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The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 19. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31. 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

HEDLEY MEAT MARKET ....

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. D. J. Innis and family visited Oroville on Sunday by motor.

Miss Flo Daly left on Monday's train for Hedley on a short visit.

Mrs. Otty of Oroville spent a few days this week with Miss W. Manery.

We are sorry to report that Mr. MacCaulay is still very low with rheumatism.

Messrs. Tom Hall and Conway were two Vancouver travelers in town Tuesday

Mr. Carle forwarded a fine shipment of Vegetables from his garden this week ro Princeton.

Mr. Bates, traveler for the Ames Holden Co., Vancouver, was in town last week on business for his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Thomas and son motored to Hedley on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Lightbody of New Westminster arrived on Monday's train and will start building the new cannery at once.

Mrs. E. M. Daly returned home last Friday from Hedley where she had been visiting her niece, Mrs. B. W. Knowles.

Dr. Jermyn, customs officer at Osoyoos, was in town Tuesday accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain, customs officer at Similkameen.

Mr. W. J. King of Penticton and Mr. J. R. Brown of Summerland motored through town on Tuesday on their way to Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Cawston, Mr. Sinclair of Cawston and Misses Eva and Kay Gibson motored to Penticton on Thursday and spent the day.

"Jumbo Corbet" had a two-days' hunting trip up the Ashnola last week. He was very well behaved while away, so was promised another trip at a later date.

Don't forget the ice cream social to be held on June 8th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gibson, Riverside Lodge. It will be given by the girls of Keremeos for patriotic purposs.

The 24th of May passed off very quietly. Owing to the rain the ball game could not be played. The dance in the evening was not very well attended, but those who did attend had a very enjoyable time. Mr. and Mrs. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Conditt of the Horn Silver mine, Similkameen, visited in town last week.

The Trail Creek News says a good many people are clamoring for "land for the soldier," when ninety per cent of them do not want land. They would like, though, to resume life about where they left off when they enlisted. If you wish to help the returned soldier, dispense with the servicos of the yellows, blacks, browns and the riff-raff and bobtailed of Asia and Europe. Make Canada an English-speaking country— absolutely.

The Gazette des Ardenes says that German is becoming a more and more "popular tongue" in the occupied districts. The inhabitants, we understand, are looking forward with great pleasure to telling the Huns what they have always thought of them in French.—Exchange.

A gossip-writer says he is of the opinion that there will be a great revolution in Germany and that the Kaiser will be at the head of it. It would be only decent to give him, say a couple of lengths start.—Punch.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

L. H. Mosher of Calgary is in town.

Mrs. W. F. Forbes returned Monday from a visit to the coast.

J. R. Brown, Indian agent, Summerland, was in town yesterday.

Dunc. Woods this week resumed work on his claims on Nickel Plate hill.

A. Anstey of Vernon, school inspector, visited the Hedley schools this week.

Miss Flo Daly of Keremeor is a visitor in town the guest of Mrs. B. W. Knowles.

The spring rains give promise of bumber crops in the Similkameen valley this season.

W. H. Cameron of Keremeos was in town yesterday with butter, eggs and vegetables.

W. Knowles returned from Vancouver Monday, where he had been in hospital for some time.

Dave Curry returned Monday much improved in health after three weeks spent at Harrison hot springs.

R. P. Brown and V. Hoidt of Penticton are in town. Mr. Brown is doing mineral claim work on N. P. Hill.

A good grade of copper-gold ore is being taken out of the Oregon claim. The face of the tunnel is all in ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnott leave shortly to reside in the East. They were among the first to settle in Hedley.

California cherries are now on sale in Hedley. The Keremeos crop should be on the market in a couple of weeks.

G. P. Jones, general superintendent of the Hedley Gold and Daly Reduction companies, returned from the coast Friday last.

Miss Gertrude Smith returned Monday after a year in the Vancouver normal school, hav obtained a second class teacher's life certificate.

Mrs W. Corrigan is in the the Ooroville hospital and will be operated on for appendicitis today. Her husband went to Oroville yesterday.

Miss Louise Horswell is spending a few days with A. S. and Mrs. Horswell, on her way to her home in Nelson after attending Normal in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson wish to thank all friends for the kindness and courtesy shown them during their long residence at the Nickel Plate mine.

In future mine developement at the Nickel Plate will be under the direct superintendence of B. W. Knowles, M. E., with L. S. Morrison and W. Trezona as assistants.

E. McClure went to Oroville Friday last for surgical treatment. It will be a couple of weeks before he has fully recovered from a minor operation by Dr. Lewis.

Mrs. W. A. McLean died in hospital at Vancouver Saturmorning, 26th inst. She had undergone an operation about a week before. Deceased was born at Vankleek Hill, Ontario, about 55 years ago, and the family moved to Manitoba in the early 80s, where she was married. She had been a resident of Hedley for about twelve years and had many warm friends here. Her husband, W. A. McLean, a daugater, Mrs. L. G. McHaffie of Edmonton, Alberta, and a son, Homer, now at the front, survive her. The family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. The interment took place in Vancouver Tuesday afternoon.

V. Zackerson left yesterday afternoon for Seattle to don the uniform of a U. S. marine. He has been a resident of Hedley for about four years and the best wishes of many friends go with him.

FOR SALE—Bedroom Suites, Double Bed and Mattress in good condition, Majestic Steel Range, Sewing Machine, Extension Table, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, at roasonable prices. WM. ARNOTT.

Registered at the hotels: A. Anstey, Vernon; L. H. Mosher, Calgary; Dick Sledding, Winnipeg; R. P. Brown, V. Hoidt, Penticton; Richard Rowe, W. S. Bowser, Rossland; J. R. Brown, Summerland; D. McLachlan, G. F. Spring, P. Maguire, Vancouver; G. V. Waterman, Penticton; Wm. T. Grieves, J. R. Brown, N. P. mine; W. Bacon, Keremeos; J. McCormack, Al. Broomfield, George Cawston, Cawston, Princeton; W. McDonald, John Lodge, Camp Lodge; D. Curry, Harrison Hot Springs; M. S. Wilson, Princeton; D. J. McKay, Toronto; T. F. Robinson, Oroville; L. Chester, J. Powell, Similkameen.

Saturday morning the trees in town were alive with chatterers, the small insect-eating birds, of many varieties, chats warblers, etc., some black and white in stripes, others with yellow and green plumage, and yet others with red or bluish markings, and keeping up a continuous chatter, presumably the females. We do not know the ornithologists' names for for many of them. All were very industrious. Some confined their investigations to the trunks of the trees and others under and over the leaves, all the time keeping up a chit, chat, tec, tic. In a short time they had passed on going north. If we owned an orchard we would offer inducements to those gabby little fellows to hang around and continue investigations during the summer.

For over two years the people of this district were without a dentist and had to go to Oroville, Spokane or some other place to have dental work done, entailing a heavy expense. The people here repeatedly asked the paper to advertise for a dentist to make occasional visits here. We wrote to the Oroville dentists to try and make arrangements with the Dental Society for permits to make occasional visits to this district, knowing that graduates of U. S. colleges were at least equal to any in the world in dental work. Dr. Robinson at once made application to the Dental Society to take the examination, and announced dates for consultation in Princeton and Hedley through the local papers, doubtless expecting the same courtesies extended to dentists from other parts of the world. Monday he received a letter from Dr. Jackson of Merritt stating that if he were not out of the country by Saturday, 26th inst., he would be arrested. It is two years since a dentist visited Hedley, Dr. Jackson being the last one. How does he expect the people here to get treatment if he, who evidently considers this district a private preserve, does not give it to them? This month a resident of Hedley went to Harrison springs for treatment. After being there for some time he consulted a physician, who advised him to see a dentist. Had Dr. Jackson been looking after his preserve the man might have been saved several hundred dollars. If the Dental Society cannot at the present time, owing to the large number of their members at the front, give the service necessary, they should not place obstacles in the way of qualified dentists visiting and benefitting districts not now served by the society, and we believe Dr. Jackson will take this view when he gives the question a few moments' consideration. The members of the dental society are not the persons most vitally interested, but the people—the herd, who are about tired of law, medical and dental societies, and may at any time take it into their heads to repeal any or all of them. We who annually purchase a dentist's outfit, use it for a few hours and then hand it back to him with thanks, are sufficiently numerous to rise up on our hind legs and say to an M. L. A. repeal, and he repealeth.

FAREWELL DANCE

At Nickel Plate Mine to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sampson—Presentation.

Monday evening a farewell dance was given at the Nickel Plate mine to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sampson on the eve of their departure after ten years spent at the mine. A large number of friends from Hedley were present. The Hedley orchestra furnished the music and refreshments were provided by the ladies at the mine.

During the evening Wm. T. Grieves on behalf of the mine force presented Mr. and Mrs. Sampson with a cabinet of sterling silverware; B. W. Knowles, on behalf of the staff, with two sterling silver pierced comports, and G. P. Jones, for the Hedley Gold Mining Co., a purse of gold. All expressed regret at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and wished them prosperity in the future. Mr. Sampson thanked them for their kind reminders of a very pleasant period in his life, and for their kinder expressions of good will.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson left on Wednesday's train for Salt Lake City, Utah.

Must Stay in Canada.

