedley district. Gold bricks, vegetables, fruit, cattle, horses, rattle snakes, dogs, whites, bohunks and politicians.

Frank W. Evans, representing John D. Rockefeller, was in town this week demonstrating the feasibility of cooking flapjacks and other savory dishes on an oil stove. His headquarters are Vancouver.

There were a large number of members of the Ladies' Orange society and L. O. L. in the Orange hall Monday evening at the farewell to Mrs. Bowerman, who is leaving for Spokane in a few days. The program consisted of an address and presentation, speeches, vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments were served.

Registered at the hotels this week: Mr and Mrs Tezona, Spokane; B D Carre, G Davidson, Salt Lake; Bob Barmlee, G G Lyall, A S Black, Princeton; H Dingee, I McTavish, Coalmont; H W Angus, E Shanahan, C C Rause, G T Spring, W Packhurst, C Cline, W Truesdale, F W Evans, Tom Slattery, Vancouver; B K Sledding, Winnipeg; J E Mackin, Kamloops; S J Brady, Victoria; Mr and Mrs N Brown, Merritt; W P Greeves, Rossland.

Saturday evening Jack Edmond was seriously injured by being thrown from a bucking horse. After some difficulty in catching the horse previous to the accident, the animal was tied to one of the verandah posts while Edmond went into the butcher shop. Both were excited. When he returned the horse pulled back, taking the post with him, and Edmond catching the reins, the horse threw him down and got away. When again caught the horse was vicious and the man determined to conquer him. After a short bucking spell Edmond was thrown, lighting on his head and shoulders. It will be some time before he is able to attend to business.

Dates of Fall Fairs

The department of agriculture has issued the following fall fair dates for season 1916:

CIRCUIT 3	
Chilliwack	Sept. 13-15
Aldergrove	Sept. 15
Matsqui	Sept 16
Langley	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 19
Richmond	Sept 20
Burquitlam	Sept 21
CIRCUIT 4	
Barriere	Sept 13
Hefley Creek	Sept 14 15
Pritchard	Sept 19
Kamloops	Sept 20-22
Salmon Arm	Sept 22-23
Kelowna	Sept 26-26
Armstrong	Sept 28-29
Eagle River (Malakwa)	Oct. 3
CIRCUIT 5	
Gateway	Sept 5
Cranbrook	Sept 6-7
Windermere	Sept 12-13
Golden	Sept 15
Fruitvale	Sept 18
Trail	Sept 19-20
Nelson	20 22
Boswell	Sept 22
Grand Forks	Sept 25 26
Greenwood	Sept 27
CIRCUIT 6	
Revelstoke	Sept 21 22
Robson	Sept 25
Slocan City	Sept 26
New Denver	Sept 27-28
Burton	Sept 30
Needles	Oct 3-4
Arrow Lake (Nakusp)	Oct 4 5
Creston	Oct 7
CIRCUIT 7	
Nicola	Oct 6
Penticton	Oct 9-10
Summerland	Oct 11-12
Kalamalka (Ovama)	Oct 14

The citizens of Eholt have sent J. R. Jaction, the member for Greenwood riding, a club to be used on ballot box stuffers. The population of the flourishing city of Eholt is about four, possibly four and a half.

CONCENTRATES

Granby stock is quoted at $91.87½.

Greenwood smelter is treating 1450 tons of ore daily.

Lead quotations; Montreal 9.10, New York 7.27½.

Spokane men will build a smelter at or near Princeton.

This summer will probably see a lead stack in Greenwood.

Over 12,000 men are employed in mining in British Columbia.

Zinc from Slocan mines is being shipped to Dewar, Oklahoma.

Silver is higher than it has been for 24 years. Yesterday it was quoted at 71¼.

Granby mines at Anyox employ 900 men. The payroll is $100,000 per month.

British Columbia contributes 31 per cent of the total mineral production of Canada.

If metal prices keep on soaring, says an expert, iron might supplant the silver dollar.

There's so much money in the Slocan that miners, muckers and prospectors want a bank at Sandon.

The Lucky Todd Mining Co., operating seven miles from Tulameen, are shipping copper ore to the Greenwood smelter.

The Lucky Jim mine in the Slocan has paid into court $15,000 of the indebtedness since A. G. Larson was appointed receiver.

Nelson is arranging a big mining convention to meet in that city some time in July. Ore from all parts of the province will be on exhibition.

Princeton has all the earmarks of being a busy camp this summer. Freighters are hauling machinery and supplies to the Copper mountain.

The mineral wealth of the Tulameen is attracting outside capitalists. Mining men from the coast and Spokane are inspecting several properties near Tulameen City.

The real demand for silver by the leading governments of Europe will not materialize until peace has been declared and the effort is made to return to normal conditions.

The Golden Sovereign copper property, Aspen Grove camp, is showing up well, and work will be continued all summer, says the Merritt Herald. R. J. Armstrong of Keremeos is the owner.

On June 10, the Standard Silver-Lead Mining company of Silverton will pay the regular monthly dividend of 2½ cents per share, or $50,000. This will make the payments for the current year $500,000, and will increase the grand total to $2,100,000, making $2.05 the share distributed to stockholders since April, 1912, or 5 cents per share more than the entire capitalization of the corporation, which is $2,000,000, divided into 2,000,000, all issued.

Slocan Star Report

Shareholders in the Slocan Star company have just received a report from Manager Oscar White regarding operations at the mine since the mill resumed operation on May 7.

During the 10-day period ended May 17 the mill produced 130 tons of silver-lead concentrates and 150 tons of zinc concentrates. The silver lead concentrates will be shipped without waiting for the completion of the tramway now under construction from the mill to the railroad at Sandon and are expected to net approximately $14,000.

The zinc concentrates will net the company about $35 the ton, or more than $5,500.

Copper Coin Above Par

Gold coins have frequently been circulated at a premium, but until recently it is probable that no one ever heard of copper coins being worth more than par. But such is the case in China, the land of rice and mystery, where one of the minor coins are minted of copper. These are circulating at a value below what they would fetch per pound in the open market, but never alert Japan already purchased large quantities of the coins and shipped them to China. The Chinese government is finally awakening to the possibilities of the situation, perceived a chance to make a hand one profit by buying the copper pieces, melting them and recoining them into pennies.

If metal prices keep on soaring, who knows but what the "iron men" spoken of by the slangist may become an eventuality and supplant the silver dollar.

Mining Conditions in B. C.

In a recent issue of the Mining Record appears an ably-written article by Alexarder Sharp, Vancouver, under the heading of "Mining Conditions in British Columbia." The writer is a well known consulting mining engineer and has visited this district on several occasions. The following quotation should be of interest to our readers:

British Columbia has a total area of about 382,000 square miles, of which 285,000 square miles are practically unexplored. Four ranges of mountains traverse the entire length of the Province in a northwesterly direction. Between he beautiful well watered valleys of varying width suitable for farming. The mountain ranges are part of the great Cordilleran system of mountains, more generally known as the Rocky Mountains, or mineral belt that extends from far south Cape Horn, north through South America, Mexico, Western United States of America, British Columbia, Yukon, part of Western Alberta, and Alaska. In Canada it has a length of nearly 1600 miles, and a width of fully 400 miles; includes all British Columbia, Yukon Territory, part of Western Alberta—approximately 700,000 square miles. Fully half of that area is within the province of British Columbia.

Gold and other precious metals are distributed over the province. In almost every river and creek of importance gold is found in some quantity, while in the major part of the mountains explored, veins of gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc and iron ores have been discovered. In addition, there are mountains of building stone, granite, marbles and clays. Enormous resources of coal of excellent quality, varying from lignite to anthracite, are conveniently distributed over the province. Deposits of sulphur and salt exist; also pronounced indications that there exist subterranean reservoirs of petroleum oil and natural gas. . . . . A party asked me the other day where I thought the next great mining boom would be. I said "British Columbia." He shook his head, but before we parted he he admitted there was no place on earth so full of mining hopefulness as British Columbia. I made my convert by explaining to him the richness of the great Cordilleran mineral belt I have been telling you about, and how right here in British Columbia there was a greater unprospected, unexplored area than the area of the states of Colorado and Montana combined, from which approximately $123,000,000 in precious metals are produced every year. British Columbia is on the same Rocky Mountain Cordilleran mineral belt as these states. It is the opinion of geologists and mining engineers that the mineral possibilities of the one area are as good as the other. The climate is more unpropitious in British Columbia than the states mentioned.

You may ask, why all this unexplored territory, with possibilities so great? What of the prospectors, that they are not stampeding into that new country? My answer is, the prospector is a shrewd, level-headed business man. He knows no international boundary line, in so far as prospecting is concerned. He prospects in countries where he has the best chance of working his property or selling it. His chance for doing so, to his mind, is in the country south of us. Prospecting is the initial stage of mining. The prospector has got to be encouraged. Offer him a bonus for real mines discovered; give him some assurance that the ore from his mine will be milled or smelted, at reasonable freight and treatment charges, and you will find this 285,000 square miles of unprospected country run over with prospectors."

Some Fly Dope

To kill flies in the house mix two tablespoons (one ounce) of 40 per cent formalin with one pint (16 ounces) of equal parts of milk and water. Expose in shallow plates, with a piece of bread placed in the center on which the flies alight and feed.

Waste Materials

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? Twenty dollars a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of $500,000,000.

The woman who rocks the cradle cannot intelligently put a piece of paper in a tin box, is the belief of the majority of the wiseacres in the legislature at Victoria. Woman suffrage was defeated in the house last week.

GENERAL NEWS

Smithers, on the G. T. P., has a laundry.

Rossland has the reputation of having the filthiest streets in Canada.

Less than 80 rods of track will link the G. N. and C. P. R. at Midway.

Fresh eggs are 35 cents a dozen on the Pacific slope and 10 cents on the Atlantic.

Last winter the cold weather killed 90 per cent of the clams and crabs on the coast.

Last Monday the liberals in Quebec were returned to power by a total vote of 7½ to 7.

A new telegraph line is being constructed between Hazelton and Moricetown.

Twenty-five years ago each school teacher in Victoria taught an average of 59 pupils.

Joe Martin had nothing to do with the alleged ballot box stuffing on the sloppy slope.

Thousands of British soldiers along the French front have married since the forces landed.

A skunk farm has been started at Curlew, Wash. It ought to be a strong enterprise.

The spring has been very backward, but there's no kick in the Okanagan. It has helped fruit trees.

Eighteen years ago last Wednesday Admiral Dewey played Yankee Doodle Do with the Spanish fleet.

Late election news from the coast: Provincial elections will probably take place in July, and probably not.

Billy MacAdams, at one time publisher of the Sandon Paystreak, is president of the Skeena River Copper company.

There's a demand for old rags, old paper and old rubber. Boys on the coast are making big money gathering the junk.

A new substitute for gasoline has been sold for $2,000,000. It can be manufactured for one and a half cents a gallon.

There is a demand on the coast for good horses at good prices. As Shaky would exclaim, "My kingdom for a horse."

For the first time in its history Penticton's board of trade got busy last week it passed a resolution to establish a dog district.

G. O. Neshitt has been promoted from manager at New Denver to manager of the Bank of Montreal branch office at Penticton.

The assessment in Merritt shows property worth $1,327,461. Last year the city collected taxes on the last three figures.

Coast papers devote more space to ballot box stuffing in Vancouver than to general news. The dope is decidedly sickening, if not interesting.

A Russian resident of South Vancouver was sent to William's Head last week suffering from leprosy. This is the second leprosy case in 12 years.

Under the Dominion fishery laws governing fishing in Canada no person is allowed to take more than 25 trout per day from lakes, rivers and streams.

As if the soldiers at the front were not having it hard enough, the legislature at Victoria has shoved a little more agony on—by asking them to vote. The bill has been introduced.

Senator Lougheed of Calgary has been made chairman of the recently created economic commission of Canada, who will study agricultural conditions throughout the dominion. The senator knows as much about farming as a frog does about a bathing suit.

Silver Miles

A mining engineer with a taste for statistics has recently been working out production in Cobalt on the basis of acreage. From four square miles all the silver in Cobalt has been produced, three square miles are dividend payers and one square mile of producers and dividend payers. That is to say from four square miles of rock in the Cobalt area, 263,314,862 ounces had been produced up to the end of the year, and from three quarter miles of conglomerate, carrying native silver, $67,127,389 had been paid in dividends.

To paraphrase the words of Dr. Johnson, "The Almighty may produce a richer camp than Cobalt, but he has not yet seen fit to do so."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric. 145

Sunlight Soap
5 CENTS

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

Valuable Clay Deposits

C.N.R. Building a Spur Line in Quebec That Will Open up Extensive Kaolin Beds

The ousting of German and Austrian porcelain wares from the Canadian market in favor of "Made in Canada" products has been brought appreciably closer by the construction of a spur line, by the Canadian Northern Railway from its Montfort branch, to an extensive deposit of Kaolin near Huberdeau, in Quebec. It is from similar deposits of that natural resource that manufacturers in the Teutonic empires have produced the supplies of china-wares that have been marketed to homes in all parts of the world, and the prevalence of the "Made in Germany" inscription on the underside of cups, saucers, and plates in the average home in Canada alone, furnishes an indication of the widespread character and value of the business.

But it is not in the manufacture of table wares alone that Kaolin is important. Large quantities are utilized in the production of the finer grades of printing paper, and in the making of insulators for high power electric transmission lines. Austrian makers had developed an international trade of considerable magnitude in the latter product before the outbreak of the war. Since the seas have been closed against the Austrian supplies the Japanese have gone into the business of making these essentials, and, largely because of the cheapness of the labor available to manufacture there, the industry seems to have made remarkable progress. They are exporting at a low price and have already got into touch with Canadian users. This Quebec supply touches the glass industry, too, for the by-product is a pure silica-sand, which is suitable for the manufacture of glass and sandpaper, and is utilizible as moulding sand and for other purposes.

Kaolin is supposed to be decomposed feldspar, and occurs in pockets or fissures of varying depths. The color ranges from a faint yellow to pure white, the latter being the more valuable. Its freedom from quartz, mica, and other particles, is also a factor. The deposit rendered accessible by the Canadian Northern is supposed to be many thousands of feet in depth, and is pure white in shade, and experts consider that the higher grades of porcelain and pottery may be manufactured, and of course, insulators as well. Success in the burning of the clay into the various products of a high grade, depends greatly upon the character of the fuel. As firewood is abundant and cheap in Northern Quebec, the Canadian deposit appears to have been placed in the best environment.

The Canadians who are interested in this development have received from the Hon. Mr. Pellitier, agent general for the province of Quebec in London, England, a report made for him by Dr. Bigot of Paris, on the ceramic possibilities of the Kaolin or China Clay found in the province of Quebec; one by Mr. Jos. Keele, director of the Bureau of Ceramics of the Dominion Geological Survey, one by Edward Orton, Jr., Professor of Ceramics of the Ohio State College, and one from McGill University, Montreal. These documents demonstrate that the Canadian clay, in additiion to its high ceramic value, possesses all the characteristics necessary for the manufacture of highest grades of paper, and also the qualities which suit it for the manufacture of paint pigments and of many toilet articles by the manufacturing chemists. The expectation is that porcelains equal to those of the finest French manufacture may be made in Canada as it has been found by tests made in Limoges, France, that the Canadian clays are equally suitable as the French Kaolin.

The market is wide, for the supplies of Kaolin on the North American continent have not sufficed to meet domestic requirements. A revival of immigration will produce, automatically, a keen demand for table wares, and electricity is merely on the threshold of development. The Canadian pioneers in this new potential industry, undoubtedly, will have the keenest of competitors to face, but the purity and abundance of the supply and the incidentals to manufacture, with the possible exception of labor, are factors in their favor. At present, the consensus of opinion among the experts concerned, appears to be that with a little "mothering," the industry can be established, and that Canada has, in this deposit of china clay, an opportunity to extend its industrial independence of the outside world.

WOMEN OF CANADA.

Fort Coulonge, Quebec.—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and I tried wines and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—Mrs. J Brady, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. "Favorite Prescription" gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

A GREAT BOOK THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

What We Need as Farmers

What Farmers Need More Frequent Contact with Fellow Men to Stimulate Mental Action

Just now there are all sorts of theories put forth as to the need of the farmer—agitation on the subject of farm credits, increased marketing facilities, more and better co-operation along the lines of production of farm products, their sale and proper preparation for the consumer. All these and many more worthy subjects are being pressed upon the attention of the farmer. And yet progress is very slow. Why? For the reason that the one first and greatest need of the farmers must be met before these other things can follow. What is that need? A broader cultivation of the mind, so that we as farmers can successfully grasp these problems of the farm. We do not realize as we should that the isolation of our farm life breeds a mental sloth and indifference, makes us dull and unresponsive to mental action. As a consequence all these good things that are put before us for adoption are imperfectly comprehended. We must comprehend better than we do the true philosophy and effect upon our minds of the kind of a life we are living. We must see that it is not our toil that makes us what we are so much as a lack of contact with one another and the outside world. The cities and villages are the great centres of mental activity. Why? Not because the people there toil less, but rather that they have greater and more frequent contact with each other.

The old Bible was right when it said, "as iron sharpeneth iron so does the countenance of a man that of his friend." Larger contact makes the city and village people more keenly alive to what they need as a class. Hence they co-operate together more readily to obtain what they need in the way of education of their children, the building of good streets, sewerage, electric lighting, and the agitation of public questions that effect the welfare of all.

Of course the concentration of life in these centres brings with it certain evils. Any form of life has its own evil, farm life as well as all others. But the great fact remains that close contact among men promotes mental activity and a lack of that contact promotes mental dullness. Now right at this point occurs the supreme need of every farmer's life. He must take extra effort to arouse his powers of mind, to increase his intelligence in order that he may see in their right light the problems that confront him. To this end he must become his own schoolmaster; supply himself with that class of reading that will stimulate his power to think and exercise good judgment.

First Traveller—So you have returned from Africa? Had any narrow escapes

Second T.—Only one—a regular prize-winner, I should think.

First T.—Let me hear it.

Second T.—Well, I was chased by a big lion, and, having no cartridges left, I threw away my rifle and faced the brute; but as he sprang at me I caught him by the lower jaw wih one hand and by the nose with the other. And there I stood and held his mouth open wide until he starved to death. A narrow escape, eh.

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome blood.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box at all dealers.

First Editor—Here's one of the most learned men in the country—Professor Skimmerton—just passed away. What shall I say about him?

Second Editor—You might refer to him as a finished scholar.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

There is hope for the conscientious objector. Colonial Sir William Dunn in a recent speech, said that Mr. Lloyd-George was of opinion that they might be employed in repairing barbed wire at the front!

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood are many but most of them are caused by some derangement of the stomach and bowels. Therefore to banish these troubles the stomach must be kept sweet and the bowels regular. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Thousands of mothers have proved this. Among them is Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Blissfield, N. B., who writes. "Every mother in this locality uses Baby's Own Tablets as we all consider them the very best medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"National hatred is a singular thing. You will find it strongest and most violent where there is the lowest degree of culture." Thus spoke the German poet Goethe, but that was some years ago.