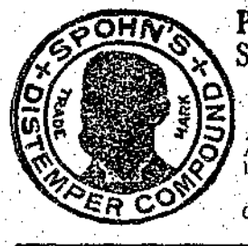
An order-in-council has been passed in Ottawa prohibiting the departure from Canada without permission of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years has been issued in the form of a public proclamation. The order-in-council declares that any one of that age who leaves or attempts to leave the Dominion without written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector or some other person duly appointed by the minister of the interior to issue such permission shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

It is provided that any person who shall aid, abet or advise the commission of any offence against this regulation shall be liable to similar fine and imprisonment.

What Germans Must Face.

The German does not realize the depth of wrathful indignation aroused by his crimes against humanity. Imagine, when peace comes, a German commercial traveler peddling his goods in Lyons and Glasgow! The ghost of Nurse Cavell and the wraiths of scores of young French girls will stand at his shoulder, and no decent man will do business with him. Imagine the German clerk back once more in London! His very presence would excite memories of murdered Belgians and submarine assassinations. He would be a pariah, and if he found an employer he would be shunned and condemned as a moral leper. For a hundred years the name of German must stink in the nostrils of humanity. This is deplorable. It will certainly add to the difficulties of the future. It is none the less the inevitable consequence of ruthless crimes which have no parallel in the history of the world.—London Express.

If we do not wish to be in want later we must buy less and save more now.



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CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses. Write for our free booklet on Distemper.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MICA AXLE GREASE

makes miles shorter, pulling easier, friction less.

It's the Mica.

Mica puts the e-a-s-e in grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Chemically Self-Extinguishing!

What do these words mean to you?

They mean greater safety in the Home!

Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.

Safety First and Always—

USE EDDY'S SILENT "5's"

A Nice German Prisoner

They Seem to Be Docile Enough in Captivity

When the German prisoners first come in they appear frightened and discontented, but after a few days they seem to be happy and cheerful, writes an officer. Their discipline is such that they are under a surveillance almost nominal and work well under the direction of their non-commissioned officer. At the sight of a French or British officer they stiffen up and salute in proper fashion, showing the same deference as toward their own officers, and indicating the complete discipline of the Teutonic nation. There is a docility about these prisoners that is almost pathetic, and it seems to please the easy-going Tommy Atkins, who shows only kindly feeling toward them, for he is constantly stopping when not on duty to give them tobacco or other good things. One simple-minded Tommy, after a desperate struggle in the trench with a huge German, whose face was considerably damaged by fist and bayonet, brought his prisoner in and calmly requested that he be allowed to keep him with him because he seemed to be a nice fellow.

Good Enough for Him

"I see there's some talk in this state upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?"

"I would not," was the decided reply of the old chap. "Capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me!"—Everybody's Magazine.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine Is a Necessity at This Season

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring, when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Only One Left

There is only one remaining Czar—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria. But he may as well begin to pack up—Hamilton Times.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many rmarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

Her One Worry

"How's your wife?"

"Fine. Her only trouble is me."—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Betty—I shall not wed until I find a hero.

Marie—Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one.

The German mauser can fire faster than any other rifle used in the war. The magazine holds five cartridges, packed in charges.

Two Thousand Canadians Prisoners

They Belonged to the Forces Operating in France

According to statistics presented in the British house of commons, 81 officers and 2187 men of the Canadian forces operating in France have been taken prisoner by the Germans.

In other branches of the empire forces serving in France, the Germans, according to these statistics, made prisoners as follows:

British 1020 officers and 28,876 of other ranks; Australians 21 officers, 827 men; New Zealanders, 19 men; Sudan natives, 9 officers, 601 men.

The total number of prisoners secured by the Germans from British empire forces in France is 1131 officers and 32,519 N.C.O.'s and men.

No Canadian losses are mentioned in the statistics regarding other war theatres. The number of Australasians captured in the Dardanelles and in Egypt is given as 12 officers and 130 other ranks. In all theatres 53 officers and 976 of other ranks from the Australasian forces were captured.

The Oil of Power—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Royalties are very much like other folks. They can even be moderately bright at times. The Czar said when proposing, "The Emperor, my father, has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart."

"And my grandmother, the Queen," replied the Princess Alix, "has commanded me to accept your hand, your heart I will take myself."

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Regarded as Social Error

It is said to be regarded as a social error to mention the island of St. Helena while taking tea with the Hohenzollern family. — Charleston News and Courier.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

An "Impossible" Empire

The plain matter of fact is that the German empire has made itself impossible in Europe. Its root ideas, its fundamental conceptions, its historic estimate of men and things, its manners, its customs, its behavior, are so widely different from what we associate with the best elements of European culture that it must be taught to amend its ways and accept a defeat which means humiliation—From the London Telegraph.

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

The Human Side of Sir John Jellicoe

There are other sides to Sir John Jellicoe, First Lord of the Admiralty, besides his fighting side.

"I have had many touching letters from wives and little children," he said the other day. "The little ones ask, 'When will you let Daddy come home?'

"I have answered a great many of them myself, and have had to say in each case: 'It is impossible. The country needs daddies and husbands, and so long as the country needs them we must ask the wives and children to let them off.'"

Lady Maxwell, wife of Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, has made to the British government what is equal to a gift of $8,750 a year, in the form of one-third of her capital, free of interest, for the duration of the war. The gift amounts to $175,000. The government has accepted the gift.

GROW ONIONS From High Grade Seeds

Selected Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed) .....oz. 25c, 1-4 lb. 65c, lb. $2.10, 5 lbs. $9.25.
Select Large Red Wethersfield Onion (black seed) .....oz. 25c, 1-4 lb. 65c, lb. $2.10, 5 lbs. $9.25.
Early Yellow Danvers Onion (black seed) .....oz. 20c, 1-4 lb. 60c, lb. $1.90, 5 lbs. $8.25.
Yellow Dutch Onion Setts (choice).....lb. 35c, 5 lbs. $1.70.
Shallot Multiplier Onions (for green onions) ....lb. 30c, 5 lbs. $1.40
Chantenay Red Table Carrot, Pkg 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c, lb. $2.00
XXX Cardinal Globe Beet ..Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, lb. $1.50
Prize Hard Head Cabbage (12 lbs) .....Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c
Perfection Cucumber (for table or pickles) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs 50c
XXX Pink Skin Tomato (continuous cropper).....Pkg. 15c, oz. 60c
Rennie's Mammoth Squash (biggest that grows) .....Pkg. 25c
English High Grade Mushroom Spawn ...Brick 50c, 5 bricks $1.65
XXX Solid Head Lettuce .....Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
Kangaroo Swede Turnip (high quality) 4 oz. 20c, 1-2 lb. 35c, lb. 65c
Irish King Swede Turnip (table or cattle) ....4 ozs. 20c, 1-2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. $3.40.
Jumbo Sugar Beet (best for stock) 4 ozs. 15c, 1-2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.
Culture leaflets for any of the above Free with Orders.
Sweet Scented Nicotine (Tobacco Plant) mixed colors .....Pkg. 5c
Early Cosmos, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed Shades .....Pkg. 10c
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas.....Pkg. 15c, oz. 35c, 4 ozs. $1.00
Summer Cypress, lovely summer hedge .....Pkg. 5c, 1-4 oz. 25c
XXX Climbing Nasturtium, all colors .....Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c
Branching Giant Asters, Pink, White, Crimson or Mixed ..Pkg. 10c
Giant XXX Comet Asters, mixed all colors .....Pkg. 10c
XXX Defiance Sweet Mignonette ..... Pkg. 10c, 1-2 oz. 60c

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the Yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada.

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED 394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

ALSO AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER

Straining Every Nerve

Every nerve must be strained to smash Prussianism, and to smash it now. In his speech at Carnarvon, the Prime Minister issued a great call to the nation—to housewives and farmers, and to able-bodied men and to women; to those who can work and those who can only pay. Grumbling and carping criticism must cease, and from every one must come the cry: "Here am I, send me!" That is the spirit of victory. The enemy is blundering to his ruin. He is hitting wildly out, and blindly because of his despair. Now is the appointed time for the last great effort that will topple the Prussian idol from its pedestal, and secure a peaceful world for the generations that will follow—London Daily Express.

Knew Lots

She—Is a quarterback a Senior?

Him—No, Genevieve.

She—Oh, I thought he must be—he knows such a lot of numbers!—Exchange.

A Solar Water Heater

Using Sunshine for Heating Water in California

The sun itself heats the hot water used by many residents of Monrovia and other places in southern California. According to the Scientific American, the sunshine water heater consists of a coil of pipe arranged in a box about four inches deep with a copper bottom and a glass top. The apparatus is usually placed on the roof or in a similar exposed location. The rays of the sun heat the water in the pipe and thus set up a circulation that carries the water to a storage tank, from which it is drawn for household usage. The storage tank is so thoroughly insulated that the loss of temperature during the night is usually not more than four or five degrees. Southern California is unusually favored with sunshine, but there seems to be no reason why this economical method of heating water should not be used in other parts of the country during hot, sunny weather.

AFTER ANY SICKNESS

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. *Look for this Trade-Mark.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-0

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT

Grape-Nuts

AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd. Hamilton, Can.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

RUIN AND DEATH IN THE WAKE OF FORCED RETREAT OF THE HUNS

PRESENTS SAD PICTURE OF WANTON DESTRUCTION

Horrors of the Countryside Recently Evacuated by the German Army in Retreat is Described by Whyte Williams in an Article in the New York Times

As we approached the ruined villages I was at first not greatly impressed by the damage that had been done. That was because these French villages have endured hundreds of years; they are built solidly of brick and stone, and ordinary burning does not level them to the ground as would be the case of American villages of frame houses, or as the case of French villages after artillery bombardment. But when we rode through the deserted and silent streets we saw what ghastly hand had been at work. The walls of the houses were only shells concealing charred ruins. Not only one village is like that, nor a dozen, but every single one of the hundreds that have been liberated has been put to fire and sword, old men, old women, cripples, left to await the arrival of their own soldiers to care for them; their ablebodied men taken into bondage months ago, their young women and girls herded along with the retreating army to a slavery no one dares think about without seeing red. And at every village the same message was left behind for the French soldiers when they arrived. Translated it reads like this:

"You see what we have done here. Well, this is what is going to happen all the way back to the French frontier."

Is it any wonder that the French soldier telling me this said between clenched teeth:

"There is only one answer to that, my friend. Let them get down on their knees and pray when the French army crosses the Rhine. We will be taking no prisoners on that day."

The aspect of the villages is sad enough, but the countryside is worse. I have seen so much of artillery destruction during this war that I confess I have been rather sated with ruins. A destroyed church, a house ripped clean to its foundations, is only another example of what I have seen dozens of times before. But a countryside that has so little left of it as that one I passed through is a sight that made me want to cry and fight at the same time. It has already been reported how orchards have been destroyed. I rather expected that this had happened just along the roads by which the army retreated. But with field glasses I could see far in on every side of every road for miles and miles; every farm is burned, fields destroyed, every garden and every bush uprooted, every tree sawed off close to the bottom. It was a terrible sight and seemed almost worse than the destruction of men. Those thousands of trees prone upon the earth, their branches waving in the wind, seemed undergoing death agonies before our eyes.

Everything gave its share to the blood lust of hate. Churches gave their organs for their copper, also the brass walls of their altars, even crucifixes upon ruined walls were stripped down and torn asunder.

We passed through the remnant of a place called Porquericourt. An old woman came to a broken doorway. We stopped to talk with her. She smiled at the sight of the French uniforms of our officers. She lived on a farm a mile away. The Germans had passed in the night and burned it so that she had come to Porquericourt to hide in the cellar of a friend. Her husband and brother, both old men, had been killed by the Germans during the retreat, her two sons led off to slavery the year before. One of them had come back, but had been seized again only a few weeks before.

Her three daughters had been with her at the farm the night that the Germans retreated. They had fled with her to the house of her friend, from where they saw their own home of a lifetime in flames. The girls were 19, 21 and 24 years old. The Germans had found them in Porquericourt and had taken them away. That was eight days before. She had heard nothing of them since. All other young women had likewise vanished that night when the Germans went away.

She told her story simply in a low unfaltering voice. But she shuddered as she spoke of her daughters. I said to her:

"The next day after the Germans had gone, how did it seem to see French soldiers appear?"

She replied: "It was such a feeling that it is impossible to describe, with an emotion of joy, monsieur, that is beyond words."

I asked another question:

"And how do you feel now—husband, brother, sons and daughters all gone and you left here alone?"

I shall never forget the sight of her gray head. She looked into my eyes and replied:

"Today, monsieur, I am with France—and I have confidence."

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and naturally the best "sodas" you can buy come out the other end of our modern automatic ovens—baked to a turn—ready to delight you with their crispness and flavor.
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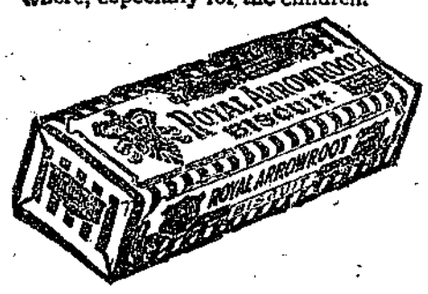

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Women in Russia

Will Occupy Influential Places Throughout the Empire

A significant announcement is made concerning the part that women will play in the guidance of new Russia. Women are at once to be placed in important positions on the committees which will govern Petrograd and we may confidently look for them to occupy influential places throughout the empire.

The status of women in Russia has been different than in any other occidental country. The revolution, which has waxed and waned alternately for generations, but which never has been suppressed entirely, has given to women power according to their capabilities. Equality has prevailed under the pressure of autocracy, perhaps because of that pressure, as it prevails to a large extent in the labor movements of other countries.

Women look forward to increased recognition in all parts of Europe after the war. The cause of equal suffrage gains steadily in the United States. A pledge that Russia's aspirations to democracy are real and secure is given in the prompt admission of women to their share in the responsibilities of government.—Detroit News.

Every seat in the car was occupied, when a group of women got in. Going through to collect fares, the conductor noticed a man who he thought was asleep. "Wake up!" shouted the conductor. "I wasn't asleep," said the passenger. "Not asleep," snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?" "It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I hate to see the women standing."

China Banishes Curse of Opium

Age-long Habit Which Crippled Millions Is to End After Long Fight

The country which for generations has been looked upon as the least progressive in the world has won the greatest victory ever achieved over a vice that was a national curse, writes Charles Stirrup in The New York Sun. China has shown itself worthy of the distinction of being the oldest civilization in existence. It has set every Occidental country an example by abolishing the source of much of its misery, degradation and weakness, for after March 31 the opium traffic ceased altogether. A vice that has held tens of millions in its clutches is being exterminated.

European and American investigators differ in opinion as to whether the ravages of opium are worse than those of alcohol, but agree that the use of the Eastern drug is a more insidious habit than liquor drinking and harder to stamp out. Moreover, the percentage of high Chinese officials who were at one time slaves to opium was far higher than the proportion which alcohol could claim among the administrators and civil servants of western countries, and repressive measures adopted by the government have in all cases been hampered by influential personal inclination such as would not be met with elsewhere. Ridding the Celestial Empire of its favorite vice has therefore been a stupendous task, greater and more wonderful even than Russia's abolition of vodka; but it has been accomplished after ten years' of well planned work of a thorough common-sense kind, to the incalculable benefit and everlasting credit of a gifted people.

Manitoba Forests

Will Prove a Valuable Asset if Properly Protected

"There seems no just reason why Northern Manitoba should not repeat to a degree the wonderful development in wood-using industries now taking place in Quebec. Manitoba holds splendid promise of industrial growth in the northern forested areas with their fine water powers. The trouble has been that culture, and forestry has tagged behind like a poor relation."

This was a statement made by Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry association, Ottawa.

"None of the provinces of Canada is exclusively agricultural. Seventy-five per cent. of northern Manitoba above the open prairie line will never give crops other than timber. There is little use bemoaning these facts. We ought to turn them to immediate commercial advantage.

"Manitoba's timber supplies have been going down hill for 100 years. Unrestricted fires have periodically cleaned out the storehouse of wealth which would today have created a vast industrial development parallel to those of Ontario and Quebec. Eighty-seven per cent of the forest area is now composed of young growth or at best of timber under eight inches diameter, such as is fit for small saw timber.

"The wrecked and ruined condition of such vast areas of the provincial forests prevents that immediate industrial development that otherwise would have come. But forests in most cases will recuperate, if fire is rigidly kept out, and that is the reason the western legislatures have been asked to take measures against careless conduct in settlers' fires.

Business Activity After the War

There is more reason to anticipate business activity after the war than business depression. For years the farmer will enjoy high prices for his products. Shipbuilding is being established as one of the industries of the Dominion. Aeroplane manufacture promises to be another. Industrial demands for the reconstruction period in Europe will provide work for transformed munition factories. Immigration will provide labor as well as increase the agricultural population. America enjoyed financial prosperity after the Civil War. The demand for raw materials, for manufactured products and for workmen should insure good business and good wages in the Dominion for years.—Toronto News.

PALESTINE HAS BEEN BATTLEFIELD SINCE THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY

JEWS NOW HOPE TO RETURN TO LAND OF CANAAN

Ancient Country Has Come Into Prominence Again Through the Vagaries of the War, and the Outcome May Mean a New and Better Era for the Birthplace of Christianity

Palestine, where a British force is operating now, has an area of but little over half that of Nova Scotia, though it requires a cold imagination to speak of the Holy Land in the blank terms of geography. The district took its present name, supplanting that of Canaan, from its division as Syria Philistina. Roughly it is today the territory claimed as the inheritance of the Hebrews prior to the exile. One authority states that "notwithstanding its small size, Palestine presents a variety of geographic details so unusual as to be in itself sufficient to mark it out as a country of especial interest. The bordering regions, moreover, are as varying as the country itself—sea to the west, a mountainous and sandy desert to the south, a lofty steppe plateau to the east and the great masses of Lebanon to the north."

For centuries Palestine has belonged to Turkey and the Turks have divided it into three vilayets and sanjacs. The population, of Christian Syrians and a medley of all Eastern religions, is estimated at about one million. The land lies between Mesopotamia and Egypt, two of the earliest seats of civilization which have come into a strange cycle of prominence again. Palestine has been the battlefield of Oriental peoples from the dawn of history. In this it is like little Belgium, the "cockpit of Europe," and the association of the two lands just now does not call for the exercise of much thought: they are evermore linked in historic sufferings. Greeks, Romans and Parthians among the ancients held sway in Palestine, and in later centuries the Arabs, the Turks and the Crusaders controlled, and in recent times the Mongols overran it prior to their settlement in Hungary.

The geology of the country has been studied in some detail. As every Bible student knows, its most remarkable feature is the Dead Sea, fed by the Jordan, which itself runs along a bed sixty-five miles long, lying from 700 to 1,200 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. As it has no outlet except by evaporation its waters have become exceedingly salty and the legend of the Dead Sea fruit has become proverbial. The Jordan Valley was once rank in vegetation, but neglect and Arabs and Turks have led to its being now little more than the jungle home of lions.