"So you were at Jack and Nellie's wedding, were you? How did Jack look during the ceremony?"

"He looked awfully solemn. But I suppose that was only natural, seeing that he was ringing his own Nell."

The French Air Terror

Naverre, the French Aviator, Has Established a Reputation

Naverre is one of the national names of France and a wholesome terror to the aviators of Germany. A few weeks ago he brought down three machines of the enemy in the clouds above the sectors occupied by the Huns in the Verdun battle area. That made eight in all since he took to flying a few months after the war began.

When he had finished his triple victory at Verdun, he complained of the breakfast that was given him, cursed his fate that he had not wrought havoc upon four of the German air craft, and uttered a dissent against having to go to bed. Which simply means that Naverre has a temperament. He can be angry, too, when out of sight in the heavens.

His observer on one occasion made him intenesely wroth. When only about a hundred feet away from a German machine his companion fired at the aeroplane, and missed. Naverre immediately flew home, descended and opened a fire of vituperation upon his unfortunate second. "Give me a chance," said the observer, "and I will re-establish myself in your estimation." Naverre at first reluctantly and then generously consented. The chance came in two days after, when sailing through space Naverre spotted an aviatik. Whirling up into the sky to get a proper height, he "peaked himself," in the flying language. That is, he made a nose-on charge.

This time the observer's nerve stood the test. He took the fire of the German without a quiver. When he was within 30 metres—Naverre's favorite fete—he opened upon the enemy. Both Germans were wounded and the engine was shot full of holes. Naverre circled about the plane after it landed and patted his observer on the back.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is for afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Out in Wisconsin the game warden, in making his rounds, came upon a youthful fisherman. To make sure that the boy was not disobeying the bass-fishing law, the warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch and suckers on the line.

A few feet farther down the stream, however, he found a large black bass wiggling on a string weighted down with a stone. Naturally, the warden made inquiry of the boy as to what he was doing with that fish.

"Well, you see," explained the lad, "he's been taking my bait all the morning, and so I just tied him up there until I get through fishing."

Old Dutch

quickly removes stains and spots from such things as oil-cloth table tops

No March on Berlin

Germany has, we believe, shot her bolt on land whatever she may do by piracy in the effort to open the door of the seas. But that does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. Put upon the defensive her power of resistance will be still little short of her maximum and no one at this stage of the war is likely to cultivate the old dreams of a march on Berlin. The war will not end in that way. It could only end in that way by an unthinkable sacrifice of life. It is much more likely to end when Germany realizes that she is beaten. Already she is realizing that she cannot win

The Mesopotamian valley, up which the British expedition from the the Persian Gulf has made its way, is, according to tradition, man's first—and last paradise. But Tommy Atkins, toiling through the sand under a blazing sun, fighting fleas and flies as well as Turks and Arabs, did not find the country Edenic. One night when the troops were trying to sleep one soldier was heard to say to another: "'Ere, Bill, if this is the Garden of Eden, I wonder what Adam and Eve did with these 'ere mosquitoes a-buzzin' around 'em?"—New York Independent.

Some Canadians were recently digging a new line of trenches behind their line in France, writes an officer, when a jar was found in which were 200 silver crowns. The coins, which were in fine state of preservation, bore dates between 1745 and 1747—a period in which heavy fighting was taking place over the same ground in Flanders. Each member of he working party was given one of the coins as a souvenir.

Tailor how many pockets in you trousers?

Customer—Only one, please; m wife is a busy woman, and I want t save her time when she goes throug them.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C. B. EDW. LINLIEF

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE

"In this war with Germany what do you propose doing?"

"The Government, if I could get a big supply contract."

Pat was very fond of strong tea. He always praised a housekeeper according to the strength of the tea she made. Recently the woman of the house where Pat worked was pouring out the tea for his breakfast. It was coming out very slowly and the good woman asked Pat to excuse the teapot, as it had a bad spout. Pat (not liking the look of the tea) said sadly, "Oh, begorrah, ma'am, don't blame the taypot, because anything weak must go aisy."

He serves a bad master who serves the multitude.—Ex.

The Bile is an Antiseptic

Everything is good in its place. The bile, which, under certain conditions, causes so much distress, is of the greatest value as an antiseptic and cathartic when it is properly handled by the liver.

The chief function of the liver seems to be the filtering of bile from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and pouring it into the intestines, where it hastens the course of the food mass through the alimentary canal, and by its antiseptic influence prevents fermentation of the food.

When you suffer from biliousness and indigestion and have a coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, headaches and loss of appetite, you will do well to look to the condition of the liver. Other symptoms are wind on the stomach, which causes belching, and the formation of gas, which gives rise to dizziness and pains about the heart.

Because the liver has failed, the food in the alimentary canal is fermenting instead of being digested, looseness and constipation of the bowels alternate, the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and the blood is poisoned.

By immediately awakening the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills affords relief for this condition most promptly. On this account they are generally recognized as the most effective cure for biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and the pains and aches which arise from poisons in the blood. The benefits are lasting because this medicine removes the cause of trouble.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

TROUBLE BREWING IN IRELAND OVER PUNISHMENT OF REBELS

JOHN DILLON'S BITTER ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Premier Asquith Visits Ireland for the Purpose of Making a Personal Investigation of the Situation, and Will Consult With the Authorities on Important Matters

London.—The most dangerous factor in Ireland's situation, which had been recognized since the recent uprising flashed in the pan, was that the punishment of the rebels would cause a reaction of sympathy among the warm-hearted and emotional people. This threatened danger appears to be past materializing.

John Dillon, who is one of the most respected of the Nationalists, but often one of the bitterest antagonists of British rule, attacked the government in the House of Commons in a speech which, for bitter denunciation, has not been surpassed at Westminster since Parnell days.

Premier Asquith has personally stepped into the breach, and is taking the unprecedented course of journeying to Dublin to investigate the situation on the spot and doubtless to give instructions to Gen. Sir John Maxwell regarding the policy which the military government must pursue, since the chief civil administrators, Lord Wimborne, Augustine Birrell and Sir Matthew Nathan have retired from office.

Mr. Asquih once before took the reins in his own hands at a crisis by assuming the secretaryship of war, when the threatened Ulster revolt in 1914 caused the resignation of Colonel Seely.

The prime minister's first powers have been displayed in playing the part of a conciliator, and he now has a task which is likely to demand their utmost exercise. He announced that he was going to consult with the authorities in order to arrive at some arrangements satisfactory to Irishmen of all parties, and no statesman ever attempted a harder achievement. He frankly declared that the present situation could not continue.

Many of the newspapers, particularly the Liberal organs, call upon the Irish factions to seize the present opportunity for settling their long-standing differences.

The Marquis of Lansdowne intimated to the House of Lords that the disarmament of all Ireland will be undertaken. This would mean the disarmament of the Ulster and Nationalist volunteers, and whether that can be done depends on Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond more than on any other individuals.

The House of Commons negatived, without division, Mr. Dillon's motion demanding that the government should immediately declare its intentions. The House of Lords adopted without division Lord Loreburn's motion expressing dissatisfaction with the government's management of Ireland.

Premier Asquith urged the Irish to maintain their sense of proportion, and not let sympathy for the misled insurgents cause them to forget the deaths of soldiers and civilians, and promised that in the future courts-martial on murder charges should be held in public.

The chief cause of attack on the government in the House of Commons was the revelation that another execution had occurred—that of a Fermoy man named Kent—which was the first military execution outside of Dublin. It was charged by one of the members that many of the seventeen hundred persons deported to England had no connection with the uprising in Ireland.

The summary shooting of the Irish editor, F. Sheehy Skeffington, has aroused increased protest as the details have become known.

Irish Heart Beats for Allies

Montreal.—"The great warm Irish heart in Ireland and throughout the empire beats true to the cause of the allies, because it realizes that the cause of Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Montenegro is practically the cause of Ireland, the sacred rights of small people," was a statement made by Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., for Red Deer, Alta., in an address given in the interests of the Irish Rangers at the Arena. Dr. Clark was introduced by Lieut.-Col. Trihey, of the Irish Canadian Rangers, during an intermission in the Creatore band concert.

Hughes Would Use American Legion

Toronto.—A special dispatch from Ottawa says:

The protest of the U. S. government over use of the words "American Legion" on the 97th battalion military badges is not likely to result in the elimination of the words if the attitude of Sir Sam Hughes is any guide. When the general was asked if the words "American Legion" were to be eliminated, he replied: "Why should they take it off? Isn't an American universal? Are they not our boys just as much as any others?"

"Some time ago the U. S. government protested to the British war office against the use of the words."

Asquith States Victory Certain

London.—Premier Asquith, addressing a delegation of members of the Russian Duma visiting London said: "The allies know that victory is certain. We will stand together, no matter how long and severe the test of endurance, until we have beaten to the ground the forces which have withstood us, and can begin in peace to rebuild the shaken fabric of European civilization."

London.—Unusual importance is attached in Berlin to the fact that Ambassador Gerard sent Secretary Grew to Copenhagen to telegraph a long report to Washington regarding the ambassador's recent conference with Emperor Wilhelm, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express.

Pension for Soldiers

Rank and File to Get The Sum of $480 Per Year

Ottawa.—The following are the pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Canadian expeditionary forces recommended by the committee, which, under the chairmanship of Hon. J. D. Hazen, have been considered for several weeks, and which has now made a report: Rank and file, $480 per year; squadron sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant $510; regimental sergeant-major, master gunner and regimental quartermaster-sergeant, $620; warrant officer, $680; lieutenant, $720; captain, $1,000; major, $1,260; lieutenant-colonel, $1,560; colonel, $1,890; brigadier-general, $2,700.

The conditions of those who are to receive pensions will be graded in a certain class, according to the seriousness of the case. There are six classes. Those who are carded to be totally disabled will be given the full amount of the pension and will be placed in class 1. Examples of total disability are given as follows: Loss of both eyes, both hands or all fingers and thumbs, incurable tuberculosis, loss of both legs, insanity and permanent extreme leakage of valves of the heart. A soldiers who loses both a hand and a foot will be placed in class 2 and will be given 80 per cent. of the full pension. An instance of class 3 would be a soldier who lost one hand and he would get 60 per cent. Class 4 includes a soldier who lost one eye and would receive 40 per cent The loss of one thumb would place a soldier in class 5 and he would receive 20 per cent.

Further grants will be made to those totally helpless. The amount will be $250 each year for all ranks up to that of lieutenant, and with an increasing scale for higher ranks.

Allowances for children of soldiers of all ranks up to that of lieutenant will be $6 per month for each child, with a varying scale up to the rank of brigadier-general, whose children will receive $10 each. Pensions for children will continue until the boys are 16 years old and for girls until they are 17, unless they are mentally or physically infirm, when the pensions will continue until they are 21 or marry before that.

When a soldier has been killed, his widow will be entitled to a pension equivalent to class 2, which is 80 per cent. If she remarries she will receive one year's pension in a lump sum. Her children will receive the regular pensions. The children of disabled soldiers who are widowers will receive $12 per month each.

The administration of all military and naval pensions will be placed in the hands of a commission of three who will have full authority and from their decisions there will be no appeal. All pensions are to be determined by disability without reference to occupation prior to enlistment. No deduction will be made from any pension because the pensioner may have perfected himself in some trade or occupation.

U. S. to Make Inquiries

Want to Know What Punishment Was Inflicted on Man Who Sank the Sussex

Washington.—Secretary Lansing indicated that the U. S. might make enquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer Sussex.

It was not disclosed how the enquiry would be made. State department officials were not prepared today to say whether the department would insist upon any specific degree of punishment being inflicted upon the commander.

There are numerous precedents for making such an enquiry. Germany during the trouble in China, insisted upon the execution of certain persons in the presence of a German officer.

Secretary Lansing also indicated that the U. S. might make enquiry regarding the punishment inflicted upon the submarine commander that sent the Italian steamer Ancona and the British steamer Arabic to the bottom.

Alberta Town Opens Cottage Hospital

Edmonton.—The first cottage hospital in Canada, supported by a municipality was opened at Beverly a small town lying east of Edmonton and adjoining this city. The hospital is sustained by means of town assessment and has an attendant physician and nurse. Among those present at the official opening was T. B. Kidner, vocational secretary of the military hospital commission, Ottawa, who spoke in laudatory terms of the action taken by Beverly which, he said, is put in a unique position in the Dominion.

Six Days in Open Boat

Liverpool.—Nine members of the crew of the French fishing vessel Bernadotte were landed here. They were six days in an open boat after their vessel was sunk by a submarine 160 miles from land, and when bound for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland for fish.

Turks Grand Council Out For Peace

London.—A Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post from Constantinople says that a grand council was held in the Sultan's palace at Dolma Bagtche to consider peace terms. Preachers in the principal mosques are urging the people to "prepare for liberation." A select committee is forming, and grave events are anticipated.

The Sunday School

LESSON VIII.—SECOND QUARTER, FOR MAY 21, 1916

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiv, 8-20 Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, Isa. xl, 29—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter completes the story of Paul's first, evangelistic missionary tour to Jews and gentiles, and is spoken of in verse 26 as "the work which they fulfilled." Being driven from Antioch, they came to Iconium; persecuted there they fled to Lystra; their persecutors followed them, and at Lystra Paul was stoned to death, but the Lord revived him, and then they went on to Derbe, everywhere preaching the gospel, telling the glad tidings and suffering for it, but winning souls and thus adding to the Lord the members of His body. From Derbe they returned through all the places where they had been, and from Attalia sailed to Antioch, in Syria, from whence they had set forth, and there rehearsed to the brethren all that God had done with them, opening the door of faith to the gentiles.

After preaching the gospel in every place, when they returned they confirmed the souls of the disciples encouraging them to continue in the faith, ordaining elders, praying with them and commending them to the Lord on whom they believed. One thing they insisted on was that the believers must not count suffering a strange thing, for only by the way of tribulation can we enter the kingdom (verses 21-23). When we receive the Lord Jesus we become children of God and heirs of the kingdom, but then the conflict with the world, the flesh, the devil begins and will continue while we stay on earth. Even our Lord said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation." But He also said, "Let not your heart be troubled," "See that ye be not troubled" (John xvi, 33; xiv, 1, 27; Matt. xxiv.).

Our Lord told Ananias that He would show Saul how great things he must suffer for His name's sake (Acts ix, 16), and on this first tour Saul certainly had quite a taste of the sufferings he enumerates more fully in II Cor. xi. 23-28. "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II Tim. iii. 12). and if we were more godly in our daily life we would have more fellowship with our Lord in this matter, according to Phil. i, 29. At Iconium they spake so boldly in the Lord, and the Lord was so manifestly with them, working signs and wonders by their hands, that a great multitude, both of Jews and Greeks, believed, and they abode long time there preaching the Lord Jesus (verses 1-6).

Persecution sent them on to Lystra, and there they preached the gospel. In Paul's estimation there was nothing else worth doing, for this he counted all else as dross and determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ crucified, risen, ascended and returning.

The healing of the lame man at Lystra, who had been born lame, reminds us of the healing through Peter in chapter iii of another man who had been born lame. We also think of the man in John ix, who was born blind, and remember the Saviour's reason why. May we see in all difficulties an opportunity for God to work and be willing to be the material. When the people saw the miracle wrought through Paul and Barnabas they were ready to worship them and could scarcely be restrained even after Paul scarcely them that they were only men of like passions with themselves and that the healing of this man was by the power of the living God, who was thus seeking to draw them to Himself and away from all the lying vanities of their idolatry. Note how the Thessalonians turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i, 9. 10).

So fickle are people that those who were ready to worship these two men of God, being persuaded by the persecutors from Antioch and Iconium, are equally ready to kill them, and they actually stoned Paul and drew him out of the city, supposing him to be dead, but while the disciples stood round about him he rose up and came into the city and the next day was able to start for Derbe with Barnabas (verses 19, 20). It is possible that as Paul was being stoned he thought of the day when he stood by and saw Stephen stoned, but if we are right in the supposition that II Cor. xii, 1-4 describes his experience while he seemed to be dead, then he had further fellowship with Stephen and soon forgot the stones and the persecutors in the bliss of the paradise, the third heaven, to which he was taken and saw and heard things he could not describe in words.

It must be a fine thing to be killed or to be taken out of the body in any way when it transfers one to such blissful realities. Such, no doubt, is the experience of all who die in Christ, and precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints. In II Cor. xii, 7-10. there is a suggestion that Paul's thorn in the flesh was a result of his being stoned at Lystra, but although he was not delivered from it he was able to rejoice in it and glorify God. May the grace of God enable us to finish the work to which His Spirit, enabling us to speak boldly in the Lord and give testimony to the word of His grace and making it manifest that Christ is at home in us.

Uniform Grade of Butter

Important Dairy Conference Held at Regina—Many Samples Were Used

Regina.—An important dairy conference, the first of the kind held in Canada, took place in Regina May 10 for the purpose of getting together representatives to compare the methods of grading creamery butter in the three prairie provinces and adopt a uniform scale of grading. The purpose was fully realized. Samples was fully realized. Samples of butter from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Montreal were used for scoring purposes and the scores of the graders when compared were remarkably uniform. Differences in viewpoints were thoroughly discussed, and it was found quite possible to harmonize them, one standard and scale adopted being for all three provinces.

Minimum scores will be as follows: First grade—Flavor, 39 points out of 45; total score, 92 out of 100 points.

Second grade — Thirty-seven for flavor and 85 for total.

The conference was composed of Dominion and provincial representatives as follows: Geo. P. Barr, chief dairy commissioner; F. C. Logan, Marker, dairy commissioner; H. S. Pearson and J. Flann, produce graders, Saskatchewan—W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner; F. C. Logan, deputy commissioner; J. R. Crowe and Prof. McKay, produce graders. Manitoba—J. W. Mitchell, dairy commissioner; L. A. Gibson, dairy produce grader.

The day was a very busy one, 25 samples of butter being used in securing comparison, and the discussion of scores resulted in the adjustment of minor differences. The result will mean that graders' certificates from the three provinces will be practically uniform.