Only one other geographic fact need be mentioned: the district has no port available for the shipping of today except in the north, the one-time home of the Phoenician merchants, skilled in dyeing and shipping and to whom the first discovery of the British Isles is attributed. Comparatively few Christians, Catholic or Protestant, would know that the only port the Jews ever had was Joppa. It was better known in Maccabean history.

Today, as in the more poetic times of the Psalmist and of the New Testament, the trees are the juniper, the olive, the cedar and the sycamore. As in the old Acadian land, "still stands the forest primeval, but where are the hearts that beneath them leaped like the roe?" The climate runs from the sub-tropical of the Jordan Valley to the Alpine air of the slopes of Hermon, producing as it does palms by Jericho and pines Lebanon. Snow is never known at Gaza, but it lies three feet deep sometimes on Gilead—where for aching hearts even today the balm comes from.

What will be the outcome of the British advance from Egypt over the road that Abraham's sons took as they sought corn? The aspiration of that part of the Jewish people called Zionists is to return in literal word and deed to Canaan. It is a powerful movement in Europe, headed by Israel Zangwill, the most enlightened of the English Jews. A suzereignty under Britain has been mentioned, but not officially, as soon as the Turks are ousted. There must be everywhere among good, clean-living men and women, recognizant of what the world owes Israelism, and possibly even in Germany, a feeling that the Turk is not the rightful ruler there. International control has also been suggested. The future only can determine.

New Elevators for Alberta

Will Reach From the Peace River to the Boundary in the South

Elevator companies are planning to construct this spring a large number of new storehouses in Alberta. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company count on putting up 40 new elevators in the province before the 1917 crop is ripe, these to reach from the Peace River to the southern boundary. Already 36 sites have been secured and negotiations are under way for the remainder. All railway lines are being treated impartially, and new structures will appear this year on practically every branch of line in the province. The cost of the elevators is placed roughly at $350,000 and the capacity will run all the way from 35,000 to 65,000 bushels each. The buildings will be planned much the same as those already in use by this company, and all will be modern handling and storing buildings.

Placing the average storage capacity of these elevators at 40,000 bushels, the total additional capacity which will be provided by this company for the 1917 crop will be 1,600,000 bushels. Work is to be commenced at once, and about 150 men will be employed.

If illness threatens a breach—reinforce with
Bovril
On sale at all Druggists and Stores.

Helping the Cause in Two Ways

That Saskatchewan flour sacks, filled with sand, have provided breastworks for the Canadian soldiers in the trenches in France was a statement made at a recent convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Through the patriotic endeavors of this association, a gift of 40,000 sacks of flour, containing 3,200,000 pounds, had been presented to the British government. It made up a train of 41 box cars. This gift having arrived in France, it was made into bread and fed to the soldiers during the great Somme offensive, and the empty sacks were used in the manner indicated.

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Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
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Grain and Gunpowder

Nemesis Is Today Dogging the Heels of the Blood-stained Hohenzollern

News despatches tell of the heroic efforts being made by the people and government of Great Britain to discount any possible shortage of foodstuffs that may result from a prolongation of the war and increased difficulties of ocean transportation. With characteristic energy Lloyd George's government is doing things. In England planting time is near at hand and preparations are about completed which will result in every available square yard of the tight little island bearing a crop of some kind to help eke out food resources.

This intensive cultivation will outlive the war and for some years Britain's imports of foodstuffs will not increase.

In France there is little waste land but the conclusion of the war will bring with it much agricultural land to rebuild and reorganize. Thousands of acres, formerly productive now devastated, will require immense labor, in filling craters, etc., before their shell-scarred surfaces are once more hidden beneath garments of wheat or garniture of vine. France, in normal times a small importer of breadstuffs, is likely after the war to come permanently on the market for cereals. All of Belgium has suffered to the same extent as part of France.

The Central Empires have suffered in a less spectacular manner but their agriculture has also been hard hit. It will take at least a decade to bring their fields up to the same degree of productivity as in 1914.

The lack of artificial fertilizers for a period of three to four years in Germany and Austria will prove an insidious but none the less deadly malady for those countries. It would be hard to imagine anything more gloomy than the agricultural outlook for Germany. But the worst is yet to come. Famine stares the Teutonic countries in the face. Their visible supplies are tabulated to the last bushel. There is no invisible supply to come out. The German reserves have gone, and she now has to face scantier harvests.

Statisticians of the grain trade of the world are always, prior to the reaping of the crops, busily engaged in trying to estimate the farm reserves, or, as they are technically named, the invisible supply. This made up of 10 bushels here and 1,000 there when induced by high prices to come out and appear in the "world's visible," has often been prolific of surprises. This farm reserve today is very much a fact in Britain, in Canada and in the United States. It has no existence now in Germany or Austria. Broomhall asserts that Britain has on hand or purchased sufficient for her needs until next harvest and she is taking the right steps to assure her people's food supply however prolonged the struggle.

Famine will overthrow Germany and her Austrian vassal even should they withstand the shock of blows shortly to be showered upon them and after the war they will be as badly off as ever. Should peace be signed at once it would take months to fill the national larder.

The conditions above outlined show that the western Canadian farmer is in a very strong position. Peace will bring an immense demand for grain and meat from central Europe; products for which central Europe will have to pay high. The cost of living will be enhanced by the tariff walls that German cheap goods will have to climb in order to reach possible purchasers. To increase their production to the utmost in their power is logically the path of wisdom for the western farmer. He will be doing great service for the Empire and he will be helping himself. There is no danger of overproduction bearing to any great extent on prices. In fact, over-production is impossible.

"World power or ruin," greatly tickled the German fancy three years ago, but, of course, the "ruin" was taken merely as a matter of rhetoric. The world power vision is now fading fast while the grim features of ruin are every hour becoming more hardly limned in all their ghastly significance. Laying waste and ruining fields and farms was, no doubt, pleasurable excitement for the Huns and Goths and Vandals of the days of old. Their reward was extermination and execration, their emulators of today have, too, run riot. They have laid the axe to the tree to obtain its fruits—now the tree is dying. Germany is beginning to taste the doom brought on herself by her devastation wrought in Poland and Belgium, in France and Roumania. Every farm destroyed, in self defence (?) on her frontiers will yet cost German lives. At home impoverished soil is deaf to the threats and exhortations of military windbags as to the braying of assinine professors.

Nemesis is today dogging the heels of the blood-stained Hohenzollern. His war dogs may bay and howl like famished wolves and his wretched sheep and lambs bleat over sacrified pastures, but evil done carries with it retribution. Germany will some day appreciate the cost to her of the nitrates she has wasted in high explosives.

Black: I want to put my money into something safe.

White: Try a fireproof vault.

Wheat Won't Pay

Prof. Reynolds Says Russia Produces Cheaper than Canada

It may be that in five or ten years' time Canadian wheat growers will be unable to make wheat growing pay owing to competition with Russia and India, according to Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of Manitoba Agricultural college.

Prof. Reynolds, in dealing with conditions after the war in Canada, stated that the present times were prosperous, but they were abnormal. We were now living on borrowed money, but this money would have to be paid back, and at the close of the war a sudden change would take place.

Among the problems that will confront Canada at the close of the war will be that of redistribution of labor caused by soldiers coming back and seeking new and old occupations. The nation will owe a living to those men who have been disabled at the front. Productive industry will have to be resorted to to pay back Canada's debt.

The price of wheat will go down with a rush after the war and Russia's wheat now bottled up will flood the world. Canada's methods of farming are now being studied by Russia. She can place her wheat on the Liverpool market at from 25 to 40 cents lower than Canada can owing to cheaper freight rates and labor. In ten years from now Canadian growers will hardly be able to make wheat pay owing to competition with Russia and India.

The professor predicts a financial collapse after the war and claims Canada cannot maintain her present prosperity. Unemployment will be a serious factor to deal with and one that will require careful handling.

Speaking of the ultimate effects of the war Prof. Reynolds said that they would be world-wide. The reconstruction of Belgium would occupy the people of that country to such an extent that they would be unable to get money to buy what Canadians have to sell. There would be unemployment and low wages in the cities and a time of depression generally.

Dealing with the brighter side Prof. Reynolds said that Canada would be the first to recover because she has little reconstruction. She has the lands, her people are resourceful and have energy. All that the west needs is education along the right lines that will lead people to the land instead of away from it and thrift and economy.

How Money Makes Money

How the Wealthy Few are Able to Absorb The Wealth

How long will it take our millionaires and multimillionaires to double the value of their holdings and absorb the greater part of the nation's aggregate wealth? Bear in mind that every increase in the number of millionaires means diminishing opportunity for the many to accumulate. The manner in which millionaires have been and are being made in the United States is not by and through the creation of wealth but by the absorption of wealth created by the many. The most oppressive trusts we have in this country are those that unscrupulously watered their stock so as to double or treble its nominal value. The productive forces of the country are compelled to pay tribute to these trusts on their inflated basis. How long will the American people tamely submit to thus serving as hewers of wood and drawers of water? Money judiciously invested can easily be doubled in ten or eleven years. Invested in an economically and prudently conducted building and loan association, money will be doubled in ten years and three months. Assuming the present aggregate wealth of this country to be $200,000,000, an enormous proportion of which is already held or owned by millionaires and multimillionaires, it will not be difficult to figure out what conditions will be ten years from now—if meanwhile a stiff inheritance tax is not provided for by congress.—From the Editorial, South Whitney, Ind.