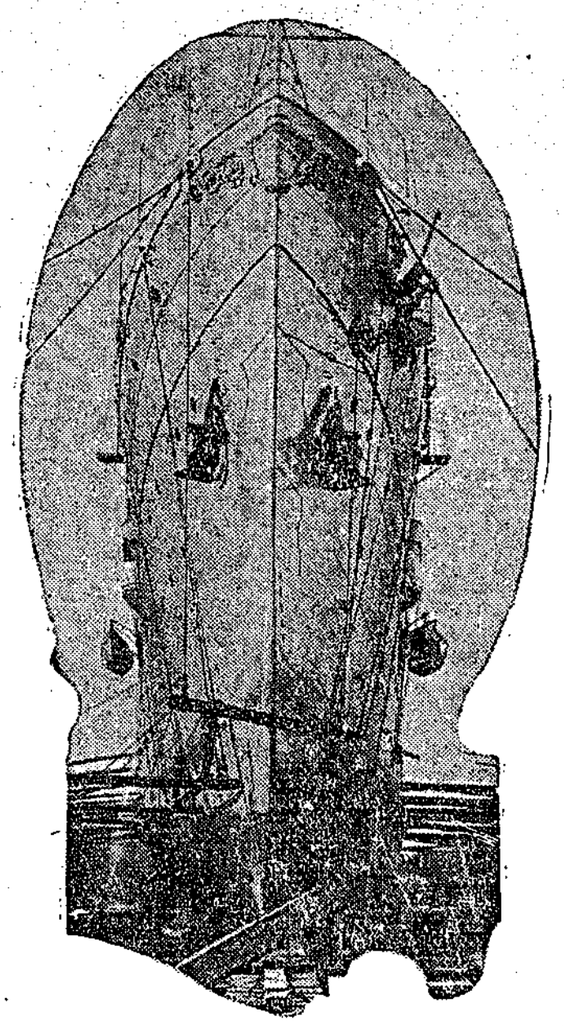
Killed in German Riots

London.—A Geneva despatch to the Daily Express says 300 civilians are reported killed and wounded in the recent riots in Strassburg and Mannheim.

Sank Enemy Transport

Paris.—A French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the lower Adriatic sea, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

Bow of Destroyer in Drydock



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GERMANY STARTS NEW CAMPAIGN TO SECURE PEACE ARRANGEMENTS

LATEST PROPAGANDA LAUNCHED BY THE HUNS

Germany is Trying to Break Up the Alliance of Her Enemies by Inducing One of Them to Conclude a Separate Peace, Having United States to Act as Meditator

London.—There is no doubt whatever, says the Daily Telegraph, that during the last few days a definite attempt has been made by the German government to impress neutrals with its strong desire for peace with a view to inducing them to come forward as mediators and break up the alliance of its enemies by getting one of them to conclude a separate peace.

For the present it would not serve any useful purpose to disclose the facts in their entirety, but it can be said that the Kaiser has personally sent a letter to President Wilson.

Washington.—Officials continue to to deny that any formal movement on behalf of a general peace in Europe had been inaugurated so far as the U. S. was aware. They said they knew of no direct bid from any of the belligerent powers for the exercise of President Wilson's good offices. It is known that in the letter from Pope Benedict, delivered to President Wilson his holiness expressed the hope that the U. S. would not become involved in hostilities with Germany, but, so far as can be ascertained, President Wilson has not confirmed to any official the report that the Pope proposed that this government shall undertake the role of mediator at once.

But in spite of their assertions that no movement toward peace has been made that involves the U. S. officials are convinced that a propaganda has been started with a view to strengthening the suggestion of an ending of the war. That the propaganda is of Germanufacture is not doubted and it is expected to soon become widespread. With the presentation of this note the submarine controversy is regarded here as practically closed and negotiations so far as they concern the past virtually concluded.

East African Germans

Secure Reinforcements and Advancing Against British Lines, Reports Gen. Smuts

London.—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondos-Irangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says:

"Telegraphing late on May 9, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondos-Irangi area, after our occupation of that centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the central railway at Dodona and Kilimatinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondos-Irangi district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them.

"An aeroplane despatched to reconnoitre the line of the Usambra railway failed to return.

"The rains are abating. The Belgian advances into Raunda, both north and south of Lake Kivu have progressed satisfactory despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

Grain Commission to Report on Operations of Act

Ottawa.—Hon. Arthur Meighen stated that the Board of Grain Commissioners has been appointed a commission to examine into and report upon the operations of the Grain Act, and what defects, if any, have been found in it. Also as to whether any improvements are necessary. The commission will also report to the government upon the general course of transport of grain from the west, and what are the causes which hinder a greater portion of Canadian Grain going through Canadian ports, etc.

Apparently the grain board has simply been instituted a commission of inquiry into these matters, and there is no enlargement of the general powers of the board.

Considers Note a Hint at Peace

The Hague.—The Netherland Anti-War Council has cabled Hamilton Holt, of New York, that it considers Germany's reference to peace in her submarine note to the United States inasmuch as she twice declared her readiness for peace is a fresh inducement for united neutral mediatory action. The council suggests the co-operation of the American peace societies in urging President Wilson to promote a neutral conference to offer mediation.

Will Help Married Soldiers

London.—The long awaited government plan for assisting married soldiers to meet their household expenses while in the army will soon be made public. According to the morning newspapers any single or married man will be permitted to apply for grants to enable him to meet such liabilities as mortgage interest, building or furniture instalments, rent, taxes, insurance and in the case of married men, the expense of educating children. The assistance granted will in no case exceed two pounds.

Lloyd's Rates on German U. S. Break

London.—Rates of fifty and sixty per cent. are quoted by Lloyds for insurance covering the risk of disturbance of the existing peaceful relations between the United States and Germany. Sixty per cent. is quoted against the risk of breaking off of diplomatic relations within three months, and fifty per cent against the risk of a declaration of war.

Wilson Note a Masterpiece

Rome.—The Tribune commenting on the German-American situation says: The note of the President-professor of the United States is a masterpiece compared with the too philosophical and ponderous note of the government of the German Empire. The Tribune adds that the Teutonic militarist pride must bow its head before the clear warning of President Wilson.

30 Unarmed, 22 Neutral Vessels Torpedoed in Year

London.—Thirty unarmed British merchantment and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thos. J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty said in the House of Commons today. He added that he understood these figures were known to the American government.

British Defending Ninety Miles of The Western Front

London.—British troops are now holding ninety miles of the western front, it is announced. The British lines extend from a point north of Ypres to a point near the Somme. When the French concentrated at Verdun the British took over additional territory.

Rebellion Damage is Enormous

London.—A deputation of residents of Dublin which will wait on Premier Asquith shortly, to urge that the government make a grant for restoring Dublin, estimates that the total damage there will exceed £3,000,000. It is expected that John Redmond will head the delegation.

Danes to England to Get Concession

Copenhagen.—A delegation of influential Danes representing commerce, agriculture and shipping is going to England to begin negotiations to facilitate eastbound shipments, especially of coal and foodstuffs, the scarcity of which is causing anxiety.

Brilliant Charge By the Yeomanry

In Face of Machine Guns They Won Position of the Turks in Fight at Aggia

London.—In an official communique issued in Cairo relating to the fight at Agagia, mention is made of the "brilliant and effective charge of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry."

The following details are now to hand:

"The British force which left Matru on the morning of February 20 had a long and trying march across desert sands for five days before they were enabled to engage the enemy. It was early in the morning of February 26 that they set out from Unzeilah to attack him. The position of the enemy was, as already stated, a strong one. Nuri Bey had assembled his followers on a dominating ridge at Agagia, about 15 miles southeast of Barani. Somewhat in front of the main body Gaafar Pasha had established his machine gunners. He had plenty of time to examine the ground and choose the most suitable and screened position for three machine guns, which he made ready to meet the British onslaught. But he never bargained for one thing, the "madness' as he terms it of our yeomanry. "Never did I calculate," he said, "that your yeomanry would do such an unwarlike thing as to charge my machine guns. It was magnificent, but it was not war."

The Dorsets swept across the open towards Gaafar Pasha and his machine guns. Concentrated fire was immediately brought to bear on the advancing troops, and Gaafar waited calmly to see them melt away and waver and retreat. But not so. On they came like the wind, as if such a thing as a machine gun did not exist. Men were falling, it is true, but not a head looked to the right or left to take stock of the loss. Nearer and nearer they came and, as he spurred on his gunners Gaafar stood amazed at the intrepidity of these British yeomanry. On they swept like an irresistible force, while the machine guns sent out their deadly missles; but the enemy's fire was becoming unsteady as the courage of the gunners wavered. Still Gaafar looked for a waver in the British ranks, but in vain. The fire of his gunners became more and more unsteady as the yeomanry got closer and closer. Then their hands seemed to become paralyzed and like a cyclone the Dorsets swept over them, and in the next minute Gaafar, with a sword cut across his arm, lay on the ground with his followers dead or wounded beside him. It was a great sight, in the words of the Arab commander himself, it was bravery unparalleled."

To Enforce Prohibition Law in Manitoba

Winnipeg.— Rev. J. E. MacLean, secretary of the Social Service Council has been appointed prohibition commissioner for Manitoba. He will have a staff of inspectors under him. The license department at present existing goes automatically out of existence on June 1 and Mr. MacLean will take over his new duties on that date. He has resigned his position with the Social Service.

Claim Bombs on Port Said

Berlin.—An official Turkish communication dated May 10 says that two Turkish aeroplanes dropped bombs successfully on April 25 on the drydocks and oil tanks at Port Said.

Will Try Liebknecht

Berlin.—The business committee of the Reichstag has declined to consider a motion to postpone the trial of Liebknecht or suspend his arrest.

The Hedley Gazette

THE GAZETTE, HEDLEY, B. C.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric.

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Sunlight Soap
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FLEET FOOT
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for every SPORT and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

Valuable Clay Deposits

C.N.R. Building a Spur Line in Quebec That Will Open up Extensive Kaolin Beds

The ousting of German and Austrian porcelain wares from the Canadian market in favor of "Made in Canada" products has been brought appreciably closer by the construction of a spur line, by the Canadian Northern Railway from its Montfort branch, to an extensive deposit of Kaolin near Huberdeau, in Quebec. It is from similar deposits of that natural resource that manufacturers in the Teutonic empires have produced the supplies of china-wares that have been marketed to homes in all parts of the world, and the prevalence of the "Made in Germany" inscription on the underside of cups, saucers, and plates in the average home in Canada alone, furnishes an indication of the widespread character and value of the business.

But it is not in the manufacture of table wares alone that Kaolin is important. Large quantities are utilized in the production of the finer grades of printing paper, and in the making of insulators for high power electric transmission lines. Austrian makers had developed an international trade of considerable magnitude in the latter product before the outbreak of the war. Since the seas have been closed against the Austrian supplies the Japanese have gone into the business of making these essentials, and, largely because of the cheapness of the labor available to manufacture there, the industry seems to have made remarkable progress. They are exporting at a low price and have already got into touch with Canadian users. This Quebec supply touches the glass industry, too, for the by-product is a pure silica-sand, which is suitable for the manufacture of glass and sandpaper, and is utilizible as moulding sand and for other purposes.

Kaolin is supposed to be decomposed feldspar, and occurs in pockets or fissures of varying depths. The color ranges from a faint yellow to pure white, the latter being the more valuable. Its freedom from quartz, mica, and other particles, is also a factor. The deposit rendered accessible by the Canadian Northern is supposed to be many thousands of feet in depth, and is pure white in shade, and experts consider that the higher grades of porcelain and pottery may be manufactured, and of course, insulators as well. Success in the burning of the clay into the various products of a high grade, depends greatly upon the character of the fuel. As firewood is abundant and cheap in Northern Quebec, the Canadian deposit appears to have been placed in the best environment.

The Canadians who are interested in this development have received from the Hon. Mr. Pellitier, agent general for the province of Quebec in London, England, a report made for him by Dr. Bigot of Paris, on the ceramic possibilities of the Kaolin or China Clay found in the province of Quebec; one by Mr. Jos. Keele, director of the Bureau of Ceramics of the Dominion Geological Survey, one by Edward Orton, Jr., Professor of Ceramics of the Ohio State College, and one from McGill University, Montreal. These documents demonstrate that the Canadian clay, in addition to its high ceramic value, possesses all the characteristics necessary for the manufacture of highest grades of paper, and also the qualities which suit it for the manufacture of paint pigments and of many toilet articles by the manufacturing chemists. The expectation is that porcelains equal to those of the finest French manufacture may be made in Canada as it has been found by tests made in Limoges, France, that the Canadian clays are equally suitable as the French Kaolin.

The market is wide, for the supplies of Kaolin on the North American continent have not sufficed to meet domestic requirements. A revival of immigration will produce, automatically, a keen demand for table wares, and electricity is merely on the threshold of development. The Canadian pioneers in this new potential industry, undoubtedly, will have the keenest of competitors to face, but the purity and abundance of the supply and the incidentals to manufacture, with the possible exception of labor, are factors in their favor. At present, the consensus of opinion among the experts concerned, appears to be that with a little "mothering," the industry can be established, and that Canada has, in this deposit of china clay, an opportunity to extend its industrial independence of the outside world.

WOMEN OF CANADA.

Fort Coulonge, Quebec.—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and I tried wines and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—MRS. J BRADY, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. "Favorite Prescription" gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

A GREAT BOOK THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

What We Need as Farmers

What Farmers Need More Frequent Contact with Fellow Men to Stimulate Mental Action

Just now there are all sorts of theories put forth as to the need of the farmer—agitation on the subject of farm credits, increased marketing facilities, more and better co-operation along the lines of production of farm products, their sale and proper preparation for the consumer. All these and many more worthy subjects are being pressed upon the attention of the farmer. And yet progress is very slow. Why? For the reason that the one first and greatest need of the farmers must be met before these other things can follow. What is that need? A broader cultivation of the mind, so that we as farmers can successfully grasp these problems of the farm. We do not realize as we should that the isolation of our farm life breeds a mental sloth and indifference, makes us dull and unresponsive to mental action. As a consequence all these good things that are put before us for adoption are imperfectly comprehended. We must comprehend better than we do the true philosophy and effect upon our minds of the kind of a life we are living. We must see that it is not our toil that makes us what we are so much as a lack of contact with one another and the outside world. The cities and villages are the great centres of mental activity. Why? Not because the people there toil less, but rather that they have greater and more frequent contact with each other.

The old Bible was right when it said, "as iron sharpeneth iron so does the countenance of a man that of his friend." Larger contact makes the city and village people more keenly alive to what they need as a class. Hence they co-operate together more readily to obtain what they need in the way of education of their children; the building of good streets, sewerage, electric lighting, and the agitation of public questions that effect the welfare of all.

Of course the concentration of life in these centres brings with it certain evils. Any form of life has its own evil, farm life as well as all others. But the great fact remains that close contact among men promotes mental activity and a lack of that contact promotes mental dullness. Now right at this point occurs the supreme need of every farmer's life. He must take extra effort to arouse his powers of mind, to increase his intelligence in order that he may see in their right light the problems that confront him. To this end he must become his own schoolmaster; supply himself with that class of reading that will stimulate his power to think and exercise good judgment.

First Traveller—So you have returned from Africa? Had any narrow escapes

Second T.—Only one—a regular prize-winner, I should think.

First T.—Let me hear it.

Second T.—Well, I was chased by a big lion, and, having no cartridges left, I threw away my rifle and faced the brute; but as he sprang at me I caught him by the lower jaw wih one hand and by the nose with the other. And there I stood and held his mouth open wide until he starved to death. A narrow escape, eh,

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome blood.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box at all dealers.

First Editor—Here's one of the most learned men in the country—Professor Skimmerton—just passed away. What shall I say about him?

Second Editor—You might refer to him as a finished scholar.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

There is hope for the conscientious objector. Colonial Sir William Dunn in a recent speech, said that Mr. Lloyd-George was of opinion that they might be employed in repairing barbed wire at the front!

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood are many but most of them are caused by some derangement of the stomach and bowels. Therefore to banish these troubles the stomach must be kept sweet and the bowels regular. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Thousands of mothers have proved this. Among them is Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Blissfield, N. B., who writes. "Every mother in this locality uses Baby's Own Tablets as we all consider them the very best medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"National hatred is a singular thing. You will find it strongest and most violent where there is the lowest degree of culture." Thus spoke the German poet Goethe, but that was some years ago.

"So you were at Jack and Nellie's wedding, were you? How did Jack look during the ceremony?"

"He looked awfully solemn. But I suppose that was only natural, seeing that he was ringing his own Nell."

The French Air Terror

Naverre, the French Aviator, Has Established a Reputation

Naverre is one of the national names of France and a wholesome terror to the aviators of Germany. A few weeks ago he brought down three machines of the enemy in the clouds above the sectors occupied by the Huns in the Verdun battle area. That made eight in all since he took to flying a few months after the war began.

When he had finished his triple victory at Verdun, he complained of the breakfast that was given him, cursed his fate that he had not wrought havoc upon four of the German air craft, and uttered a dissent against having to go to bed. Which simply means that Naverre has a temperament. He can be angry, too, when out of sight in the heavens.

His observer on one occasion made him intensely wroth. When only about a hundred feet away from a German machine his companion fired at the aeroplane, and missed. Naverre immediately flew home, descended and opened a fire of vituperation upon his unfortunate second. "Give me a chance," said the observer, "and I will re-establish myself in your estimation." Naverre at first reluctantly and then generously consented. The chance came in two days after, when sailing through space Naverre spotted an aviatik. Whirling up into the sky to get a proper height, he "peaked himself," in the flying language. That is, he made a nose-on charge.

This time the observer's nerve stood the test. He took the fire of the German without a quiver. When he was within 30 metres—Naverre's favorite fete—he opened upon the enemy. Both Germans were wounded and the engine was shot full of holes. Naverre circled about the plane after it landed, and patted his observer on the back.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is for afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Out in Wisconsin the game warden, in making his rounds, came upon a youthful fisherman. To make sure that the boy was not disobeying the bass-fishing law, the warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch and suckers on the line.

A few feet farther down the stream, however, he found a large black bass wiggling on a string weighted down with a stone. Naturally, the warden made inquiry of the boy as to what he was doing with that fish.

"Well, you see," explained the lad, "he's been taking my bait all the morning, and so I just tied him up there until I get through fishing."

Old Dutch

quickly removes stains and spots from such things as oil-cloth table tops

No March on Berlin

Germany has, we believe, shot her bolt on land whatever she may do by piracy in the effort to open the door of the seas. But that does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. Put upon the defensive her power of resistance will be still little short of her maximum and no one at this stage of the war is likely to cultivate the old dreams of a march on Berlin. The war will not end in that way. It could only end in that way by an unthinkable sacrifice of life. It is much more likely to end when Germany realizes that she is beaten. Already she is realizing that she cannot win

The Mesopotamian valley, up which the British expedition from the the Persian Gulf has made its way, is, according to tradition, man's first—and last paradise. But Tommy Atkins, toiling through the sand under a blazing sun, fighting fleas and flies as well as Turks and Arabs, did not find the country Edenic. One night when the troops were trying to sleep one soldier was heard to say to another: "'Ere, Bill, if this is the Garden of Eden, I wonder what Adam and Eve did with these 'ere mosquitoes a-buzzin' around 'em?"—New York Independent.

Some Canadians were recently digging a new line of trenches behind their line in France, writes an officer, when a jar was found in which were 200 silver crowns. The coins, which were in fine state of preservation, bore dates between 1745 and 1747—a period in which heavy fighting was taking place over the same ground in Flanders. Each member of he working party was given one of the coins as a souvenir.

Tailor how many pockets in your trousers?

Customer—Only one, please; my wife is a busy woman, and I want to save her time when she goes through them.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's. C. B. EDW. LINLIEF

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE

"In this war with Germany what do you propose doing?"

"The Government, if I could get a big supply contract."