How to Keep Boys on Farms

Two things are becoming imperative in this country: more farmers and better methods, and an improved system of distribution of farm products. The young people would not desire to leave the farms so ardently if they were allowed more financial interest in the crops. When the calf or colt "given" to the boy in its infancy, which he has petted and cared for to maturity, becomes the father's when it is sold and the money is strapped up in the paternal purse, the sense of injustice helps make the lad determined to "go on his own" as soon as he is of age. Giving the boy or the girl an acre to manage as he likes, taking an interest in his success and helping out on occasion strengthens a liking for farm life through a realizing sense of its profits. It is good education.—Detroit Free Press.

One day Si was arrested and brought before the local justice for chicken stealing.

"Judge, your Honor," he said, "I plead guilty on the advice of my lawyer."

But the justice rubbed his chin dubiously.

"I dunno," he said, "I dunno. I guess—well—I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence ye."

Building Cargo Carriers in Britain

The Need for New Cargo Ships Is Very Great

There is reported from day to day the losses in mercantile tonnage from the operations of the submarine, but not a word reaches us about the set-off to this destruction; the constant additions to Great Britain's mercantile fleet from the yards in every centre of shipbuilding activity. That work along this line is being speeded up is shown by the following from a recent issue of the London Times:

"It is understood that in a number of shipyards where high-class liners had been laid down instructions have now been given for work to be suspended and labor to be diverted to the construction of plain cargo carriers. However naturally disappointing this may be at the moment to liner companies requiring to replenish their fleets, the decision is certain to be really approved by them and by the general public. If the daily toll of losses teaches one lessor, clearly, it is that the need for new cargo ships is very great. The shipbuilding resources of the country are enormous, and once they are properly mobilized for mercantile work, as they are now at last being organized, the new production within a few months should prove absolutely irresistible. But this result is not to be achieved without immense effort and a certain amount of interference with private plans. The vessels which are now being laid down will undoubtedly be thoroughly serviceable in many trades, and once the war is won British builders will again be able to show that they lead the world in the construction of the finest class of mail and passenger liners.

For Freedom's Holy Cause

Liberty Is Purchased Only at the Price of Sacrifice

It was for the holy cause of the world's freedom they fought whose names make up the list of casualties today. And all history seems to prove that freedom is bought only at the price of sacrifice. Some one must die if a people would live. "It is expedient," says Holy Writ. That expedience of death is inwrought in the very law of life. The corn of wheat must die, if sometime the field would wave in the fruitage of harvest. Many a home must sorrow in the night of this awful war, if joy is to come to the world in the dawning of peace. That is the deep comfort for breaking hearts all over Canada these terrible days.

These terrible days! How terrible they are only those hearts know to whom the news-flash brings the tragic tidings that haunted all these anxious weeks. Today's list of casualties is but as yeterday's, and in its anguish and loss tomorrow's will be as today's, only more abundant in tragedy and more biting in sorrow. Never morning wears to evening but some heart breaks and the light goes out of some life. And the end is not yet.

In today's list are names that Canada sorely grudges even to the immortal fame of death for freedom "somewhere in France." It is not unnatural that the old should fall, their forces spent, their eyes dimmed, their sun far westered to the horizon. But the young, the hopeful, the eager, the expectant, the ready for life's service! What can the war bring to compensate? What gain is possible to match so great a loss?

The men themselves, like their fellows who fell all along the way, would not turn their backs. They marched breast forward. They never doubted clouds would break. They never dreamed that wrong would triumph, even though for the black minute the right seemed worsted—

"Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake";

and because they so lived, and so loved, and so died, they had the heart of all-conquering faith to

"Greet the unseen with a cheer!"

No, it is not for the men themselves. They triumphed gloriously. It is for those who are left behind, and for their work that remains for some stronger hands than ours to do, and for Canada, whose need for men of the heroic mould is all the greater because these hero souls are gone—it is for Canada the words of grief are spoken.

But words of grief will not do. There must be deeds of heroic service, deeds and services that will help make up for Canada what was lost when these tried and tested soldiers fell. The call for service, for National Service, in Canada and in France, is made the louder, the more insistent, the more personal, for every young Canadain. There must be no slacker anywhere. Most of all must there be no slacker mind, satisfied with the easy task or contented with the unheroic life.

For the real place of heroism, where the greatest fight is made in freedom's holy cause, is not there or here alone or somewhere else. It is anywhere on all life's wide battlefront, in France or in Canada, where the real hero puts his Mind, his Conscience, his Will, into the everlasting conflict for truth and freedom and the larger chance. Enlist now is the summons. And in the spot where you now stand the hero mind will find its first chance to play the hero part.—Toronto Globe.

Against Sale of Margarine in Dominion

Hon. Martin Burrell Says Dairy Interests Would be Injured by Sale

Replying to the civil deputation which asked for the removal of the restrictions on the importations and sale of oleomargarine, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, said that the question was a bigger one than the ordinary man believed. Three successive governments and three successive parliaments had gone on record as against oleomargarine.

There were two sides to the question. Butter was high in price and the importation of margarine might afford relief. But were they aware of the importance of the industry which they wanted to protect?

"I do not think its importation would affect the price of butter now," said Hon. Mr. Burrell, "but in the long run it would hurt the dairy industry." The dairy industry in this country was valued at $150,000,000 so that the question was important as an economic factor. The prohibition was put on in the belief that it was supremely important to protect the dairy industry.

The minister of agriculture pointed out that for three years the western provinces were importing butter, but by 1915 the production in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had trebled, showing how the industry had developed.

Butter had not gone up so much as other commodities, said the minister. He said that formerly Danish butter went to Britain in a steady supply. Since the war there had been a greater demand for Canadian butter and the demand last year was something like 11,000,000 pounds, the largest since 1903. The importance of maintaining that steady supply was obvious, and was the biggest stimulant for promoting the manufacture of butter in this country.

Oleomargarine, said Mr. Burrell, was imported into all other countries, including New Zealand, but in every country there was also excessive legislation and fraud. The whole effort of the margarine makers, he feared, would be to fraudulently sell their product as butter.

The question would come up before parliament, he said, but such a change as suggested would be fraught with endless difficulties and a lot of fraud. He was not questioning the wholesomeness of oleomargarine and no doubt it would afford relief at this time. He quoted examples of fraud in Quebec which had been followed by prosecution and conviction.

Never before had it been so important to have the people of Canada go on the land. Butter had gone up, it was true, but that was offset by the high prices farmers had to pay for labor and mill feed.

"I am quite sure," said the minister, "rightly or wrongly, that the importation of margarine would be a discouraging factor in the dairy industry. It is a question whether it is worth while at this time to lift the prohibition. It is an economic not a political question. Nothing hasty will be done. Everyone must try and see all sides of the questions."

Mr. Burrell told the deputation that the farmers of western Canada are opposed to the removal of restrictions. He had a letter from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, in which it was stated that the dairying interests of western Canada are opposed to the sale of oleomargarine in Canada. He pointed out that the dairy industry of western Canada was becoming established on a satisfactory basis and that it was not desirable to allow the sale of a substitute for butter.

Toughening Lamp Chimneys

Simple Way in Which to Prolong Days of Usefulness

The loss of one lamp chimney or globe does not seem much, but when such losses are added they amount to a larger sum than most persons would think, and a remedy for this trouble will surely be of value to almost every family.

A great many use ammonia in cleaning glass. This will weaken it, and especially that in globes or chimneys subject to heat.

Soap and water are injurious to glass which is afterwards subjected to heat and cold, but a salt bath will counteract any weakening effect that soap may have on chimneys or globes.

Dissolve a pint of salt in two quarts of soft water, and dip the globe or chimney in and leave for but a few seconds, after it has been thoroughly cleaned. Then set on a table to drip and dry, without rubbing, and the glass will be so much toughened as to make the chimneys or globes very much better, lasting weeks and months longer than they would had they not been given the salt bath.

Treat the chimneys and globes in this way every time they are cleaned, and there will be scarcely any end to their usefulness.

"It only takes me twenty minutes to get to my office," said Mr. Chuggins. "But you didn't arrive until an hour after you telephoned that you were leaving home." "Yes. It took me the other forty minutes to get the car started."

Nothing Too Big For British Navy

A Motto That Has Proved the Decisive Factor in the War

When a boy enters the great British naval training school he is taken to view the motto conspicuously carved high in the wall: "There is nothing the navy cannot do." These words become as deeply graven upon the hearts of British naval officers as in the wall of their college. The men brought up in the navy become truly devoted to the service. Their very isolation upon their ships, their visits to distant ports, the iron discipline, all combine to make of a British naval officer a perfect servant of his country. Duty becomes to him not only habit, but instinct, and he does not notice a brave deed by a British sailor more than he notices a goose going barefoot. Sometimes there happens a deed in circumstances that combine to make it as memorable as Nelson's message at Trafalgar, as, for instance, the devoted heroism of the ship boy in the Jutland fight, who remained at his post when mortally wounded. When an officer asked him why he did not go below and have his terrible wounds dressed, he replied simply that he stayed because he thought he might be needed.

It is men of this type who are grappling with the most diabolical weapons ever devised, the murdering submarine and the floating mine. How well they are doing their work, which requires not only daring and fortitude, but the highest intelligence, will be reflected in the dwindling statistics of the latest German campaign of frightfulness. Having conquered the submarine, the British navy may well claim to have justified the ancient boast, "There is nothing the navy cannot do." In this war it has proved the decisive factor. Without the British navy the war would have been over long ago, and not the bravery of the French army or the genius of its commander could have done more than postpone for a few weeks or perhaps a few months the inevitable end. Canadians can not be described as a seafaring people except to a limited extent, yet in no country on earth is there a fuller realization of the debt that this country, in common with all the Allies, owes to the British navy. When the war is over a monument to the British navy ought to be reared in the capital of every nation now arrayed against Germany.—From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Stock Raising and Mixed Farming

Buyers Have Railway and Hotel Expenses Paid by Government

The Winnipeg Free Press says:

Cattle ranching and mixed farming is coming back again.

"More stock growers and farmers are coming to the market every week for breeders and feeders, and shipments to the west from local stock yards are quite active.

"During the past two months 2741 head have been bought at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, and sent back to the farms. Last year, 30,000 head were saved to the country in the same way.

"Of the purchases made in January and February, 1037 head went to Manitoba points, 1063 to Saskatchewan and 641 to Alberta.

"The receipts at the Union Yards so far this year are double those for the same months last year.

"Buyers are coming from remote parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan to buy. They have their railway and hotel expenses paid by the federal government, which undertook to meet this expense in order to keep the stock growing business on its feet and encouraging farmers and others to engage in it. The railways are also giving a helping hand by granting reduced freight rates for the back haul and the banks are advancing aid in the financial end. It is said money for this purpose is available at from 8 to 10 per cent.

"Without this co-operation the 32,741 head of cattle that have been kept in the west for breeding or to be finished for market would probably have found their way to the slaughter houses in the south or east.

"Shipments to the south at present consist chiefly of the canner's class, but considerable prime cattle that the local market is unable to absorb is going to eastern Canada."

Tommy (to Jock on leave)—What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say "egg" over there, what do you say?

Jock—We juist say "Oof."

Tommy—But suppose you want two?

Jock—Ye say "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awfu' easy language.—Glasgow Herald.

Her Father—Do you think you can make my daughter happy, sir?

Suitor—Why, I have already, haven't I? I've asked her to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

Said He—"Why do women, as a rule, talk more than men do?"

Said She—"Oh, I suppose it's because they have the men to talk about."—Indianapolis Star.

The Test of Victory

That Side Will Win Which Can Endure Longest and Suffer Most

Liberty has never advanced through the arguments of philosophers, but through the devotion and self-sacrifice of its believers. It is as the victor in a hundred fights that it has come down to us. Again and again it has proved its inherent value by the sacrifices it has been able to command. Lives have been paid the toll for every step of its advance. And if in the present struggle the toll is heavier than ever before, it is because the crisis is greater, because from the national scale the controversy has passed to international. Our race has often bled for English liberty; it is called upon today to bleed for a European, a world-wide liberty.

Moreover, its enemy is of like proportions. It would seem as if the Prussian state had been destined to set apart from the beginning to rally the forces of tyranny for their last encounter. By sheer efficiency, by the superiority not only of her military genius, but of her intellectual defence of tyranny as a principle, Prussia has gathered under her leadership all the scattered and hitherto ineffective elements of tyranny which exist in Europe. It is the little states that breed the big ideas. Palestine is one example, Greece another; yet a third is Prussia. The first stood for spiritual liberty, the second for intellectual liberty, the third for the tyrannic ideal complete in action and in thought.

And in this last encounter it will be as in every other—the side will win which can endure longest and suffer most. In this world everything sooner or later fetches its price. Life by life the price of truth we fight for has to be paid down until falsehood is outbid and gives up. There never has been any other way than this. Is liberty the more value than tyranny to men, then it can endure and suffer more. It is precisely those who realize most fully the nature of liberty, who think of it not so much as an end in itself but as a process of becoming, the germ as it were of a constant growth kept in motion by the exercise of the human faculties on all the problems of life—it is these who, estimating its influence on the centuries to come, least grudge the cost we are now paying for it. We ought not to grudge it. People who dilate on the sanctity of life and the horror of death and suffering take a too gross and material view of the human lot. We are privileged; it is not given to every generation to die for the truth.—From the London Times.

The Beginning of Wheat

Oldest Cultivated Plant Has Followed Man to the Furthest Corners of the Earth

The geographical origin of wheat as well as the time when it became a cultivated plant, has never been definitely determined. It is believed, however, that its cultivation is much older than the written history of man and that at the dawn of history it was indigenous in Western Asia.

Hunt states that "very ancient monuments much older than the Hebrew scriptures show its cultivation already established. . . . The earliest lake dwellers of Switzerland cultivated a small-grained variety of wheat as early as the stone age. The Chinese were growing wheat 2700 B. C."

De Candolle believed the Euphrates valley was the principal habitation of wheat in prehistoric times. He says: "The area (in Western Asia) may have extended toward Syria as the climate is very similar, but to the east and west of Western Asia wheat had probably never existed as a cultivated plant anterior . . to all known civilization."

Carleton, discussing the present range of wheat, says:- "The subspecies of wheat have a range of cultivation throughout the world, both as to elevation and latitude, greater than that of any other cereal, and probably greater than that of any other crop, except that barley is grown at slighter higher latitude and in some instances at higher elevation. Wheat is now grown successfully in practically the hottest and coldest civilized countries—in the tropics of the Philippines, equatorial Africa, Brazil and Costa Rica, and near to the Arctic Circle in Europe and North America. Four years ago (1911) British East Africa began to supply wheat almost sufficient for its own needs, and the crop also did well in Uganda and Nigeria. The Scopti people have succeeded with wheat and other cereals north of Yakutsk in Siberia. In Finland and Scandinavia even winter wheat reaches over sixty degrees north. At Fort Vermilion, almost 600 miles north of Winnipeg, a flour mill has been in operation many years. Onega wheat thrives near Archangel; while Romanov and Fife mature grain in 100 days at Fairbanks, Alaska, two degrees from the Arctic Circle."

Canada's Big Pension Bill

Col. S. R. Labatt, chairman of the Dominion Pensions Commission, addressing the Canadian Club at London, Ont., said that up to February 8, 300 men had received pensions and 1,200 gratuites. He estimated that Canada's annual pension bill would be $20,000,000.

Rasputin the Monk A Sinister Character

Lived a Notorious Life in Russian Court Circles Using Religion as a Cloak

The life story of Rasputin, the notorious Russian monk, who was recently assassinated, is far stranger than fiction. In all the reports of the Russian revolution his name appears frequently.

This humble peasant's sinister influence at the Russian court and in society had become a serious menace to the welfare of Russia, and our gallant allies are well rid of such an unsavory character.

For several years Rasputin had been a power behind the Czar's throne. He acquired a great hold over the Czar and Czarina, and all who stood in his way or were unfriendly mysteriously disappeared into exile.

The son of a small farmer at Tobolsk, his real name was Gregory Najykh, but the peasants of his village nicknamed him Gregory Rasputin, which was freely translated as "Gregory the Rake."

He lived a peasant's life till he was about thirty, when he was seized by a quasi-religious mania, and became a lay monk, wandering from monastery to monastery. In 1909, by the introduction to high ecclesiastical authorities, he made his first appearance in Petrograd, and his magnetic personality began to exert itself over the fashionable women of the capital, who flocked to his luxurious house, where he held a sort of religious salon. Rasputin was a man of handsome presence, with a long flowing reddish hair and beard, of middle height, ingenuous and erect.

His hypnotic influence over women gave rise to many scandalous stories concerning his mode of life. But it did not trouble Rasputin, who would openly describe in unblushing detail the amazing attentions he had extorted from women of all classes.

His reputation as a "healer" reached the ears of the Czar, who received him at the Czarskoye Selo.

Rasputin at once became a favorite at court, and enjoyed the patronage of the Empress, who, rumor says, attributed the sturdier health of the Czarovitch to his intercession.

In reality this monk's religion was nothing but a cloak—he was a charlatan and imposter. He was used as an instrument of intrigue by certain reactionary cliques, made many enemies, and was bitterly attacked in the Duma and the press, but the favor which he enjoyed in aristrocratic circles remained unshaken.

At last his conduct became unbearable, and he was exiled to his native Tobolsk. Before leaving he warned the Czarina that a disaster would happen. Three days later the Czarovitch fell ill, and the lay monk was immediately recalled. He is reported to have made and unmade ministries; his waiting room was thronged with the most powerful men in the Empire, and the press had been forbidden to criticize him. Rasputin was a pro-German and a bitter enemy of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Even Count Witte had to ask his approval of the cabinet policy.

In 1914 he was stabbed in the street by a peasant woman, who declared that she wished to avenge one of Rasputin's girl victims. He met his death at the hands of an assassin, three bullet wounds being found on his body, his head, chest and side.

Germans in Russia

By a Russian Official in the New York Outlook

Before the beginning of the war there was undoubtedly a very great German influence in Russia, and this influence had been prepared not only in court circles, but all over Russia. It was a regular organization, as has now been found out—much like the German propaganda in your country.

As a result of this widespread propaganda before the war, when the war broke out there were various other centres in Russia already prepared to sympathize with Germany. As far back as the time of Catherine the Great there had been a large influx from Germany into Russia, making communities of Russian subjects and Russian citizens who were even more pro-German than the Germans themselves in East Prussia. Although they were Russian citizens, they were, even up to the outbreak of the war, called colonists, and their language and customs were German. It was from that source that the greatest pressure came to make a separate peace. Moreover, the German spy system was highly organized throughout Russia.