Pat was very fond of strong tea. He always praised a housekeeper according to the strength of the tea she made. Recently the woman of the house where Pat worked was pouring out the tea for his breakfast. It was coming out very slowly and the good woman asked Pat to excuse the teapot, as it had a bad spout. Pat (not liking the look of the tea) said sadly: "Oh, begorrah, ma am, don't blame the taypot, because anything weak must go aisy."

He serves a bad master who serves the multitude.—Ex.

The Bile is an Antiseptic

Everything is good in its place. The bile, which, under certain conditions, causes so much distress, is of the greatest value as an antiseptic and cathartic when it is properly handled by the liver.

The chief function of the liver seems to be the filtering of bile from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and pouring it into the intestines, where it hastens the course of the food mass through the alimentary canal, and by its antiseptic influence prevents fermentation of the food.

When you suffer from biliousness and indigestion and have a coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, headaches and loss of appetite, you will do well to look to the condition of the liver. Other symptoms are wind on the stomach, which causes belching, and the formation of gas, which gives rise to dizziness and pains about the heart.

Because the liver has failed, the food in the alimentary canal is fermenting instead of being digested, looseness and constipation of the bowels alternate, the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and the blood is poisoned.

By immediately awakening the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills affords relief for this condition most promptly. On this account they are generally recognized as the most effective cure for biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and the pains and aches which arise from poisons in the blood. The benefits are lasting because this medicine removes the cause of trouble.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

TROUBLE BREWING IN IRELAND OVER PUNISHMENT OF REBELS

JOHN DILLON'S BITTER ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Premier Asquith Visits Ireland for the Purpose of Making a Personal Investigation of the Situation, and Will Consult With the Authorities on Important Matters

London.—The most dangerous factor in Ireland's situation, which had been recognized since the recent uprising flashed in the pan, was that the punishment of the rebels would cause a reaction of sympathy among the warm-hearted and emotional people. This threatened danger appears to be past materializing.

John Dillon, who is one of the most respected of the Nationalists, but often one of the bitterest antagonists of British rule, attacked the government in the House of Commons in a speech which, for bitter denunciation, has not been surpassed at Westminster since Parnell days.

Premier Asquith has personally stepped into the breach, and is taking the unprecedented course of journeying to Dublin to investigate the situation on the spot and doubtless to give instructions to Gen. Sir John Maxwell regarding the policy which the military government must pursue, since the chief civil administrators, Lord Wimborne, Augustine Birrell and Sir Matthew Nathan have retired from office.

Mr. Asquih once before took the reins in his own hands at a crisis by assuming the secretaryship of war, when the threatened Ulster revolt in 1914 caused the resignation of Colonel Seely.

The prime minister's first powers have been displayed in playing the part of a conciliator, and he now has a task which is likely to demand their utmost exercise. He announced that he was going to consult with the authorities in order to arrive at some arrangements satisfactory to Irishmen of all parties, and no statesman ever attempted a harder achievement. He frankly declared that the present situation could not continue.

Many of the newspapers, particularly the Liberal organs, call upon the Irish factions to seize the present opportunity for settling their long-standing differences.

The Marquis of Lansdowne intimated to the House of Lords that the disarmament of all Ireland will be undertaken. This would mean the disarmament of the Ulster and Nationalist volunteers, and whether that can be done depends on Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond more than on any other individuals.

The House of Commons negatived, without division, Mr. Dillon's motion demanding that the government should immediately declare its intentions. The House of Lords adopted without division Lord Loreburn's motion expressing dissatisfaction with the government's management of Ireland.

Premier Asquith urged the Irish to maintain their sense of proportion, and not let sympathy for the misled insurgents cause them to forget the deaths of soldiers and civilians, and promised that in the future courts-martial on murder charges should be held in public.

The chief cause of attack on the government in the House of Commons was the revelation that another execution had occurred—that of a Fermoy man named Kent—which was the first military execution outside of Dublin. It was charged by one of the members that many of the seventeen hundred persons deported to England had no connection with the uprising in Ireland.

The summary shooting of the Irish editor, F. Sheehy Skeffington, has aroused increased protest as the details have become known.

Irish Heart Beats for Allies

Montreal.—"The great warm Irish heart in Ireland and throughout the empire beats true to the cause of the allies, because it realizes that the cause of Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Montenegro is practically the cause of Ireland, the sacred rights of small people," was a statement made by Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., for Red Deer, Alta., in an address given in the interests of the Irish Rangers at the Arena. Dr. Clark was introduced by Lieut.-Col. Trihey, of the Irish Canadian Rangers, during an intermission in the Creatore band concert.

Hughes Would Use American Legion

Toronto.—A special dispatch from Ottawa says:

The protest of the U. S. government over use of the words "American Legion" on the 97th battalion military badges is not likely to result in the elimination of the words if the attitude of Sir Sam Hughes is any guide. When the general was asked if the words "American Legion" were to be eliminated, he replied: "Why should they take it off? Isn't an American universal? Are they not our boys just as much as any others?"

"Some time ago the U. S. government protested to the British war office against the use of the words."

Asquith States Victory Certain

London.—Premier Asquith, addressing a delegation of members of the Russian Duma visiting London said: "The allies know that victory is certain. We will stand together, no matter how long and severe the test of endurance, until we have beaten to the ground the forces which have withstood us, and can begin in peace to rebuild the shaken fabric of European civilization."

London.—Unusual importance is attached in Berlin to the fact that Ambassador Gerard sent Secretary Grew to Copenhagen to telegraph a long report to Washington regarding the ambassador's recent conference with Emperor Wilhelm, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express.

Pension for Soldiers

Rank and File to Get The Sum of $480 Per Year

Ottawa.—The following are the pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Canadian expeditionary forces recommended by the committee, which, under the chairmanship of Hon. J. D. Hazen, have been considered for several weeks, and which has now made a report: Rank and file, $480 per year; squadron sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant $510; regimental sergeant-major, master gunner and regimental quartermaster-sergeant, $620; warrant officer, $680; lieutenant, $720; captain, $1,000; major, $1,260; lieutenant-colonel, $1,560; colonel, $1,800; brigadier-general, $2,700.

The conditions of those who are to receive pensions will be graded in a certain class, according to the seriousness of the case. There are six classes. Those who are carded to be totally disabled will be given the full amount of the pension and will be placed in class 1. Examples of total disability are given as follows: Loss of both eyes, both hands or all fingers and thumbs, incurable tuberculosis, loss of both legs, insanity and permanent extreme leakage of valves of the heart. A soldiers who loses both a hand and a foot will be placed in class 2 and will be given 80 per cent. of the full pension. An instance of class 3 would be a soldier who lost one hand and he would get 60 per cent. Class 4 includes a soldier who lost one eye and would receive 40 per cent The loss of one thumb would place a soldier in class 5 and he would receive 20 per cent.

Further grants will be made to those totally helpless. The amount will be $250 each year for all ranks up to that of lieutenant, and with an increasing scale for higher ranks.

Allowances for children of soldiers of all ranks up to that of lieutenant will be $6 per month for each child, with a varying scale up to the rank of brigadier-general, whose children will receive $10 each. Pensions for children will continue until the boys are 16 years old and for girls until they are 17, unless they are mentally or physically infirm, when the pensions will continue until they are 21 or marry, before that.

When a soldier has been killed, his widow will be entitled to a pension equivalent to class 2, which is 80 per cent. If she remarries she will receive one year's pension in a lump sum. Her children will receive the regular pensions. The children of disabled soldiers who are widowers will receive $12 per month each.

The administration of all military and naval pensions will be placed in the hands of a commission of three who will have full authority and from their decisions there will be no appeal. All pensions are to be determined by disability without reference to occupation prior to enlistment. No deduction will be made from any pension because the pensioner may have perfected himself in some trade or occupation.

U. S. to Make Inquiries

Want to Know What Punishment Was Inflicted on Man Who Sank the Sussex

Washington.—Secretary Lansing indicated that the U. S. might make enquiries of the German government regarding the punishment impcsed upon the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer Sussex.

It was not disclosed how the enquiry would be made. State department officials were not prepared today to say whether the department would insist upon any specific degree of punishment being inflicted upon the commander.

There are numerous precedents for making such an enquiry. Germany during the trouble in China, insisted upon the execution of certain persons in the presence of a German officer.

Secretary Lansing also indicated that the U. S. might make enquiry regarding the punishment inflicted upon the submarine commander that sent the Italian steamer Ancona and the British steamer Arabic to the bottom.

Alberta Town Opens Cottage Hospital

Edmonton.—The first cottage hospital in Canada, supported by a municipality was opened at Beverly a small town lying east of Edmonton and adjoining this city. The hospital is sustained by means of town assessment and has an attendant physician and nurse. Among those present at the official opening was T. B. Kidner, vocational secretary of the military hospital commission, Ottawa, who spoke in laudatory terms of the action taken by Beverly which, he said, is put in a unique position in the Dominion.

Six Days in Open Boat

Liverpool.—Nine members of the crew of the French fishing vessel Bernadotte were landed here. They were six days in an open boat after their vessel was sunk by a submarine 160 miles from land, and when bound for the Grand Banks of Newfoundland for fish.

Turks Grand Council Out For Peace

London.—A Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post from Constantinople says that a grand council was held in the Sultan's palace at Dolma Bagtche to consider peace terms. Preachers in the principal mosques are urging the people to "prepare for liberation." A select committee is forming, and grave events are anticipated.

The Sunday School

LESSON VIII.—SECOND QUARTER, FOR MAY 21, 1916

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiv, 8-20 Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, Isa. xl, 29—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter completes the story of Paul's first, evangelistic missionary tour to Jews and gentiles, and is spoken of in verse 26 as "the work which they fulfilled." Being driven from Antioch, they came to Iconium; persecuted there they fled to Lystra; their persecutors followed them, and at Lystra Paul was stoned to death, but the Lord revived him, and then they went on to Derbe, everywhere preaching the gospel, telling the glad tidings and suffering for it, but winning souls and thus adding to the Lord the members of His body. From Derbe they returned through all the places where they had been, and from Attalia sailed to Antioch, in Syria, from whence they had set forth, and there rehearsed to the brethren all that God had done with them, opening the door of faith to the gentiles.

After preaching the gospel in every place, when they returned they confirmed the souls of the disciples ,encouraging them to continue in the faith, ordaining elders, praying with them and commending them to the Lord on whom they believed. One thing they insisted on was that the believers must not count suffering a strange thing, for only by the way of tribulation can we enter the kingdom (verses 21-23). When we receive the Lord Jesus we become children of God and heirs of the kingdom, but then the conflict with the world, the flesh, the devil begins and will continue while we stay on earth. Even our Lord said. "In the world ye shall have tribulation." But He also said, "Let not your heart be troubled," "See that ye be not troubled" (John xvi, 33; xiv, 1, 27; Matt. xxiv,).

Our Lord told Ananias that He would show Saul how great things he must suffer for His name's sake (Acts ix, 16), and on this first tour Saul certainly had quite a taste of the sufferings he enumerates more fully in II Cor. xi. 23-28. "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II Tim. iii 12), and if we were more godly in our daily life we would have more fellowship with our Lord in this matter, according to Phil. i, 29. At Iconium they spake so boldly in the Lord, and the Lord was so manifestly with them, working signs and wonders by their hands, that a great multitude, both of Jews and Greeks, believed, and they abode long time there preaching the Lord Jesus (verses 1-6).

Persecution sent them on to Lystra, and there they preached the gospel. In Paul's estimation there was nothing else worth doing, for this he counted all else as dross and determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ crucified, risen, ascended and returning.

The healing of the lame man at Lystra, who had been born lame, reminds us of the healing through Peter in chapter iii of another man who had been born lame. We also think of the man in John ix, who was born blind, and remember the Saviour's reason why. May we see in all difficulties an opportunity for God to work and be willing to be the material. When the people saw the miracle wrought through Paul and Barnabas they were ready to worship them and could scarcely be restrained ,even after Paul scarcely them that they were only men of like passions with themselves and that the healing of this man was by the power of the living God, who was thus seeking to draw them to Himself and away from all the lying vanities of their idolatry. Note how the Thessalonians turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i, 9, 10).

So fickle are people that those who were ready to worship these two men of God, being persuaded by the persecutors from Antioch and Iconium, are equally ready to kill them, and they actually stoned Paul and drew him out of the city, supposing him to be dead, but while the disciples stood round about him he rose up and came into the city and the next day was able to start for Derbe with Barnabas (verses 19, 20). It is possible that as Paul was being stoned he thought of the day when he stood by and saw Stephen stoned, but if we are right in the supposition that II Cor. xii, 1-4 describes his experience while he seemed to be dead, then he had further fellowship with Stephen and soon forgot the stones and the persecutors in the bliss of the paradise, the third heaven, to which he was taken and saw and heard things he could not describe in words.

It must be a fine thing to be killed or to be taken out of the body in any way when it transfers one to such blissful realities. Such, no doubt, is the experience of all who die in Christ, and precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints. In II Cor. xii, 7-10. there is a suggestion that Paul's thorn in the flesh was a result of his being stoned at Lystra, but although he was not delivered from it he was able to rejoice in it and glorify God. May the grace of God enable us to finish the work to which His Spirit, enabling us to speak boldly in the Lord and give testimony to the word of His grace and making it manifest that Christ is at home in us.

Uniform Grade of Butter

Important Dairy Conference Held at Regina—Many Samples Were Used

Regina.—An important dairy conference, the first of the kind held in Canada, took place in Regina May 10 for the purpose of getting together representatives to compare the methods of grading creamery butter in the three prairie provinces and adopt a uniform scale of grading. The purpose was fully realized. Samples was fully realized. Samples of butter from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Montreal were used for scoring purposes and the scores of the graders when compared were remarkably uniform. Differences in viewpoints were thoroughly discussed, and it was found quite possible to harmonize them, one standard and scale adopted being for all three provinces.

Minimum scores will be as follows: First grade—Flavor, 39 points out of 45; total score, 92 out of 100 points.

Second grade — Thirty-seven for flavor and 85 for total.

The conference was composed of Dominion and provincial representatives as follows: Geo. P. Barr, chief dairy commissioner; F. C. Logan, Marker, dairy commissioner; H. S. Pearson and J. Flann, produce graders, Saskatchewan—W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner; F. C. Logan, deputy commissioner; J. R. Crowe and Prof. McKay, produce graders. Manitoba—J. W. Mitchell, dairy commissioner; L. A. Gibson, dairy produce grader.

The day was a very busy one, 25 samples of butter being used in securing comparison, and the discussion of scores resulted in the adjustment of minor differences. The result will mean that graders' certificates from the three provinces will be practically uniform.

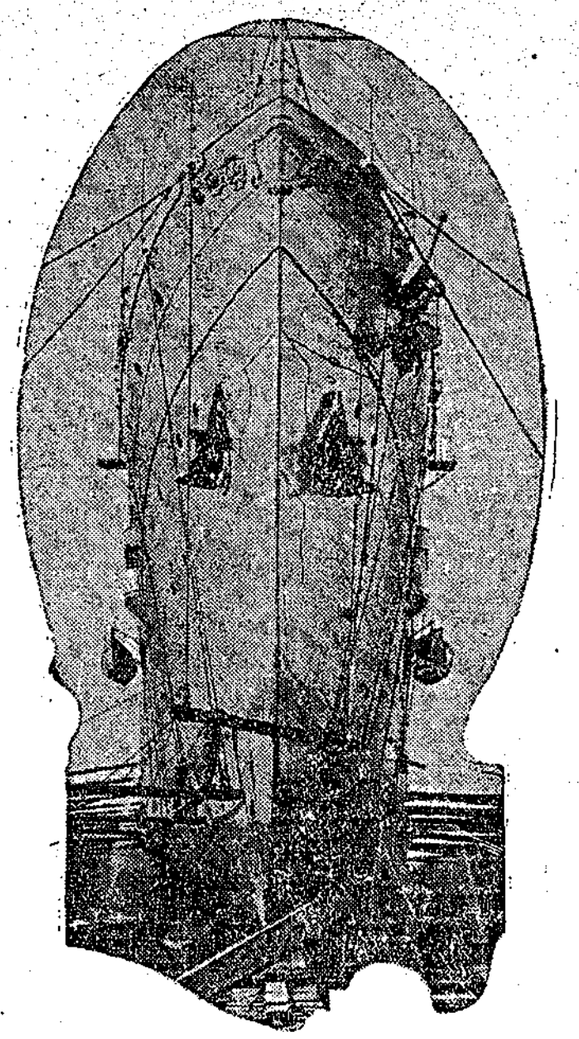
Killed in German Riots

London.—A Geneva despatch to the Daily Express says 300 civilians are reported killed and wounded in the recent riots in Strassburg and Mannheim.

Sank Enemy Transport

Paris.—A French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the lower Adriatic sea, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

Bow of Destroyer in Drydock



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GERMANY STARTS NEW CAMPAIGN TO SECURE PEACE ARRANGEMENTS

LATEST PROPAGANDA LAUNCHED BY THE HUNS

Germany is Trying to Break Up the Alliance of Her Enemies by Inducing One of Them to Conclude a Separate Peace, Having United States to Act as Meditator

London.—There is no doubt whatever, says the Daily Telegraph, that during the last few days a definite attempt has been made by the German government to impress neutrals with its strong desire for peace with a view to inducing them to come forward as mediators and break up the alliance of its enemies by getting one of them to conclude a separate peace.

For the present it would not serve any useful purpose to disclose the facts in their entirety, but it can be said that the Kaiser has personally sent a letter to President Wilson.

Washington.—Officials continue to to deny that any formal movement on behalf of a general peace in Europe had been inaugurated so far as the U. S. was aware. They said they knew of no direct bid from any of the belligerent powers for the exercise of President Wilson's good offices. It is known that in the letter from Pope Benedict, delivered to President Wilson his holiness expressed the hope that the U. S. would not become involved in hostilities with Germany, but so far as can be ascertained, President Wilson has not confirmed to any official the report that the Pope proposed that this government shall undertake the role of mediator at once.

But in spite of their assertions that no movement toward peace has been made that involves the U. S. officials are convinced that a propaganda has been started with a view to strengthening the suggestion of an ending of the war. That the propaganda is of German manufacture is not doubted, and it is expected to soon become widespread. With the presentation of this note the submarine controversy is regarded here as practically closed and negotiations so far as they concern the past virtually concluded.

East African Germans

Secure Reinforcements and Advancing Against British Lines, Reports Gen. Smuts

London.—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondos-Irangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines, according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says:

"Telegraphing late on May 9, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondos-Irangi area, after our occupation of that centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the central railway at Dodona and Kilimatinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondos-Irangi district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them.

"An aeroplane despatched to reconnoitre the line of the Usambra railway failed to return.

"The rains are abating. The Belgian advances into Raunda, both north and south of Lake Kivu have progressed satisfactory despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

Grain Commission to Report on Operations of Act

Ottawa.—Hon. Arthur Meighen stated that the Board of Grain Commissioners has been appointed a commission to examine into and report upon the operations of the Grain Act, and what defects, if any, have been found in it. Also as to whether any improvements are necessary. The commission will also report to the government upon the general course of transport of grain from the west, and what are the causes which hinder a greater portion of Canadian Grain going through Canadian ports, etc.