The Germans had foreseen everything, prepared everything, to get Russia to sign a separate peace, but one thing they had forgotten. They had forgotten history. As long as Germany was fighting on German or Polish soil Russian national feeling was not thoroughly aroused, but the moment Germany put her foot on Russian soil, then the Russian people rose unitedly.

Mother—You were a long time in the conservatory with Mr. Willing last night, my child. What was going on?

Daughter—Did you ever sit in the conservatory with father before you married him?

Mother—I suppose I did.

Daughter—Well, mother, it's the same old world.

Government Loans To Canadian Farmers

A Proper Combination of Farmers and Money the Need of the West

In Western Canada, as in all new countries, development is limited by the fact that a great many of the new settlers are unable to purchase live-stock and implements until they have taken one or more crops from the land. As a result, the new settler's efforts are confined to putting in his crop and harvesting it.

If he were able to purchase sufficient cattle to start a good herd, some hogs as well, he would be enabled to live much better at less cost, as he would be producing a great many things for his own table besides being able to market the surplus.

While government loans to farmers for this purpose have been a subject of discussion in all the prairie provinces, it has actually been put in practice in British Columbia. Up to the end of last October loans aggregating $234,430, and in number 144, had been granted by the agriculaural credits commission of that province. In all 1041 applications for loans were received, the amounts asked for totalling $2,175,455.

The farmer applicant must meet certain requirements before he is granted a loan, appraisement of the applicant's property being made in each case, and many of the applicants have been unable to secure loans because they did not come up to the standard set by the commission.

Early in 1916 the provincial government secured $1,000,000 which is being loaned out to farmers at the favorable rate of 6.5 per cent. The bulk of the loans made are for long terms, the longest period for which a loan may be granted being thirty-six and one half years.

These long term loans may be made on the amortization plan, interest and principal being payable half yearly. The short term loans may be made from three to ten years, and need not be amortizable. Borrowers have the privilege of paying off in addition to the regular half yearly payments $25 or any multiple of $25 from time to time on any interest to date, in the reduction of the mortgage.

The commission has five appraisers in the field, and each application is carefully dealt with. Two of the directors of the commission have spent considerable time in the field with the appraisers for the purpose of obtaining first hand information regarding agricultural lands and conditions throughout the province. The appraisers send weekly reports, after which the various applications are dealt with by the commission.

The policy of the commission, with the limited amount of money at its disposal, has been to give consideration to those applications where the money is to be used for purposes that will tend definitely to increase agricultural production, and for this reason many applications for smaller sums have been granted, as in this way the money will be spread over the province and also go considerably further than if all the loans granted were large ones.

Other provinces of Western Canada have also under consideration various plans for making capital easily available to settlers. The great need of the province is recognized to be a proper combination of farmers and money. Every step in that direction tends to increase agricultural production and the general prosperity of the country.

Mink Farming

These Valuable Fur-bearers Can Be Successfully Bred

While fox ranching is the most important and best known branch of domestic fur production, the rearing of various other valuable fur bearers will probably occupy a prominent place in future fur-farming development. The experience of Mr. E. L. MacDonald, of Halifax, demonstrates that mink can be successfully bred in captivity.

"In the spring of 1914, I decided to try if some success could not be attained with this highly nervous and delicate animal, and bought two pairs from a rancher. As one of these had been injured when caught it died shortly afterwards, but after some difficulty I was able to purchase another female. In the spring of 1915 I had fourteen live minks, but unfortunately on account of not separating the young of one of the families from the mother soon enough, I lost the mother. In the spring of 1916 I had forty-six to take care of, and, profiting by my experience of the year before, was able to save all of them and this year, with no bad luck, I will probably have one hundred animals.

"If their surroundings are at all natural, with the proper care in feeding and a little judgment in the mating season, I can see no reason why anyone so inclined, cannot raise mink both profitably and as a pastime.

"I find the ranch-bred mink are more contented and much larger than the wild ones, and believe the regular feeding is conductive to better fur; being larger, of course, the animal is more valuable from every standpoint.

"The dens should be large enough for them to play in, and as natural as is possible, although they are animals that do not require any luxuries if their house is dry and clean."

Boy Scout Notes

Many Medals Awarded During Past Year for Life Saving

Since the Boy Scouts movement was organized eight years ago, Boy Scouts in the United Kingdom have earned 1,885 medals for various acts of gallantry and 34 certificates of merit. 175 of these medals were awarded during the past year, according to the report of the Executive Committee of the Council, which is just to hand.

It seems little short of remarkable that 78 out of the 175 medals awarded during the past year were for life saving when it is estimated that this is practically double the average number of medals awarded in this connection in any previous year. In the foregoing seven years 375 life saving medals were awarded to Boy Scouts. The awards during the past twelve months were as follows: Bronze Cross (for heroic acts) 2; Silver Cross (for gallantry with risk) 16; Medals for life saving 78; Silver Wolf (special merit) 14; Medals of Merit 65.

Much attention has been paid to public services lately and the boys have been encouraged by the offer of the war service badges. For instance, 38,392 War Service Badges were awarded to Scouts who put in 28 days' voluntary service in aid of war causes, and 2,232 badges to Scouts who completed 100 days' service in a similar way. This war work includes all kinds of public services such as assisting the police and fire brigades, etc. Coast watching is another form of service which has grown in popularity among the Scouts of England. The arrangement with the admiralty for the supply of Boy Scouts to assist in coast watching still continues and numbers, varying from 1,300 to 1,800 have been employed in this way. They have won the cordial appreciation of the Admiral in charge of coastguards. Badges for 84 days' coast watching were awarded to 2,208 Scouts.

Vocational training is receiving merited consideration from the leading educationalists, not only in Canada, but throughout the Allied countries. At this point mention may be made of the training which Boy Scouts receive, leading up to this line of endeavor in the technical schools. Badges are awarded to Boy Scouts who show proficiency to a certain standard in the following subjects: Carpentry, Basket Making, Engineering, Plumbing, Printing, and a number of other useful trades.

The Chief Scout and founder of the Boy Scouts movement, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, is most anxious to extend the development of handicrafts among Scouts in all parts of the Empire. Many boys through proficiency badges are enabled to discover for themselves their inclinations and find vocations which appeal to their natural abilities.

A Good Excuse

Is the Kaiser Making the World His Enemy to Escape Wrath at Home?

Have the aristocrats of Germany, foiled in their dream of world power, declared war against civilization that they may appease the wrath of a disillusioned and defeated people by pleading inability to contend against a world in arms?

As the hopelessness of the German cause has become more and more pronounced, political observers in increasing numbers have predicted that the Hohenzollern militarists would seize upon this avenue of escape from their failure to make good their promises to the German people.

And now comes Count Okuma, Japanese statesman, with the prediction that the entry into the war of the United States means the early surrender of Germany.

For years the militarists have deluded their people with talk of "Deutschland uber alles;" of a place in the sun to be won only by the sword; of a Germanized universe whose guiding light should be the "kultur" of the Teutonic savants.

They may well fear to offer their people, in lieu of these golden dreams, an impoverished country, a decimated population and the approbrium of civilization.

They cannot afford to confess defeat by those nations whom they so confidently set out to ravage that Germany might feed upon their destruction.

They may well welcome the opportunity to say "We have fought the good fight; we have done our best, but we cannot by force of arms subdue an embattled world."—From the Detroit Times.

Protest Slaughter of Young Cattle

Viewing seriously the danger of the depletion of the country's stock of cattle, caused to a large extent by the slaughter of so many young cattle to be sold as meat, the St. Catherines, Ont., city council has unanimously adopted a memorial to the Dominion government to take steps to stop the slaughter for meat of all cattle under the age of 20 months and to prohibit the sale of veal.

Every town and city in Ontario will be asked to co-operate in bringing the matter to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture.

"Who stood up for Jack when he married Miss Flirtleigh?"

"No one. Everybody called him a fool!"

National Control Of Resources

Government Control of the National Sources of Wealth Is Necessary

The experience of the Great War teaches as its clearest lesson that national efficiency in peace, no less than in war, depends directly on the wise common control of the natural resources, which are the basis upon which all human welfare necessarily rests. The nations of Europe are turning, with one consent to the control of their supplies of coal, iron, copper, timber, oil, and water-power by all the people through their government for the common defense and for the common good. Our natural resources must be retained in national control. We see now, more clearly than ever, that natural resources are the foundations of national efficiency and defense. The Great War has proved definitely that coal, oil, timber, and other resources are as important in modern warfare as men and arms. Water-power in particular ought to be kept in the public hands, because it is a vital necessity in the production of nitrates and without nitrates high explosives cannot be made.

In addition, we know that if there is "an ecomonic war after the war," the national control of natural resources will be a fundamental essential to this nation. Government control of the natural sources of wealth is necessary if our nation is to be industrially efficient, if it is to be prepared either for war or for peace. There is a broad patriotic task just ahead of us.—Gifford Pinchot, President of National Conservation Association of United States.

Alberta Raises High-Class Timothy

Rapidly Coming to the Front as a Grass Seed Province

That Alberta is springing to the front as a grass-seed province, is suggested by Superintendent Brown, of the Dominion government elevator in East Calgary. Mr. Brown reports that already there are more than 40 cars of timothy seed in the big storage plant and that the seed is of such quality as cannot be raised in any other section of the continent.

"Our second class timothy seed is bringing the same rating in Chicago as the native prime seed of the United States," says Mr. Brown in a newspaper interview.