Apparently the grain board has simply been instituted a commission of inquiry into these matters, and there is no enlargement of the general powers of the board.

Considers Note a Hint at Peace

The Hague.—The Netherland Anti-War Council has cabled Hamilton Holt, of New York, that it considers Germany's reference to peace in her submarine note to the United States inasmuch as she twice declared her readiness for peace is a fresh inducement for united neutral mediatory action. The council suggests the co-operation of the American peace societies in urging President Wilson to promote a neutral conference to offer mediation.

Will Help Married Soldiers

London.—The long awaited government plan for assisting married soldiers to meet their household expenses while in the army will soon be made public. According to the morning newspapers any single or married man will be permitted to apply for grants to enable him to meet such liabilities as mortgage interest, building or furniture instalments, rent, taxes, insurance and in the case of married men, the expense of educating children. The assistance granted will in no case exceed two pounds.

Lloyd's Rates on German U. S. Break

London.—Rates of fifty and sixty per cent. are quoted by Lloyds for insurance covering the risk of disturbance of the existing peaceful relations between the United States and Germany. Sixty per cent. is quoted against the risk of breaking off of diplomatic relations within three months, and fifty per cent against the risk of a declaration of war.

Wilson Note a Masterpiece

Rome.—The Tribune commenting on the German-American situation says: The note of the President-professor of the United States is a masterpiece compared with the too philosophical and ponderous note of the government of the German Empire. The Tribune adds that the Teutonic militarist pride must bow its head before the clear warning of President Wilson.

30 Unarmed, 22 Neutral Vessels Torpedoed in Year

London.—Thirty unarmed British merchantment and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thos. J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty said in the House of Commons today. He added that he understood these figures were known to the American government.

British Defending Ninety Miles of The Western Front

London.—British troops are now holding ninety miles of the western front, it is announced. The British lines extend from a point north of Ypres to a point near the Somme. When the French concentrated at Verdun the British took over additional territory.

Rebellion Damage is Enormous

London.—A deputation of residents of Dublin which will wait on Premier Asquith shortly, to urge that the government make a grant for restoring Dublin, estimates that the total damage there will exceed £3,000,000. It is expected that John Redmond will head the delegation.

Danes to England to Get Concession

Copenhagen.—A delegation of influential Danes representing commerce, agriculture and shipping is going to England to begin negotiations to facilitate eastbound shipments especially of coal and foodstuffs, the scarcity of which is causing anxiety.

Brilliant Charge By the Yeomanry

In Face of Machine Guns They Won Position of the Turks in Fight at Aggia

London.—In an official communique issued in Cairo relating to the fight at Agagia, mention is made of the brilliant and effective charge of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry.

The following details are now to hand:

"The British force which left Matru on the morning of February 20 had a long and trying march across desert sands for five days before they were enabled to engage the enemy. It was early in the morning of February 26 that they set out from Unzeilah to attack him. The position of the enemy was, as already stated, a strong one. Nuri Bey had assembled his followers on a dominating ridge at Agagia, about 15 miles southeast of Barani. Somewhat in front of the main body Gaafar Pasha had established his machine gunners. He had plenty of time to examine the ground and choose the most suitable and screened position for three machine guns, which he made ready to meet the British onslaught. But he never bargained for one thing, the "madness' as he terms it of our yeomanry. "Never did I calculate," he said, "that your yeomanry would do such an unwarlike thing as to charge my machine guns. It was magnificent, but it was not war."

The Dorsets swept across the open towards Gaarfar Pasha and his machine guns. Concentrated fire was immediately brought to bear on the advancing troops, and Gaarfar waited calmly to see them melt away and waver and retreat. But not so. On they came like the wind, as if such a thing as a machine gun did not exist. Men were falling, it is true, but not a head looked to the right or left to take stock of the loss. Nearer and nearer they came and, as he spurred on his gunners Gaafar stood amazed at the intrepidity of these British yeomanry. On they swept like an irresistible force, while the machine guns sent out their deadly missles; but the enemy's fire was becoming unsteady as the courage of the gunners wavered. Still Gaafar looked for a waver in the British ranks, but in vain. The fire of his gunners became more and more unsteady as the yeomanry got closer and closer. Then their hands seemed to become paralyzed and like a cyclone the Dorsets swept over them, and in the next minute Gaafar, with a sword cut across his arm, lay on the ground with his followers dead or wounded beside him. It was a great sight, in the words of the Arab commander himself, it was bravery unparalleled."

To Enforce Prohibition Law in Manitoba

Winnipeg.— Rev. J. E. MacLean, secretary of the Social Service Council has been appointed prohibition commissioner for Manitoba. He will have a staff of inspectors under him. The license department at present existing goes automatically out of existence on June 1 and Mr. MacLean will take over his new duties on that date. He has resigned his position with the Social Service.

Claim Bombs on Port Said

Berlin.—An official Turkish communication dated May 10 says that two Turkish aeroplanes dropped bombs successfully on April 25 on the drydocks and oil tanks at Port Said.

Will Try Liebknecht

Berlin.—The business committee of the Reichstag has declined to consider a motion to postpone the trial of Liebknecht or suspend his arrest.

Ostrich Again in Millinery Favor

EACH season sees a tentative return of the ostrich plume for hat trimming, but very often this graceful trimming almost wholly disappears before the season is very old. The fortunate possessors of very handsome ostrich plumage will undoubtedly give it an airing each year, but milliners do not always smile upon its appearance. With the general return of ostrich trimming for almost every article of dress, even petticoats, the ostrich-trimmed hat will undoubtedly stay a little longer under Dame Fashion's benign wing.

Say what you will, it is hard to resist the truly graceful plumage of that foolish desert bird. To many it might seem a desecration to touch with artificiality the soft fronds of the ostrich plumes, yet who could find anything to criticise in the smart toque of brown milan with its trimming of the burnt ostrich quills. This close-fitting hat is a valuable accessory to any wardrobe, as it may be worn with tailored and dressy costumes alike. The soft roll at the left side of the hat will be found becoming to a surprising number of women.

If you have a number of small tips, you will be perfectly correct in bunching them top your new straw hat. This is an excellent way of adding to the height of a small hat, and the addition of a black numidi, as in the tip-trimmed hat pictured, is better still.

It is some time since the large single plume could be called a stylish hat trimming, but here it is again in a very picturesque arrangement. The hat which uses it is of soft straw braid underneath and of Georgette crepe to match above. The single plume curls from the upturned brim over the crown. This is a decided dress hat and should not be worn with the tailored suit.

There is much talk and many examples of the pastel shades this spring. The two large feature hats shown both follow Watteau colorings. Both are a neutral gray straw, the one using ostrich fronds to hide the low crown and ribbons to match, and the other ringing the crown with small overlapping ostrich tips. The latter hat uses a curious arrangement of ostrich trimming underneath the brim. This is a result of the Watteau modes, which require underbrim trimming to keep them high from the coiffure.

What Occupation Of Verdun Means

merican Writer Gives Reasons Why Verdun Was Chosen as German Objective

Why did the Germans choose Verun as their objective? In the minds most casual readers of history and war news, Verdun is accepted as e bulwark of France, the gate to aris, and the chief fortress of that eat barrier which from Luxemburg Switzerland defended the eastern ontier of the Republic. It was, all ings considered, the strongest fortid place in Europe when the war me. Why, then, did the Germans ct to fight here?

The reason is simple. The first nths of the war utterly eliminated tresses from the reckoning. The id collapse of Liege, Antwerp and ubeuge demonstrated that the fort l failed to keep pace with the gun. at was illustrated in the west in early days was finally demonstrat- in the east last summer, when the ssian fortresses followed the path of Belgian and French. Accordingly French after the Marne simply ndoned the forts of Verdun as desive positions. They took the guns of them; they moved them to new, cealed positions, and the forts sed to have real importance. Verwas only a point in the long nch line running from the North to Switzerland. The forts, save they provided protection for revs, lost all value. They entered o the system of trenches, and Verwas defended by men and by ns and by ditches, precisely like eims or Arras.

n the second place, Verdun was most difficult place in the French e to supply either with men or muions. Before the war two railroad es of first importance met at Vern—one, a double-track line coming t from Paris in the direction of tz; the other coming north along Meuse valley from the Parisncy line. When the Germans took Mihiel in September, 1914, they the latter line. In the retreat m the Marne the Germans halted Varennes and Montfaucon, and m these towns their heavy artillery mmanded the Paris-Verdun line by direct fire and it ceased to be availle.

There was left to the French, then, ly one narrow-gauge line coming rth from Bar-le-Duc, a light raily, incapable of bearing heavy traf- because of the grades. Practically, en, Verdun was isolated, so far as ilroad communication was concern- and the army defending the Verun sector was dependent almost enely upon road transport, upon autobile trucks, or as the French say, mions. This transport was suffient as long as Verdun was held, by relatively small force and was only fraction of the great front, but would be sufficient when the main attack as directed at this sector and the ermans massed two thousand guns d a quarter of a million men on a rrow front? Could France munition supply an equal number of men d sufficient guns to meet the storm? he Germans believed not.—Frank H. monds, in the American Review of eviews.

An Opportunity for The Poultry Raiser

he Present Outlook Warrants Greatly Increased Production in 1916

From present indications Great Briin will require all the eggs and poulry Canada can produce during 1916. ast year, as a result of greatly inreased production, Canada was able o ship to Great Britain the largest uantity of eggs exported since 1902, nd at the same time reduced her imorts for home consumption by neary a million dozen.

Canadian eggs have found favor on he British market, and the prospects re that, providing they are available, nuch larger quantities will be shipped this year. The unusually high rices prevailing at the present time re largely due to this anticipated exort demand.

Prices for poultry are also high, and vill likely continue so for the rest of he season. Last fall and winter all he surplus Canadian poultry was exported at highly profitable prices. Between fifty and sixty cars of live oultry were shipped from Western Ontario to the Eastern States alone, and in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Prince Edward Island, he export demand for canned poultry as greatly enhanced prices to producers.

Although some uneasiness has existed on the part of the trade as regards transportation facilities in view of the high freight rates and the shortage of boats, it is now reasonably certain that an even greater demand for Canadian poultry and eggs will occur this year. It is important, therefore, that every poultry producer takes steps to profit thereby, by hatching as many chickens as possible this spring.

Now is the time, by hatching early, by hatching everything possible in the month of May, to guard against the marketing of so much small, undersized, poorly finished poultry, which annually becomes a drag on the market in the fall of the year. Again it is only by hatching now, and giving the chickens every possible chance to thrive and grow, that a maximum supply of eggs can be obtained in the winter time.

Given their proportionate amount of attention the growing of poultry brings quick and profitable returns to the farmer. With the increasing cost of meats, milk, butter, etc., there is a constantly increasing demand for poultry and eggs. The labor problem is not critical, as the boys and girls on the farm can readily take care of the poultry. The cost of feed is nominal, prices for poultry and eggs are high—the highest in fact for many years. It is obvious, therefore, that Canadians have a patriotic as well as an economic duty to perform in making the year 1916 the banner year for poultry production in Canada.

Germany Feeling Pinch

British Blockade Likely to Be Decisive Factor of the War

The London Daily Chronicle says:

"All the news from Germany indicates that the British blocade is likely to prove a decisive factor in the war. The economic pinch has become intolerably severe. The masses of the population are half-starved, particularly in the towns. Middle classes and rich are suffering greatly.

"Confirmation of this state of affairs is not only to be gleaned from the German press, despite the censorship, but neutral diplomats in Germany and neutral visitors to that country all bring back the same story of an unfed population, stagnant industry, universal war-weariness and desperate yearning for peace.

"Diplomats in Berlin have begged to be allowed to import their own food. Some of them have got milk, for their children especially, from Denmark and Holland.

"Rich women are taking their children to Holland to get enough milk for them.

"Other signs that the country is in extremis are: Recent failure of the Berlin bread rationing; the advance in the price of potatoes, although the ration is grotespuely insufficient showing the critical shortage; huge jumps in the price of beef, veal and mutton; and, above all, the approaching exhaustion of all edible fats, including butter, margarine, lard and every sort of oil and fat."

A Parallel

About the only parallel in British history to the surrender of General Townsend and the British forces at Kut-el-Amara to the Turks is that of General Gordon who was slain at Khartoum by the dervishes after defending the place against their attacks for many months.

History tells us that Gordon might have escaped by flight after the dervish hordes had broken down the defences of the city, but he refused to do so, trusting to the chivalry and honor of his foe with what fatal result to himself we all know. That was more than thirty years ago.

Again a British general has surrendered to a Mohammedan leader, but this time under different auspices. Whatever their record in the past, the Turks have in this war at least treated their opponents with far more consideration and chivalry than the Germans have. Infidels they may be, but they have shown their Teutonic allies that they can honor and respect a brave foe, which is more than can be said of the former.

There is no doubt, therefore, but that General Townsend and his gallant men will be treated in a manner that will do justice to their brave fight against overwhelming numbers.—Calgary Herald.

Almost Choked

A lady was continually accusing her servant of extravagance without any real cause. The girl bore this accusation patiently for a time, but at last she rebelled. She informed his mistress that the coal had been consumed. The lady blurted out:—"What! Done already? Why, you surely eat them." Next day the candles were all done. "Candles done!" said the mistress. "Why, I bought half a pound only a week ago. Where have they all gone?" "Well," replied the servant, sarcastically. "I'll tell you where the candles have gone. It ate them to grease my throat so that I could swallow the coal more easily!"

Air tight cases have been patented for protecting tennis racquets and balls from dampness.

Need for Home Production

Statistics recently published reveal a regrettable situation regarding trade relationship between British Columbia and the United States. During the month of March there was shipped to British Columbia from the United States through the port of Seattle, produce valued at over $3,000,000, while the American city received only about $500,000 worth of goods from British Columbia. Of the material exported from Canada a very large part is made up of copper for refining, paper and coal, while the Canadian province receives heavy shipments of agricultural produce, which it might grow itself with equal facility. Apples, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, dried fruit, meat, wheat ad vegetables are among the articles which that provice should be able to export and not have to import.

That something is radically wrong in either the production or the marketing or agricultural produce in the western province is evident. It is with the object of improving these conditions that the Domestic Food Products Committee, inaugurated by the Victoria Board of Trade, is working.

Mr. A. D. Peterson, president of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association, speaking at Victoria said:

"During the war, it is the duty of those who remain at home to do everything in their power to increase the yield of the fields, flocks and herds. By so doing, those of us who must remain at home can serve our country just as loyally as by serving in the trenches. Even suppose this might entail loss, we should be willing to sacrifice some of our profit when others are going to the front and sacrificing their lives for the Empire."

The last year has been marked by an increasing interest in mixed farming in British Columbia. This is particularly true of some districts that previously had been looked upon as almost exclusive fruit lands. Creameries have been built at Grand Forks, Kelowna and Salmon Arm, and all are reporting satisfactory results. In the district of Kelowna alone, fourteen silos were built during 1915.

Along he line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, much live stock is being introduced, and the foundation is being laid for more or less mixed farming communities. In many of the newer localities advantage has been taken of the Dominion and Provincial schemes for supplying pure-bred sires. This stimulates an interest for more, as well as better live stock.

The sheep industry has been particularly favored during the year just passed. Mutton and wool have commanded excellent prices, while the outlook for the immediate future is promising. From all parts of the Province there are inquiries for breeding stock, and it is only the scarcity of such stock that has prevented more rapid development. In many districts owners of sheep have suffered considerable loss from the ravages of panthers, coyotes, and especially dogs, and it might be well for this convention to consider the advisability of asking the Government to pass a law requiring that all dogs be licensed. By this means a great many useless curs would be got rid off.

Owing to the high prices for grain which prevailed a year ago, the hog industry suffered a set-back. It is probable that the situation will last until the war is over, so any immediate removal of the industry can hardly be expected. But even under present conditions the hog can be raised quite profitably by those who can provide suitable pasture to supplement the grain ration.

While it is true that certain sections of country are particularly suited to the production of one particular crop, it is equally true that carried on even in these communities to supply local needs. British Columbia should be one of the last provinces in the Dominion to be compelled to import general farm produce. With the Dominion and Provincial Governments giving encouragement to mixed farming, it is to be hoped that the province will soon be able to supply not only her own local needs, but will become an exporter of the kind of produce which now come to her own markets through the port of Seattle.

Continue Splendid Co-operation

The ideal of course, would be for the allies to adopt the policy of free trade among themselves, leaving the rest of the world to follow the example at its leisure. That would mark the greatest advance ever made in world relationships and would be the noblest fruit of the war. We hope that heroic expedient will be discussed at the conference. But in the absence of such an achievement, there are many things to be done. The allies at the present time are pooling their resources in an unprecedented measure. We are working together as one firm, France concentrating on this form of production, England on that, Russia on the other—all by arrangement, all for the common benefit. We have founded great trusts, not for private advantage, but for the general advantage, and have excluded the exploitation of the middleman from great areas of trade. Let us organize the continuance of this splendid co-operation. It is saving us in war; it will bless us in peace.—London Daily News.

A Change in Tune

Though we can expect to carry this war to a successful issue for our country only by making these sacrifices with the unanimity and enthusiasm that we have shown, nevertheless we cannot help feeling daily the pain of it when we think that millions of valuable German lives must be sacrificed to a barbarous war of annihilation, which could have been avoided, had adequate reason, right politics and wise diplomacy prevailed on our side, and had international tolerance and a just appreciation of Germany's demands prevailed on the side of our opponents.—Professor Ernest Haekel.

Long in the Making

The Prussia of today, with its cursed rule and cursed principles, has been long in the making, and what an unshapen, ungodly mass it is! It has been described as the last remaining hulk of materialistic barbarism. The wonder is that when worshipping at the shrine of mere force, students from our country and other countries were so hopelessly blinded to what was going on around them.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The Way to Tell

"Mike," said Pat, "how do yez tell the age of a fowl?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," said Mike.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a fowl ain't got no teeth."

"No," admitted Mike," but Oi hov."

Earning Their Honors

The Kaiser is decorating U-boat commanders. The murders committed by these brave fellows are undermining the Hohenzollern throne. Viewing the matter that way, they deserve all the honor that can be heaped upon them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Shortage of Heavy Horses

Canadian Market Drained by Demand For Heavy Animals For War Service

"There is a great shortage of heavy horses in Canada, the Canadian market having been drained as a result of the heavy demand for horses of the heavy type for war service. Over 60,000 horses have been taken out of the Dominion since the war started. It is now up to the Canadian breeders to get busy. They must, if a normal standard is to be maintained after the war is over."

This statement was made by John Bright, Dominion Livestock commissioner, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Livestock Records Association held in Toronto recently. Mr. Bright stated that in order to cope with the horse situation in the western provinces, in which a large supply of horses had been drafted for service at the front, some 6,000 mares had been purchased by western farmers in eastern Canada.

The livestock commissioner also strongly advised the farmers to pay particular attention to the breeding of heavy horses, especially the breeding of mares, in which there had been a marked falling off last year. In this connection, he pointed out that the breeders were in a position to save the situation and thus prevent a scarcity of heavy horses which are always in demand.

Mr. Bright also called the attention of the breeders to the fact that the cattle, hogs, and sheep situation was not as bright as it might be. He stated that since Jan. 1 last over 367,000 hogs had been imported from the United States, which in itself was an evidence that there should be a renewed interest and energy in this hog breeding industry in Canada. He also elaborated upon the heavy importations of beef cattle and sheep from the United States and emphasized the fact that the present high prices of wool should be an incentive to sheep breeders to improve the situation in order to avoid going elsewnere to purchase sheep when they are in a position to supply the requirements of the Canadian markets.

An Aviation School

The naval department announces that the admiralty is calling for a limited number of trained aviators from Canada for commissions in the Royal Naval Air Service and that with a view to providing training the Curtiss Aviation School, will be reopened in Toronto. Canadian aviators wishing to enter the service are requested to apply to the secretary of the Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. The age limit of candidates are from 19 to 25 years and only well educated, athletic and thoroughly fit men with excellent eye-sight can be accepted. A gratuity of one hundred dollars will be paid to those obtaining a pilot's certificate from the Canadian aviation school on condition that the aviator joins the Royal Naval Service and undertakes after the war to become a member of a Canadian flying corps should one be organized in Canada.

Absolutely Fearless

Elder to Beadle—"Well, John how did you like the strange minister?"

Beadle—"No, ava, Elder. He's an awfu' frichtened kin' of a chap, yon. Did ye notice how he aye talked oboot oor adversary, Satan? Oor own meenister just ca's him plain deevil. He doena care a dom for him.

Persia's first railroad, running from the Russian frontier to Tabriz, was opened in March.

Valuable Clay Deposits Opened

C.N.R. Building a Spur Line in Quebec That Will Open up Extensive Kaolin Beds

The ousting of German and Austrian porcelain wares from the Canadian market in favor of "Made in Canada" products has been brought appreciably closer by the construction of a spur line, by the Canadian Northern Railway from its Montfort branch, to an extensive deposit of Kaolin near Huberdeau, in Quebec. It is from similar deposits of that natural resource that manufacturers in the Teutonic empires have produced the supplies of china-wares that have been marketed to homes in all parts of the world, and the prevalence of the "Made in Germany" inscription on the underside of cups, saucers, and plates in the average home in Canada alone, furnishes an indication of the widespread character and value of the business.

But it is not in the manufacture of table wares alone that Kaolin is important. Large quantities are utilized in the production of the finer grades of printing paper, and in the making of insulators for high power electric transmission lines. Austrian makers had developed an international trade of considerable magnitude in the latter product before the outbreak of the war. Since the seas have been closed against the Austrian supplies the Japanese have gone into the business of making these essentials, and, largely because of the cheapness of the labor available to manufacture there, the industry seems to have made remarkable progress. They are exporting at a low price and have already got into touch with Canadian users. This Quebec supply touches the glass industry, too, for the by-product is a pure silica-sand, which is suitable for the manufacture of glass and sandpaper, and is utilizible as moulding sand and for other purposes.

Kaolin is supposed to be decomposed feldspar, and occurs in pockets or fissures of varying depths. The color ranges from a faint yellow to pure white, the latter being the more valuable. Its freedom from quartz, mica, and other particles, is also a factor. The deposit rendered accessible by the Canadian Northern is supposed to be many thousands of feet in depth, and is pure white in shade, and experts consider that the higher grades of porcelain and pottery may be manufactured, and of course, insulators as well. Success in the burning of the clay into the various products of a high grade, depends greatly upon the character of the fuel. As firewood is abundant and cheap in Northern Quebec, the Canadian deposit appears to have been placed in the best environment.

The Canadians who are interested in this development have received from the Hon. Mr. Pellitier, agent general for the province of Quebec in London, England, a report made for him by Dr. Bigot of Paris, on the ceramic possibilities of the Kaolin or China Clay found in the province of Quebec; one by Mr. Jos. Keele, director of the Bureau of Ceramics of the Dominion Geological Survey, one by Edward Orton, Jr., Professor of Ceramics of the Ohio State College, and one from McGill University, Montreal. These documents demonstrate that the Canadian clay, in addition to its high ceramic value, possesses all the characteristics necessary for the manufacture of highest grades of paper, and also the qualities which suit it for the manufacture of paint pigments and of many toilet articles by the manufacturing chemists. The expectation is that porcelains equal to those of the finest French manufacture may be made in Canada as it has been found by tests made in Limoges, France, that the Canadian clays are equally suitable as the French Kaolin.

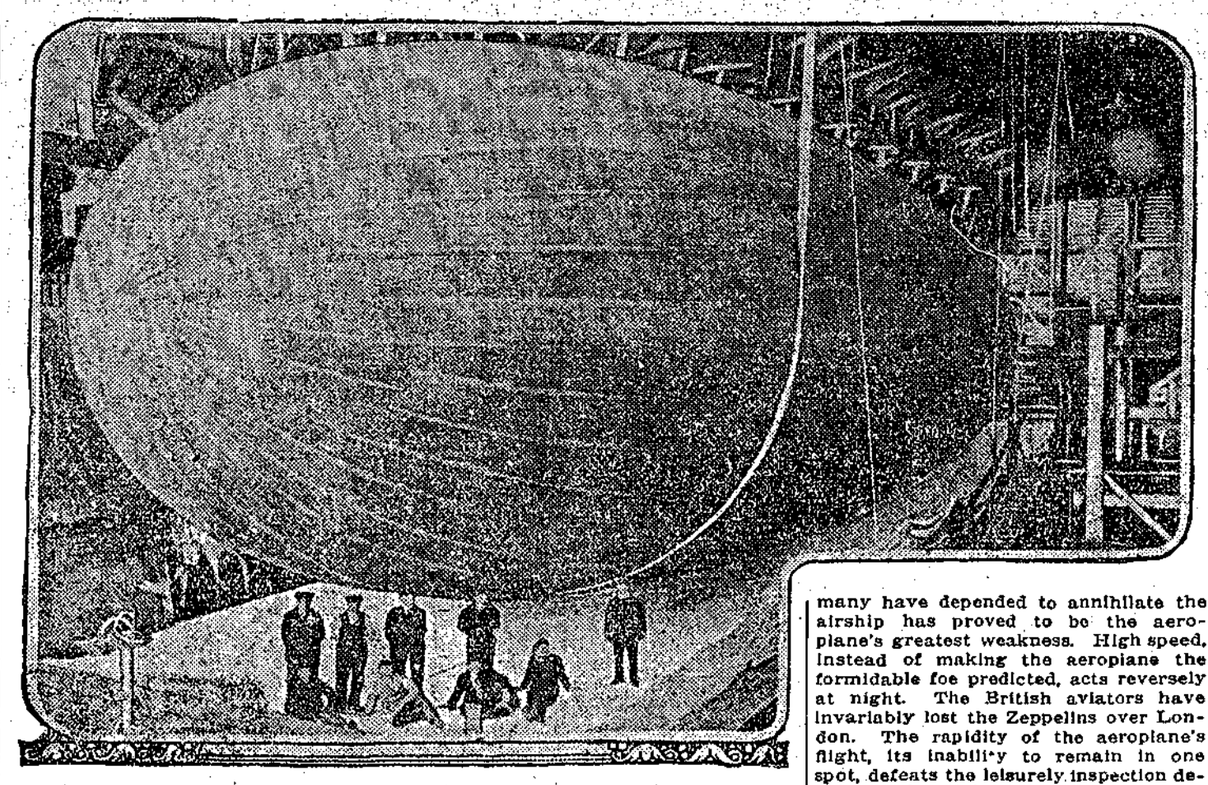
The market is wide, for the supplies of Kaolin on the North American continent have not sufficed to meet domestic requirements. A revival of immigration will produce, automatically, a keen demand for table wares, and electricity is merely on the threshold of development. The Canadian pioneers in this new potential industry, undoubtedly, will have the keenest of competitors to face, but the purity and abundance of the supply and the incidentals to manufacture, with the possible exception of labor, are factors in their favor. At present, the consensus of opinion among the experts concerned, appears to be that with a little "mothering," the industry can be established, and that Canada has, in this deposit of china clay, an opportunity to extend its industrial independence of the outside world.

Canadian Goods in Demand

That opportunities for Canadian wheat, flour, fish, butter, cheese, biscuits, and other products exist in South Africa which should be cultivated by Canadian manufacturers is the gist of a report received by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, from the commissioner, Mr. W. J. Egan, of Cape Town. Mr. Egan reports that owing to systematic demonstration during the past year Canadian flour is now in demand by bakers who did not use it previously, and has gained in reputation. It is possible for Canadian mills to make up parcels for household consumption, an increased trade is sure to follow, as a demand exists for smaller parcels, weighing 5 lbs. to 10 lbs., and with 20 and 40 parcels to each stack. As regards wheat, Mr. Egan says that there will always be a good demand for Canadian wheat in South Africa owing to its special value as a blender with the lighter South African and other imported wheats.

A widow lost a hog. We do not refer to the death of her husband. She lost a real hog and advertised for it. The editor says the hog must have read the paper, for he came hiking home on the dead run as soon as the paper left the postoffice. This is not the first instance where a hog has read a newspaper—and incidentally forgot to pay for it.

First Dirigible Airship Built For United States Now Ready For Preliminary Tests



AMERICA'S FIRST DIRIGIBLE IN HER SHED.

THE first dirigible airship ever built for the United States is rapidly nearing completion at New Haven, Conn., and will shortly be given its first trials at Pensacola, Fla. The machine is 175 feet long, 50 feet high and 35 feet in diameter.

The same company that built the dirigible has also received a contract from the United States for a kite balloon. Thousands of this type of balloon are in use in Europe today. At present there is a great demand, according to United States naval authorities, for these, as the heads of foreign armies and navies figure that the saving of ammunition from one day's observation will more than pay the cost of the kite balloon.

Government experts claim that these balloons attached to a battleship are of immense value, as it makes it possible to see an enemy many miles away and in battle direct the fire of shots. Representatives of foreign governments who are negotiating with the company say every ship and battery abroad is being equipped with observation balloons. These take the place of the old spherical balloons that, owing to their continual bobbing and swaying, made correct observation impossible and were prone to make the operators seasick.

According to the terms of contract between the navy department and the company, the balloon now being built by this concern must rise at the rate of eight feet per second.

In speaking of the future use of dirigibles by this government one of the officials of the company said:

"The war has demonstrated that the very element in the aeroplane on which many have depended to annihilate the airship has proved to be the aeroplane's greatest weakness. High speed, instead of making the aeroplane the formidable foe predicted, acts reversely at night. The British aviators have invariably lost the Zeppelins over London. The rapidity of the aeroplane's flight, its inability to remain in one spot, defeats the leisurely inspection demanded for sighting and gauging the dirigible.

"The lighter than air machine is bound to be the night owl of the army and navy."

It is interesting to note that plans for the airship were furnished to the United States government before the Zeppelins had forged to the front.

The name of the new type will be B-10, and, while it is not a copy of any foreign type, the envelope resembles that of a Parseval and the car that of the Zodiac type. It will be nonrigid, and the principal load will be carried at the center of gravity. This will permit the dropping of any quantity of explosive without affecting the balance of the ship.

The airship is equipped with motors of about sixty horsepower each and four propellers. One set of blades is forward and the other aft. There is room for one man in each of the motor cockpits, and five more men can be accommodated in the main cocknit, where observations can be taken and missiles released.

A large vertical rudder and horizontal elevating planes furnish ample means of controlling the ship. Hydrogen gas will be used to give ascensional power, and, while the speed cannot be ascertained until after the tests, it is estimated that it would not be far from fifty miles an hour. Enough fuel can be carried for a six hour trip under full load.

"I believe that the B-10 will answer the requirements of the navy department," an officer said. "If it will not, such modifications as are necessary will be made. There is no reason why we cannot build just as good dirigibles here as can be had in Europe.

"A number of others are working on plans for the airships, and there is no question but that a suitable type will be evolved in the United States. After we have made some tests at Washington I shall be prepared to say just what the machine will do.

"Subjecting the model to various pressures in the wind tunnel at the laboratory will determine exactly what the head resistance will be on the full size machine.

"The most difficult problem to solve is that of obtaining the right kind of fabric. Heretofore most of this material has been imported from France. But domestic manufacturers have been experimenting, and the samples submitted by five concerns have convinced me that a suitable grade of rubberized cloth can be manufactured here. The amount necessary is 1,400 yards for each machine."

WILSON'S IDEA OF A HERO.

Here is President Wilson's idea of a hero, expressed in a letter from him to Secretary Lane:

"The rescuer of the bureau of mines who braves the poisonous gases and saves a minor from death, the coast guard who at the peril of his own life saves passengers of a helpless vessel from death, the surgeon of the public health service who stops a dreaded scourge in its incipiency, the engineer who succeeds in reducing the hazards of industry to its men and the man who brings about better conditions of living among people I consider all types of the hero who will be best regarded in the near future."

HIS HOUSE WAS STOLEN.

Pete Petroniky of Indiana Harbor, Ind., rented his little cottage to his friend Andy Sendke. Then he went to Chicago. When he came back a month later he was unable to find his house or any trace of it or the trees around it. The police say the house has been stolen.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Enemy Sub Now Fires Blindly

Guided by Sound Alone, Torpedo is Launched at Approaching Ship

William G. Shepherd, of the United Press, writes: German submarines have abandoned the periscope in most instances and are shooting without looking, according to reports current in Berne. The torpedoes are now fired by sound alone.

During the past twenty sinkings in British waters, noone has seen a submarine, and in but few cases has the white wake of the torpedo been observed. Only the discovery of bronze bits of torpedoes or the nature of the explosion has offered proof that the ships were submarine victims.

If the periscopes submarine is a success, survivors of torpedoed ships will never again be able to say: "We saw the trail of the persicope in the water."

The new periscopeless submarine, as it is described in Switzerland, has a great steel disk for an ear, on either side of the boat. Telephone receivers, connected with these disks lead to the ears of the officers, and the approach of a ship is heard with unmistakeable definiteness.

As the ship approaches the noise becomes louder in one ear or the other.

When the submarine commander hears an equally loud noise in each ear he knows that the ship is straight ahead.

"Fire!" he orders and the torpedo shoots towards the surface at a carefully calculated angle, hitting the ship well below the water line.

The sinking of Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish ships would be readily explained if the Swiss reports are true. The submarine commander, guided to his prey by sound alone, would have no way of fixing the nationality of the ship attacked.

Need for Home Production

Trade Relations Between United States and British Columbia on wrong Side of Ledger

Statistics recently published reveal a regrettable situation regarding trade relationship between British Columbia and the United States. During the month of March there was shipped to British Columbia from the United States through the port of Seattle, produce valued at over $3,000,000, while the American city received only about $500,000 worth of goods from British Columbia. Of the material exported from Canada a very large part is made up of copper for refining, paper and coal, while the Canadian province receives heavy shipments of agricultural produce, which it might grow itself with equal facility. Apples, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, dried fruit, meat, wheat ad vegetables are among the articles which that province should be able to export and not have to import.

That something is radically wrong in either the production or the marketing or agricultural produce in the western province is evident. It is with the object of improving these conditions that the Domestic Food Products Committee, inaugurated by the Victoria Board of Trade, is working.

Mr. A. D. Peterson, president of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association, speaking at Victoria said:

"During the war, it is the duty of those who remain at home to do everything in their power to increase the yield of the fields, flocks and herds. By so doing, those of us who must remain at home can serve our country just as loyally as by serving in the trenches. Even suppose this might entail loss, we should be willing to sacrifice some of our profit when others are going to the front and sacrificing their lives for the Empire."

The last year has been marked by an increasing interest in mixed farming in British Columbia. This is particularly true of some districts that previously had been looked upon as almost exclusive fruit lands. Creameries have been built at Grand Forks, Kelowna and Salmon Arm, and all are reporting satisfactory results. In the district of Kelowna alone, fourteen silos were built during 1915.

Along he line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, much live stock is being introduced, and the foundation is being laid for more or less mixed farming communities. In many of the newer localities advantage has been taken of the Dominion and Provincial schemes for supplying pure-bred sires This stimulates an interest for more, as well as better live stock.

The sheep industry has been particularly favored during the year just passed. Mutton and wool have commanded excellent prices, while the outlook for the immediate future is promising. From all parts of the Province there are inquiries for breeding stock, and it is only the scarcity of such stock that has prevented more rapid development In many districts owners of sheep have suffered considerable loss from the ravages of panthers, coyotes, and especially dogs, and it might be well for this convention to consider the advisability of asking the Government to pass a law requiring that all dogs be licensed. By this means a great many useless curs would be got rid off.

Owing to the high prices for grain which prevailed a year ago, the hog industry suffered a set-back. It is probable that the situation will last until the war is over, so any immediate removal of the industry can hardly be expected. But even under present conditions the hog can be raised quite profitably by those who can provide suitable pasture to supplement the grain ration.

While it is true that certain sections of country are particularly suited to the production of one particular crop, it is equally true that carried on even in these communities to supply local needs. British Columbia should be one of the last provinces in the Dominion to be compelled to import general farm produce. With the Dominion and Provincial Governments giving encouragement to mixed farming, it is to be hoped that the province will soon be able to supply not only her own local needs, but will become an exporter of the kind of produce which now come to her own markets through the port of Seattle.

India's Great Help in War

Presonal Devotion to the King accounts for Heroic Sacrifices

"India instead of proving a source of weakness to the Empire, as Germany fondly believed she would, has been a tower of strength," said Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, in discussing with a group of American correspondents the present state of the Indian Empire.

The Secretary said:

"Instead of showing, under the encouragement of a great European war, any desire to revolt, the people of India have never been more loyal to the British Empire than today. In this connection I would like to say that loyalty in India has its own special color in the form of a personal devotion to the King-Emperor which I do not think it possible to exaggerate.

"The personal aspect of loyalty appeals to them perhaps more strongly than the western mind can conceive. There are striking manifestations of this on the King's visits to the front. Nothing could exceed the profound satisfaction expressed by Indian officers and soldiers in having actually come face to face with their ruler.

"I have seen this myself when I have had the honor of accompanying the King in visits to the Indian Hospitals. When asked what impressed them most, the reply was always the same. 'We have seen the King-Emperor.' All the sufferings and trials they had undergone were as nothing. Nothing else counted. This devotion to the ruler is actually a part of their religion.

"Whatever agitation there may be in India for a greater share in the government, there is certainly no lack of appreciation of the advantage of the British system of colonial government over the German.

"As to the military assistance given by the Indians, I need mention only two facts, as their efforts on all fronts are so well known. The first is the number of military honors won by the Indians.

"Before this war the highest military honor, the Victoria Cross, was not open to the Indian army, but since this rule was abrogated, five V. C.'s and twenty-five Military Crosses have been won by Indian soldiers. The second is just one instance of their gallantry in action.

"In Gallipoli the 14th Sikhs went into action with fifteen British officers, fourteen Indian officers and 514 rank and file. The next day there were three British officers ,three Indian officers and 134 rank and file. I do not think you could ask more of any army than that it should face and make sacrifices of this kind."

Objects to Fighting Friends

Bulgarians Will Not Shoot at the Russians

"If the Russians come, we, the Bulgarians, will stand aside and let the Germans and the Turks fight them. Our soldiers will not fire a shot at our liberators. This, I can assure you, is definitely settled," was the declaration of a superior Bulgarian officer, to a newspaper correspondent in Sofia.

"These solemn words were uttered with great emotion and decision while our train was standing at Plevna, that historic place where the army of the Tsar Alexander, the Liberator, won the liberty of downtrodden Bulgaria by the blood of thousands of Russian soldiers 37 years ago.

"What the Bulgarian officer declared to me at Plevna I heard and witnessed everywhere during my journey through Bulgaria. Soldiers and civilians, old and young alike, with an insignificant exception, preserve in the depths of their heart a great love and reverence for the Russians."

The correspondent gives it as his opinion that no reasoning Bulgarian thinks that the territory gained by their soldiers can be retained. The Chief of Police, Georgeieff, is held in the utmost detestation because of his brutality, and should the Russians ever reach Sofia he will be hung in the public square of the capital.

A few people are becoming rich by the war, such as the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tontcheff, who a year ago was a poor man, but now owns some 12,000,000 francs; Mr. Radislavoff, who owns about 10,000,000 francs; Georgieff, who owns some millions; and a few others; but the people in general are condemned to lose their prosperity.

Visit Your Schools

How many of our school children's parents ever visit the schools or even know the teachers when they meet them on the street? How many know what their children are studying or how they are progressing Is there any of you who have a building to make, a house to paint or whatever the job may be, that say to the one you have employed: "Here are the tools and materials, go ahead and do it to suit yourself and it will suit me." Is that not what many of you are doing with your children? You say by your actions: "Here is my child with its books, papers and pencil, I've furnished materials and tools, educate him as you like."

War and the Price of Wheat

In All Modern Wars the Price of Wheat Has Been High

The highest average price of British wheat during the last century and a quarter is quoted as being $3.86 per bushel, this being the price obtained in 1812, during the European wars and our war with the United States. In all modern wars the price of wheat has been relatively high and has fluctuated greatly. In many cases the high level prices has continued for some time after the declaration of peace. The course of prices during the present conflict seems to confirm this general tendency.

During the Napoleonic wars the price of wheat in Europe fluctuated between $3.86 and $1.80. In 1822 it had fallen to $1.37. In 1825 it was quoted at $2.07, and in 1835 at $1.19. The price now kept fairly steady until 1847, the year of the potato famine in Ireland when it rose to $2.13. In 1849 the repeal of the corn law became effective and there was a decline gradually until 1851 $1.17 was reached. In 1853 began the Crimean war which ended in 1856. During this period the prices again rose, reaching in the last year of the war $2.10. During the Italian war of 1859 and the American civil war, 1861—65 thee price remained fairly steady being in the last year of the war $1.27 per bushel. The last very high priced wheat was in 1876 and 1877 coincident with the Turko-Siberian war and the Balkan wars. However, the prices were comparatively low to what they were in the early part of the century, being only $1.73 as compared with $3.86 during the former period. In 1886 wheat was selling at $0.94 per bushel and only went over the dollar mark upon three occasions until the present time These were: in 1891, $1.13; in 1898, $1.03, and in 1909, $1.13. In 1915 it rose to $1.61, which was the highest price asked since 1877.

Manchuria from a Train

(From "The Color of the East," by Elizabeth Washburn; F. C. Stokes Co.)

Manchuria means an interminable brown plain—dry stubble, endless, empty furrows to be filled by-and-bye with millet, kaoliang, waving, wonderful green plumage, high as a man and higher, in which not many years ago the Japanese hid whole armies.

Today it is the emptiest, most silent spot in Asia. It spreads out flat and tranquil in unthinkable forgetfulness. The sun beats down fiercely out on a deep, unbroken field of turquoise blue. The air is biting cold. A sudden breath of it is like a slap. A great tingling follows and a sense of extraordinary buoyancy. One feels impelled to laugh, to shout, to strike out, to do violent things. To sleep or sit with folded hands would drive one mad. There is that in the air which compels like the lash of a whip.

Over this brown waste, sheltering a million seedlings, trails an endless line of native life. A dull blue, curiously blunt outline—wheelbarrow men with sprawling legs and arms wide outstretched, coolies with bamboo poles slung across their shoulders, innumerable mules, cased like warriors in brass-studded bridles and head-pieces, donkeys picking little steps with litters on their backs, with wide toppling loads, with native women sitting astride far back upon their tiny haunches.

These manchu people are a big bold-faced race, with brown skins whipped dull red by the northern winds. Shapeless bundles of them, hoods pulled over ears stand at the stations and stamp their feet and beat their arms and watch the trains come in. A straggling line of native soldiers in bungling black uniforms, heads wound tightly in black turbans, a great splash of blood-red lettering across their breasts, present arms rigidly, with bayonets fixed as the train pulls in and draws out.

Native Tribe Gifts to the Empire

The Masai and other native tribes in East Africa are not permitting their loyalty to the Empire to be unrepresented. Great Britain they state has done so much to free them from the yoke of internecine strife and raise their status in the scale of civilization, they must give proof of their thankfulness. The following are a few of their most recent gifts:

3,000 goats, presented by the Kamirondo chiefs of the Kisumu district.

Thirty bullocks, presented by the Masai Moran of the Matapatu clan, and fifty bullocks by other Masai.

Over 150 bullocks and 280 sheep, presented by Sendu, the chief Laibon of the Loita Masai.

Twenty-one bullocks, presented by Masikonde.

These gifts have been quite spontaneously offered by the tribes concerned.

Build New Ships

There are strong grounds for insisting that all interned German steamers be retained by the allies under the terms of peace. But that will not take us far. We need a thoroughgoing plan whereby at the first dawn of peace the whole resources of British shipbuilding now mobilized for naval work shall be switched as instantaneously as possible on to building steamers. Every merchantman launched within the first year may make an incalculable difference to our post-war recovery.—London Chronicle.

The Country Newspaper

It is the Local Newspaper that Chronicles the Items Dealing with Intimate Associations

But the beauty and joy of our papers and their little worlds is that we who live in the country towns know our own heroes. Who knows Murphy in New York? Only a few. Yet in Emporia we all know Tom O'Connor—and love him. Who knows Morgan in New York? One man in a hundred thousand. Yet in Emporia who does not know George Newham, the banker and merchant prince? Boston people pick up their morning papers and read with shuddering horror of the crimes of their daily villian, yet read without that fine thrill that we have when we hear that Al Ludorph is in jail again in Emporia. For we all know Al; we've ridden in his hack a score of times. And we take up our paper with the story of his faults as readers who begin the narrative of an old friends adventures.

Our papers, our little country papers, seem drab and miserably provincial to strangers; yet we who read them read in their lines the sweet intimate story of life. And all these touches of nature make us wondrous kind. It is the country newspaper, bringing together daily the threads of the town's life, weaving them into something rich and strange, and setting the pattern as it weaves, directing the loom, and giving the cloth its color by mixing the lives of all the people in its color pot— it is this country newspaper that reveals us to ourselves, that keeps our country hearts quick and our country minds open and our country faith strong.

When the girl at the glove counter married the boy in the wholesale house the news of their wedding is good for a forty-line wedding notice, and the forty lines in the newspaper give them self-respect. When in due course, we know that their baby is a twelve-pounder, named Grover or Theodore or Woodrow, we have that neighborly feeling that breeds the real democracy. When we read of death in that home we can mourn with them that mourn. When we see them moving upward in the world, into a firm, and out toward the country club neighborhood, we rejoice with them that rejoice. Therefore, men and brethren, when you are riding through this vale of tears upon the California limited, and by chance pick up the little country newspaper with its meagre telegraph service of three or four thousand words—or, at best fifteen or twenty thousand; when you see its array of countryside items; its interminable local stories; its tiresome editorials on the waterworks, the schools, the street railroad, the crops and the city printing, don't throw down the contemptible little rag with the verdict that there is nothing in it. But know this, and know it well: If you could take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written, you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring world in it, and what you saw would make you touch the little paper with reverent hands.

Scarcity of Labor is Acute

Result Will Be Invention of New Machinery, a Leader Asserts

I was talking labor with a man whose official position makes him speak for one of the half dozen largest bodies of workmen in the world.

"The scarcity of laboring people today, said he, "is certain to bring about a great surplus of labor a little while in the future, because necessity will surely compel corporations to invent machines to take the place of men."

Then he illustrated what he meant by telling how steel rails used to be rolled and how they are rolled today.

Once two score men were necessary to feed the huge lump of raw steel into the rolls and keep drawing it out and feeding it back until finally the rail emerged complete.

Now a machine unattended does the whole thing. The sewing machine in similar fashion put out of work hundreds of seamstresses. The mowing machine and the self binding reaper drove thousands of farm hands from hay and wheat fields.

I know that in three hours a handful of dock hands can load 12,000 of iron ore upon a lake steamer where once a small army of men couldn't do it in a day.

I have seen fifty men and women toil three days in a Japanese harbor to put one thousand tons of coal in the bunkers of a small steamer. They hoisted it in with rice straw baskets.

You may go down to some of our own modern piers on the Delaware and see a vast iron hand reach out, grasp a carload of coal and dump the contents into the hold of a ship as easily as you put a spoonful of sugar in your coffee cup and in about the same time.

Inventive genius yoked with money has done these and other things. Each new mechanism has temporarily made a plethora of labor by doing the work of many human hands.

"That is what must now come with increased force," said this man under whom toil tens of thousands. "If we cannot get enough men to do the work we will take what at the start may be an inferior machine, but which practice will readily improve.—Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

"He doesn't seem to have any brains."

"Brains! Why, that fellow would search for eggs in a cukoo clock."

Farm Management

Thoroughness of Work is One of The Cardinal Principles of the Successful Farmer

We once heard an excellent farmer say:

"It takes an able, brainy man to so lay out farm work and follow it up as to get the best possible results. We are all too much smitten with the idea that our profit comes from the amount of work half done rather than the amount well done. When I was a boy hoeing corn, my father used to tell me that the best hoed hill brought the largest yield and the best corn. Rushing along and hoeing a lot of hills poorly, he said, was no way to make money growing corn. I think that principle applies in all of our farm work. The farm where the work is most thoroughly done, and care taken not to lay out more work than can be well done, is the one I have noticed that makes the most clear profit."

We think our farmer friend was right on general principles in his idea that it takes marked ability to lay out and practice thoroughness of work on the farm. Three things stand in the way:

1. A lack of broad intelligence and judgment on the part of the farmer. We all know that there are but few such farmers compared with the whole.

2. The constant hazard and uncertainty of the weather.

3. The scarcity of good farm help and its high expense.

But these three difficulties do not change the logic of the situation. It remains just the same that thorough, comprehensive judgment and practice in the doing of our farm work pays the best. Half-hoeing the hills of corn in order to hoe more than we can hoe well, don't pay. Lack of thoroughness is the curse of farming at any and all times.

We are all poisoned with the old notion of turning off a lot of half finished work; keeping a lot of poor cows rather than a less number of good ones; trying to till more acres than we can plow and till well. Of course, help will always be scarce and expensive on such a farm for there is laid out twice as much work as can be done with the help the farmer thinks he can afford to keep. There are any number of three and four men farms being run with two men. Under such conditions how can they pay the profit they should pay?

When we get down good and hard to the idea of doing our farm work better than be have been doing; keeping only such cows as can do good work; taking the best care possible of our products when we have been to the expense of raising them; then we will find that he have a good deal more money with which to employ expensive help and make needed improvements. The channel through which good profits come on the farm is the most thorough efficiency possible. As we lower efficiency we lower profit, and there we are. Half-done work never has paid and never will. To avoid this trouble we must enlarge our vision, our ability, our intelligence. That's the only way to better success.

Verified His Suspicions

Tommy Atkins always takes his fighting humorously, as one described the destruction of an aeroplane which flew over the British lines sporting French colors.

"Some'ow or other I thought the blighter was German, and at last I couldn't stand it no longer. 'Puff! puff!' said Archibald, and down the beggar came.

Archibald, of course, is the slang name for an anti-aircraft gun, and it was found that over the planes with their great black crosses the Germans had contrived movable flaps marked with the tricolor.

Mr. Slimpurse (feeling his way)—your charming daughter tells me that she is an excellent cook and housekeeper. Old Lady (calmly)—Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly direct a retinue of servants.

Oil in the Arctic

Report of a Rich Discovery of Oil in The Far North.

We have long known something about the riches of Alaska in gold, copper, coal, timber and other minerals and products of the ground and of the surrounding seas, including furs and fishes; also that there are large tracts of arable lands upon which vegetables, fruits and cereals may be grown in abundance. And now we are told that in the far north of that country, within the Arctic circle, there is a great wealth in oil awaiting development, according to statements of discovery made by Eskimos and confirmed by W. B. Van Valin of the United States Bureau of Education. The native discoverers found four springs of thick oil close together and maintaining a lake of thick, green oil of the consistency of vaseline, into which ducks and geese occasionally plunged from a considerable height mistaking the substance for water and of course, perishing there. These Eskimos were in utter ignorance of the nature of their find, and so greatly puzzled that they made a reindeer express trip, 450 miles to the south, to the settlement called Wainwright, to consult the teacher of whom they had heard, and who it seems was so much impressed by their story that he made the trip back with them over the snow and frozen tundra 450 miles to a point whose location he has not yet disclosed. There he found this great lake of oil constantly fed by four springs gushing away under pressure of natural gas. He made careful investigation and surveys and staked off his claims, and provided with samples of the liquid, went back to Wainwright and thence to Nome and finally to Seattle.

There is nothing to tell us a hint of the location of this richness in oil, except that it is in the far northwest, north of the Arctic circle, and not far from navigable waters of the Arctic Ocean or some river tributary to it.

Continue Splendid Co-operation

The ideal of course, would be for the allies to adopt the policy of free trade among themselves, leaving the rest of the world to follow the example at its leisure. That would mark the greatest advance ever made in world relationships and would be the noblest fruit of the war. We hope that heroic expedient will be discussed at the conference. But in the absence of such an achievement, there are many things to be done. The allies at the present time are pooling their resources in an unprecedented measure. We are working together as one firm. France concentrating on this form of production, England on that, Russia on the other—all by arrangement, all for the common benefit. We have founded great trusts, not for private advantage, but for the general advantage, and have excluded the exploitation of the middleman from great areas of trade. Let us organize the continuance of this splendid co-operation. It is saving us in war; it will bless us in peace.—London Daily News.

Keeping One's Temper.

It was Channing who said: "As one sets himself against people or things, they all seem to him correspondingly belligerent. Nothing is more destructive than a continual resistant or pessimistic spirit." The lesson of this is that we should never be so sure we are right as to cause us to despise the person with whom we disagree, for then he will despise us, and that will be a great deal worse than disagreeing. The surest sign of a man being right is his open-mindedness and his warm-heartedness, and his making a friend of the person with whom he disagrees. A noble opinion is never violent. It is always ready to return a smile and put forth a hand. The way some men get mad when others refuse to adopt their views is enough to make the very devils smile. Hope and anger do not dwell in the same heart.

Jim—A dancer reminds me of a tugboat.

Jam—How so?

Jim—Lives by her tows.

Forest Destruction and Floods

Nearly all the floods in Canadian towns are due to destruction of trees on the protective watersheds. The liv- ing forest holds back the surplus waters. The burned and hacked forest releases them to do what mischief they will.

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

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, ETC. EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. LUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC'S LAB. Co HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. THE NEW DRAGEE TASTELESS FORMOF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON EACH PIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

AGENTS Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. STERLING TAILORING CO., 35 College Street - Toronto

An Ancient Port

The Black Sea port lately captured by the Russians is so ancient that its origin is almost lost in the mists of history. It was to Trebizond, the ancient Trapezus, that Zenophon, the volunteer soldier from Athens, endowed with rare military genius, conducted, as described in the "Anabasis," well known to High School boys, the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, when their Generals had been treacherously slain by the Persians after the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401, where Cyrus the Younger, their commander, fell at the moment of victory in striving to wrest the Throne of Persia from his brother Artaxeres.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the hungry Frenchman mentioned in a biography recently published in England illustrates the old adage anew.

He was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way:

"Vaiterre, vat is dat valking in the yard."

"A rooster, sir."

"Ah! And vat you call de rooster's wife."

"The hen sir."

"And vat you call de children of de rooster and his vife?"

"Chickens, sir."

"But vat you call de chicken before dey are chicken?"

"Eggs, sir."

"Bring me two."

MEAL-TIME CONSCIENCE

What Do the Sick Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feeds the youngsters something that they know children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee.

It is better to have some delicious, hot food-drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children, conscious that it will help and strengthen, but never hurt them.

An Eastern lady says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervous headaches." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, especially children, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine).

"While visiting a friend I was served with Postum and I determined to get a package and try it myself. The result was all that could be desired—a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee, Postum has worked wonders for me.

"My husband, who had suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee, quit the coffee and took up Postum with me and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better, with no indication of kidney trouble.

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children, with a clear conscience that it will help and not hurt them as tea or coffee would."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Utilizing Waste Material

The Commercial Value of a Noxious Weed is Discovered

The manner in which the commercial necessities imposed by the war is resulting in the utilization of material hitherto considered mere waste or positively nuisance, is nowhere more strongly illustrated than in the report which comes from Queensland to the effect that it is proposed to use the growth of Prickly Pears in that country for the production of Potash on a commercial basis. The Prickly Pear has proven one of the most troublesome of the noxious weeds in Queensland. It had become such a nuisance, that its destruction on a large scale by means of arsenious trichloride had been seriously contemplated. It has been discovered, however, that it is possible to extract fifteen per cent. of Potash, from the ashes of this plant, by means of washing. In this way one-half ton of eighty per cent. Potassium Carbonate may be obtained, to the acre. The ash is gathered by means of a vacuum machine, but only one-half of it is recovered. This method is in actual operation on one block of land of 10,000 acres, which is infested by prickly pear and the statement is made that it is possible that Queensland may eventually, be able to export Potash, manufactured from this source.

War Temperature

The temperature at which battles are fought how the magnitude of the war area. Here are a few indications:

Near Baghdad 120 in the sun.

Near Kut-el-Kaimir, 80 deg. in the shade.

Erzerum, 40 deg. below zero.

Persian Gulf, 140 deg. in the shade.

In the latter, British warships have been doomed to patrol what is designated as the hottest corner of the whole earth.

HARD WORKING WOMEN

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a break-down in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. A. Rhodes, Hamilton, Ont., says. "A few years ago on coming to Canada, working long hours, and close confinement began to tell upon me. I was completely run down, and finally could do no work. I was pale, suffered from headaches, did not rest well, and felt altogether very miserable. The doctor said the trouble was anaemia, and after doctoring for some weeks, without getting any relief, I decided to drop the doctor and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Very soon I began to notice a change for the better, and by the time I had used half a dozen boxes of the Pills I was again enjoying the best of health. I have never had any return of the sickness and never felt better in my life than I do now. I give my experience, therefore, that it may be used for the benefit of others."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Keeping One's Temper

It was Channing who said: "As one sets himself against people or things, they all seem to him correspondingly belligerent. Nothing is more destructive than a continual resistant or pessimistic spirit." The lesson of this that we should never be so sure we are right as to cause us to despise the person with whom we disagree, for then he will despise us, and that will be a great deal worse than disagreeing. The surest sign of a man being right is his open-mindedness and his warm heartedness, and his making a friend of the person with whom he disagrees. A noble opinion is never violent. It is always ready to return a smile and put forth a hand. The way some men get mad when others refuse to adopt their views is enough to make the very devils smile. Hope and anger do not dwell in the same heart.

The Way to Win

One of the biggest men in this country maintains that your success depends upon how hard you work. He says, if you want to make a success of anything, keep pegging away at it, and the measure of your achievement will depend upon how hard you "plug." He reminds you of the fact that one night of riotous living consumes the equivalent physical and mental strength of two days of hard toil.

It is a fact, where one man dies from overwork, one hundred die from stagnation—too many persons are prone to give up a project before they get really started one it. He winds up this practical advice by saying: "Get the respect of your rivals by beating them at their own game in a clean way."

The Roumanian army now numbers 300,000 men, while her navy is strong enough to give Austria some sleepless nights that is, if she took sides with her best friend—Russia.

"I'm afraid John thinks I'm extravagant. He didn't even smile when he saw my new dress."

"Some men have no sense of humor!"

Forest Preservation

Instructive Publications Issued by the Canadian Forestry Association

The first edition of "A Matter of Opinion," a little booklet issued by the Canadian Forestry Association amounting to 25,000 copies, has already been distributed to settlers, railway employees, campers, fire rangers and others who are specially interested in forest preservation. "A Matter of Opinion" brings home in a direct and forcible way the great importance of conserving the forest resources of Canada for present and future generations. The Canadian Forestry Association is a purely public spirited body, not being connected in any way with government or special interests, and it has done valuable work throughout the Dominion in developing an interest in the highly commendable task it has set itself to achieve. All should have a copy of the insructive publications issued by the association. These may be had by addressing a card to the secretary, Robson Black, Booth building, Ottawa.

Grippe Left Her Seriously Ill

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER COMPLETELY

Mrs. Halquist Tells Just Why She is the Firm Friend of the Grand Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bangsund, Sask.—(Special)—Mrs. Pete Halquist, a well known resident here, is a firm believer in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is always ready to tell the reason why.

"About a year ago," Mrs. Halquist says, "my little girl was taken ill with the grippe. She was sick in bed for three weeks with pains in the joints. They were swollen and stiff.

"She had cramps in her muscles, so it was awful hard for her to get around for the longest time. After she was able to be around, her skin became harsh and came off in scales.

"After using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills she was as well as ever she was in her life. She has been strong and healthy ever since."

The after-effects of grippe are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. That is because they generally act on weak kidneys and put them out of working order. Sick kidneys are the cause of rheumatism, backache, dropsy and numerous other diseases. The one sure way to avoid them is to keep the kidneys toned up and able to do their work. The best way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Officer (after a complaint)—This tea's all right. What's the complaint?

Tommy—it ain't tea, sir. It's stoo!

The Officer—And very nice stoo!

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"Why are you down on Sam, Rastus? He thinks a great deal of you; he told me so."

"Well, you just tell dat nigger fo' me dat his feelin's am not reciprossified, dat's all."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

"So Hunter is after the heiress. By the way what does he do for a living?"

"Banking, at present."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, he's banking on marrying her."

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

"Keep nearer to the enemy," was, it has transpired, the signal that Admiral David Beatty sent from the Lion in the Dogger Bank fight. It was in this fight that the German Dreadnought Blucher was sunk. "Engage more closely," was Nelson's famous battle signal.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Dubbliegh—at a reception this afternoon I exchanged ideas with the famous Professional Saduka.

Miss Keen—That explains why I found the professor so tiresome.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Pyrrhic victory is one gained at too great a cost. Pyrrhus was King of Epirus (318-272 B. C.) After his victory at Asculum in 279 B. C., he is said to have exclaimed—"Another such victory and we are lost."

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

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

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Live Stock Market

Action Being Taken in U. S. to Safeguard the People Against Controlled Markets.

The American Live Stock Association, the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, the Kansas Live Stock Association, the Texas Stock Growers Convention, the Missouri Cattle, Swine and Sheep Feeders Executive Committee, and the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmens Association are on the war path, hunting the scalp of Controlled Markets. During 1915 and '16 these various associations have resolved in conventions against the octopus of Controlled Markets and set in motion an effort to discover the modus operandi of said octopus.

The octopus is a devil fish—small of body but with long and numerous tentacle arms that grab its prey. It is the terror of the sea. There are various land octopus corporations with far reaching and grasping arms that strangle competitors and feed upon everything within reach. But the greatest of all is the octopus of Controlled Markets. Whatever has to do with the control of a nation's food supply is the most dangerous, the most enslaving and the most rapacious unless controlled by the government that permits its existence.

These various associations are convinced that the big meat packers, formerly known as the beef trust until absolved from this stigma by a generous government, are already reaching their grasping tentacles into too many avenues of trade that have to do with the food supply of the nation. They control the meat packing situation and the stock yards and terminals, and cattle loan companies that can tie the feeders hand and foot; stock yards banks; rendering works; leather; refrigerator and cold storage service; fruit and fruit juices; poultry and poultry products; dairy products; fertilizers; cottonseed products and stock feeds of various kinds, besides great terminal grain elevators.

For some unknown but easily guessed reason the packers have kept the prices of stock on foot so low that feeders have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last two years, yet the price of fresh meats and packed meats have been high, giving the packers nearly double the surplus earnings of 1915 over 1914. They get war prices for what they sell but fail to pay war prices to the farmers for stock on foot. It is time something is done to safe-guard the people against Controlled Markets.

Nothing as Good for Asthma.—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

Nelson Waited Long

Sea power is not a stage property to be squandered to provide exciting stories to daily newspapers. When Nelson was awaiting the final triumphant meeting with the Napoleonic fleets he knew better than to fritter away his force in a series of futile attacks upon their bases, even though in his day the mine and the submarine were non-existent. He kept his battle fleets in their proper place?—on the high seas—and the war was nearly two and a half years old before he met the enemy.—London Truth.

A New War Decoration

His Majesty has created a new war decoration to be known as the Military Medal. It is to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men "for bravery in the field." The medal will be silver, and will be worn immediately before all war medals.

The Royal warrant instituting the medal, which was published in a supplement of the "London Gazette," states:

I is ordained ha he Miliaryeerddnd

It is ordained that the Military Medal shall bear on the obverse the Royal Effigy, and on the reverse the words, "For Bravery in the Field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown.

Dominion Expertmental Farm Advises Growing Flax

Director J. H. Grisdale Predicts Good Prices and Profits From This Crop

"As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year," says Mr. Grisdale, "may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flax seed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentine and is coming in at the present. The high cost of ocean transportation at present (about 70c per bushel from Buenos Ayres to New York) has had the natural effect of raising the price of every bushel of seed on this continent so that now instead of 70 to 80c a bushel as was the price at Winnipeg in 1912, $1.95 to $2.00 per bushel is being paid at the same point.

"Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. For this reason, it is well worth trying flax and running no risk with late wheat which is usually a poor crop.

"Only clean seed should be sown and that on clean land. A limited area of well prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly prepared land on which dirty seed is used."

"For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 to 26th, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Breaking about three inches deep, discing as soon as broken so as to fill all openings or spaces between the furrows and to conserve moisture as well as make a solid seed bed, will be such a preparation as gives a fair chance of a fair crop of flax if good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

"Prices for flax are likely to be good this coming fall."

Turkey has discovered a fruitful field of labor. In return for German kindness she has sent missionaries to Germany with the object of converting the people to Mohammedanism.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

The Arch Looter

The most conspicuous failure of the war is the individual who did most to precipitate it—the German Crown Prince. After emerging from the Ardennes his Army narrowly escaped destruction. The only reputation he has acquired is that of being the arch looter in that nest of thieves—the German Army. If for any reason this precious person is called to the Imperial throne, what will be the position of the Hohenzollern dynasty, represented by a braggart failure at the close of an unsuccessful war?—Times of India.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

"Did you hear about the defacement of Mr. Skinner's tombstone?" asked Mr. Brown a few days after the funeral of that eminent captain of industry.

"No, what was it?" inquired his neighbor, curiously.

"Someone added the word 'friends' to the epitaph."

"What was the epitaph?"

"He did his best."

Lady (compassionately)—There, after four hours a miserable little fish is struggling on the hook. Oh, such cruel sport!

Fisherman—Are you pitying the fish, are you pitying the worm or are you pitying me?

Strongest Liniment in 100 Years
Best For Either Man or Beast

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

NERVILINE

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundreds years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggins, of Stella, P. O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine, for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly.

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Pale, Sallow Cheeks

show that the blood is impoverished and that the stomach is not properly assimilating its food. In fact a woman's physical condition always shows in her face. Paleness, blotches, pimples, sallowness or dull eyes all

Tell the Need Of

Beecham's Pills. Women who are subject to these conditions should not fail to avail themselves of their prompt and beneficial effect.

Beecham's Pills are Prepared to furnish the necessary relief. They clear the system of impurities, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and tone the system. Their mild and thorough action quickly rid the skin of blemishes, improve the circulation and help the digestion.

Every woman should know the comfort, and experience the help of

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it against cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use for all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA

BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

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.

KEREMEOS

Two auto cars, carrying travelers, were in town Saturday.

Miss Sewell was a visitor to town between trains Saturday.

Mrs. J. Innis returned from Green Mountain on Saturday.

Miss Ramsay spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Frith.

Miss Winifred Manery spent Sunday with her parents at Similkameen.

Rev. F. Stanton is leaving thisweek for Vancouver to attend conference.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Brown were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carle on Saturday.

Miss Beale of Hedley spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Percy Quant.

Mrs. B. Yuill of Greenwood was a visitor in town between trains on Saturday.

Mrs. Keller of Myer's Flat is visiting at the home of Mrs. Tweedle, Inglewood.

Mrs. Le Lieval of Springbrook ranch, accompanied by her son, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Howse and friends of Princeton motored through town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Brown left for their home in Ashland, Oregon, on Sunday traveling by auto.

A very interesting meeting of the W. M. S. was held at Mrs. Stanton's (parsonage) Thursday afternoon.

Oscar Lachmund, superintendent B. C. Copper company, Greenwood, was in town Monday on his way to Princeton.

The Misses Eva and Kathaleen Gibson entertained a few of their young friends on Wednesday evening at their beautiful home, Riverside Lodge.

Among those registered at the Hotel Keremeos last week were: M. B. Ewart, Penticton; J. M. Reid, Miss C. Maconnell, G. Brady, Tom Slattery, Vancouver; H. Ingle, F. Boyd, White Lake; R. Kellog, Hedley; J. C. Kenny, Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Jones and son, Mrs. B. W. Knowles, Messrs. Wheeler and Prior motored from Hedley on Sunday and were guests of Mrs. E. M. Daly at the Willows. After spending a delightful musical evening they returned to Hedley.

Word was received here last week that Lieut. Moody, at one time resident here, had been wounded. No details were given. Moody enlisted with an Irish regiment about a year ago, afterwards joining the engineers, where he gained a commission.

Messrs. Tweddle, Frith and Bowen motored to Oroville on Friday.

Stanley Mattice of Vancouver is here on a visit to his uncle, John Mattice.

Mrs. Bowen visited with Mrs. Bromley at the Richter estate lower ranch on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daly of Island Lodge were guests at the Willows over the week end.

F. H. French and family, accompanied by friends, motored through town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Daly were guests of Constable and Mrs. Bowen at Keremeos Center on Victoria day.

Miss MacConnell arrived from the coast on Saturday and will spend a few days here looking after her property.

A large number of visitors are in town to take in the empire day celebration. It promises to be a great success.

Miss Annie Innis returned to her home here on Thursday after spending several days the guest of Mrs. Bromley.

Mrs. J. P. Thomas visited Oroville on Thursday, returning home Saturday. While there she had a lot of dental work done.

Robert Carmichael returned home on Saturday's train from Chopaka, where he had been looking over some mining property.

Another crowd of land seekers arrived on Saturday's train from Regina and are looking over land of the Similkameen Land Co's.

Mr. Mackay, mining expert of Spokane, was last week looking over the copper property owned by Carle, Wallace and Williamson at Olalla, near the Daulphin.

Constable Sproule of Hedley was in town on Friday with a couple of prisoners. Owing to Constable Bowen's absence he had to return with them to Hedley.

Visitors from South Keremeos last week were Messrs. Taylor, Newton and Sinclair, Mesdames Wright, Newton, Sheridan, Ring, and Miss Sinclair.

Superintendent O'Neil, of the Great Northern railway's western lines, accompanied by a party of friends, passed up the line Thursday, returning in the evening.

Road Superintendent Turner was in town Wednesday on his way up the line. Returning on Saturday he inspected the new bridge that has been built over the river.

Miss Queenie Fraser of Armstrong is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wallace, of Olalla. Miss Fraser is on her way home from the coast where she has been attending school.

The sad news reached Keremeos last week of the sudden death of Mrs. Felloes (nee Miss Scott) at Middleton, Ohio, who taught school here for almost two years, and made many friends to whom her death came as a great shock.

It is rumored that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends resigning the leadership of the Liberal party. The bi-lingual question is said to be the reason.

This camp should be a hummer, with its payroll.

The burning question is, will Pete Annance be pardoned?

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services every alternate Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

HEDLEY METHODIST CHURCH

FRANK STANTON, B. A.
Minister

Services will be held the First and Third Sundays of the month at 7.30 p.m.

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, $1.00 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 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., May 25, 1916.

NOTICE.

The present publisher took charge on the Gazette on the 15th inst., having purchased the type, machinery and paper stock from the owner, and is not responsible for the policy of the paper, or financial obligations entered into in the name of The Hedley Gazette previous to that date. We pay "spot" on delivery and expect others to do same when account is presented.

JUDGING by express and freight received the past week either the Great Northern or Kettle Valley railway employs expert smashers to destroy goods entrusted to their care. Even trunk-looting is occasionally indulged in.

IT may appear to be a coincidence that the only strangers noticed in town the evening Jas. Stewart's till was tapped were Chief of Police Jack Simpson and the editor of the Gazette, but when Pete Annance is pardoned there will be no difficulty in proving an alibi.

OWING to moving the plant this week the Gazette is a little behind in issuing. We have had plumbers, electricians, carpenters, skinners and printers all working together with more or less harmony. The form of the paper has been changed to eight pages, with what is known as a "patent inside." With the advertising patronage it was impossible to continue an all home paper without reducing the size, and this would be unfair to subscribers. The ready print gives more reading matter with less expense.

IF our legislators would devote more time to legislation and less to trying to prove each other rascals the public might be benefitted. The electors can be depended upon to leave the majority of the crooks at home when voting time comes. The present session of the legislature has been practically a barren one, except in attempts by members to prove each other crooks. The mistakes, intentional or otherwise, are past. The province is practically undeveloped. Builders are needed in the legislature. Any common, vulgar vandal can pull down and destroy. The statesman builds a permanent national structure; the politician caters to the present popular fancy. Electors should vote for a constructive policy for the future, and not on the mistakes of the past; for men who will do what they say

The provincial botanist states in a coast paper that British Columbia has no skunk cabbage. Bears think differently, and they are possibly better judges than the botanist.

Princeton Star accuses the Gazette of having a liver. It may be true, but we never had time to consult a physician, so don't know.

There is space for a few live advertisers in The Gazette.

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Is striving for the best.

The West and Verdon.

Fighting still continues to spring into fierce activity at Verdun, but that the French consider it is over is shown in the promotion of General Petain. The Germans may and do affirm that their whole object has been attained in the staving off for a time of the British and French offensive, but if that is all they have to show, it amounts to no more than a postponement of the evil day for a little longer. And the price they have paid must remind stricken Germany of the drive on Calais and the huge losses between the Marne and the Aisne. Once again the Crown Prince has made a reputation—that of another French commander. Meanwhile, with Russians pouring in, with Britain under general conscription, and with France forged into pure steel under the hammer blows of war, everything assumes more and more a grimmer aspect for the Germans. The price will be stupendous, but it will be paid. This year may not see peace, but it ought to see the beginning of the end.—The Weekly Tattler, Montreal.

Hedley's Contingent

Following is the list of the men who have gone to the front from Hedley. The Gazette publishes them in the hope that our readers will not fail to remember these brave fellows who are fighting our battles for us. Write them a letter occasionally to let them know you are keeping "The Home Fires Burning." Addresses gladly furnished on request.

Pte. Sid Edwards (Killed in Action)
L. C., Blair Mills (Killed in Action)
Pte. W. Fullmer
" J. Stapleton
" J. Frame
" Tom Corrigan
" Ebenzer Vans, (Died in Hospital)
" Roy Corrigan
" T. C. Knowles
" N. B. Ewart
" Bobby Robertson
" Jack Howe
" M. J. Meher, (Yorkie)
" Dan Devane
" Dan Dollemore
" J. T. N. Hepper
" Arthur Coles
" Bert Schubert
Corp. Frank Dollemore
Pte. Rod McDougall
" R. James
" M. H. L. Jacombs
" E. J. Rotherham
" Arthur Freeman
" C. Christiana
" J. Corrigan
Gunner Chas. Saunders
Pte. A. P. Martin
Sergeant A. W. Jack
Pte. T. Calvert
" W. Liddicott
" George Boxall
" W. Tucker
" Fred Beck
2nd Lieut. A. E. Denman
Pte. J. McClintock
" A. B. S. Stanley

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NOTICE

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements

Midnight Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Similkameen District.

Where located:—Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Waugh, Free Miners Certificate No. 75192-B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvement.

Dated this 11th day of April, A.D. 1916.

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JOHN JACKSON, Propr

Synopsis of Coal Mining Re

COAL mining rights of the D Manitoba, Saskatchewan a the Yukon Territory, the North tories and in a portion of the Pro tish Columbia, may be leased fo twenty-one years at an annual re acre. Not more than 2,560 acres to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be applicant in person to the Agent of the district in which the right are situated.

In surveyed territory the land cribed by sections, or legal su sections, and in unsurveyed terri applied for shall be staked out himself.

Each application must be acco fee of $5 which will be refunde applied for are not available, wise. A royalty shall be paid on able output of the mine at the ra per ton.

The person operating the min the Agent with sworn returns the full quantity of merchantab and pay the royalty thereon. ing rights are not being operate should be furnished at least onc

The lease will include the coal only, but the lessee may be pe chase whatever available surf be considered necessary for the mine at the rate of $10.00 an ac

For full information applica made to the Secretary of the the Interior, Ottawa, or o Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CO
Deputy Minister

N.B.—Unauthorized p tisement will not be pai