The superintendent said that this was the first year that grass-seed has been grown in any quantity in the province. The encouragement by the Dominion government to this industry during the past year or two is, therefore, bearing fruit, said Mr. Brown.

"When the prediction was made some time ago that we would get 40 or 50 cars of timothy seed in this house, it hardly seemed a probability, but the prediction will be more than fulfilled. With 40 cars of the seed already in the house there will be more coming in. I understand that there are now seven cars at one point in the southern section ready for shipment to Calgary.

"We are getting equipment to handle this product in better shape, so that the future is bound to see the timothy seed industry one of our most important ones.

"Is it a profitable crop? It is indeed. With this seed selling for from $5 to $5.50 per 100 pounds, one can see what the industry will do for the province. It is this class of product that will make the dollars roll into Alberta in seasons when some other now more staple crops have not delivered the goods. It is mixed farming in its best aspect."

Leatherless Shoes Coming

Said to Have Many Advantages Over Leather and the Cost is Low

Shoes with fibre soles and fabric tops will be the popular thing in footwear this spring if the manufacturers have their way. A campaign to popularize the substitutes for the recognized leather makes has begun. Some of the advantages of fibre soles over leather soles are given as follows: They are easier to the foot; they make walking easier, they conform more readily to the foot, thus doing away with the necessity of breaking in shoes;; they are waterproof; they do not burn the feet; being a non-conductor of heat and cold; they will be found cool in summer and warm in winter. Fibre soles are made of about 10 per cent. rubber, new and old reclaimed, about 20 per cent. of ground rags, leather buckings and the balance of zinc litharge, hydro carbon, sulphur and minerals. The cost of manufacture is very low. One dealer is authority for the statement that at least one large munition manufacturer is prepared to turn out 500,000 soles a day as soon as the war orders cease.

Oil Pipe Line to England

An Irish manufacturer has prepared a plan for laying an 18-inch submarine pipe line between the British Isles and America, which, according to estimates, would transmit oil to England at a small fraction of the present transportation cost. The scheme calls for an outlay of $50,000,000.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Canada Left in the Cold

It is curious why Canada was left out by German diplomacy when it began to parcel out the United States. Germany could just as easily have given Canada the northern tier of the United States as she gave Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Mexico. —New York World.

A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

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

THAT WEAK BACK

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

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

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.

Room Nineteen

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

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

(Continued.)

But none of these efforts got as far as the post, and as day after day passed, and no news came, Mabin told herself that she was foolish to care so much when apparently nobody else cared at all, and finally she took a great resolution.

She would put an end to her suspense by taking a bold and most distasteful step: she would go to Mr. Fryer's office, and see the clerk.

Would she get any satisfaction from this? She doubted it. It was impossible to acquit him of having aided and abetted the attack upon Ciprian, to the extent of having been prepared for it, and having taken active steps to keep the attack a secret after its commission.

Still, she felt that she might learn something through this man, who must, by this time, have got news of Ciprian's whereabouts, even if he had not known where he was going when the sick man made his escape from his mysterious nurses.

At any rate, Mabin felt that she must see someone who knew Ciprian, must establish some connection again with the people at Heath Hill, and this seemed, on the whole, the best way to do it.

She went to Mr. Fryer's office early in the morning, and found the mean-faced clerk sitting on his high stool in the outer room, just as he had been on the occasion of her last visit.

As she was prepared to expect, he received her with a countenance which expressed anything but welcome. Slipping off his stool, he went up to her quickly, and said:

"Good morning, miss. I'm glad to see you."

His manner was nervous and his glance furtive, and he had lost the self-conscious smirk with which he had received her before.

"I've come," she said gravely, "to ask you some questions about Mr. Ciprian Moorhampton, and the attack which was made upon him here."

"Has he sent you?" asked the clerk quickly.

"I've come on his behalf," replied Mabin, who saw the advantage she had got by accident in dealing with this man.

He cast at her an appealing glance.

"What I did was for the best," he said quickly. "Indeed it was. And he's all right now, isn't he? He's got back to his father's house?"

Mabin was glad to be able to reply: "Yes. I left him there."

At once the clerk was only too ready to tell her anything she wanted to know, and she was satisfied that she would be able to get out of him the information she lacked to bring the crime home to Wright.

"I want a talk with you," she said.

The clerk threw an anxious glance at the door of the inner office.

"Could you meet me, miss, at lunch-time," he said, "at the A.B.C. opposite, where I could tell you everything?"

Mabin concealed the joy she felt at his readiness to confess, and agreeing gravely to be at the shop he indicated, she went out, in a state of high excitement, to fill up the time until the hour he named.

When the clock struck one, she was waiting, terribly anxious lest he should fail her.

But within a couple of minutes the little ginger-haired man came in, and finding her seated at a table as far as possible from the rest of the customers, he slipped into the opposite seat and promptly began his confession with an alacrity which showed her that he was eager to get it off his mind or his conscience.

"You know, miss," he began in quite a plaintive tone, "that I did my best for him, I really did. When I found out he was hurt, I just helped him away to the house of an aunt of mine, who was once a professional nurse, and there every care was taken of him. Didn't he tell you that, miss? He ought to have told you."

"If he had been in the best hands," replied Mabin, evasively, "he wouldn't have got away, as he did, on the first opportunity, would he?"

The man looked down, much troubled.

"Well, miss," he said at last rather sullenly, "it was a very awkward situation for me, wasn't it? I didn't know how I might be implicated, though the fault was none of mine, miss, indeed."

She knew that he had acted a double part throughout the business, sitting on the fence and watching before making up his mind which side to take, that of Ciprian, or that of his assailant. If Ciprian had died while in his aunt's hands, Mabin had little doubt that he would have hastened to Joe Wright, and claimed a recompense which would have been in the nature of blackmail. If, on the other hand, the clerk had had any reason to believe that Ciprian would be received with joy by his father, he would have thrown over Wright, and would have gone to Heath Hill to tell Lord Moorhampton all he knew.

It was only by inference that Mabin knew this, but her instinct was strongly confirmed by his looks, his tones and his obsequious and cringing manners.

"You ought not to have lent yourself to it in the beginning," she said, with decision.

He looked at her in surprise. But he never doubted her, and it was plain that he supposed she had been informed of everything by Ciprian himself.

"You know, miss," he said in a pleading tone, "it's very difficult, when you're in somebody's employment, as I am, to do exactly what you like."

Mabin made a bold plunge into guess-work.

She was sure that the clerk must have known something about the meeting which was arranged in the office of Mr. Fryer, before it took place.

"You knew who it was that was going to meet Mr. Moorhampton," she said with decision.

"Yes, miss. I don't deny that," he said. "But you can tell I didn't guess he was going to attack him, or I shouldn't have been such a silly fool as to show you into the inner office just when he was expected," he said.

This was doubtless true, and it disposed of any possible suspicion that the clerk could have guessed what was going to happen when the two men met.

"Oh, yes, of course I see that," she said.

"I suppose you know, miss, that my employer, Mr. Fryer, is a half-brother of Mr. Wright's."

Mabin inclined her head in assent.

He went on: "When Mr. Fryer told me his brother would be coming to meet another gentleman before he himself got back from Brighton, I never guessed anything serious was going to come of it. If I had, I shouldn't have let you in."

Mabin remembered, however, that she had had to insist very strongly before she was allowed to remain.

"I'm sure, miss, when I came back to that office, and found you there, and the poor gentleman lying on the floor, you could have knocked me down with a feather."

"But you didn't go for the police, though you said you did. And you didn't go for a doctor either," suggested Mabin drily.

He grew red and confused.

"Well, as I say, miss, I had to consider the firm, and the scandal. I had, as I may say, to consider the best to do for everybody. Including yourself, miss. It's not a nice thing for a young lady to have to give evidence in a police court over a shady case," said he.

"Shady!" echoed Mabin.

"I didn't know how shady it was till afterwards," pleaded the clerk. "I was downright frightened, and I got Mr. Fryer himself to help me carry the poor gentleman down stairs and I told him I'd take him to the hospital. Mr. Fryer made up a story himself for me to tell, and gave me a name for him. But what I did was to take him straight to my aunt's, thinking it less likely to made talk, miss."

But Mabin guessed that the cunning clerk had wished to gain whatever advantage was to be had from the position of guarding of the injured man, and that this, and no other, was the reason why Ciprian had been taken to the nurse's house, and not to the hospital.

"You knew who he was. Why didn't you inform Lord Moorhampton that his son was lying ill at your aunt's?"

He hesitated. The real reason he dared not admit; he had, as Mabin knew, been "sitting on the fence," waiting to see whether it would pay him best to pose as Ciprian's protector and guardian, or as the ally of Wright.

"Well, you see, miss," he said at last, "I knew that Mr. Wright is never sober and that he must have done this in one of his mad fits. And as he is Mr. Fryer's half-brother, well, you can see for yourself it would have done me no good with him to press things too far."

(To Be Continued.)

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W. N. U. 1154

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Agricultural Development In Western Canada

Western Canada's 1916 Crop Worth $439,000,000

The total value of the crop of Western Canada last year was $439,000,000, according to the official computation of the Canadian government.

The progress of Western Canada during the past five years can be well illustrated by the fact that the acreage under cultivation in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased from 17,130,000 in 1911 to 20,553,000 in 1916. The value of all field crops increased from $240,449,000 in 1911 to $439,820,000 in 1916.

It is also worthy of note that the acreage under crop to various kinds of fodder crops, including alfalfa, fodder corn, and the different varieties of hay, increased from 437,000 in 1915 to 464,000 in 1916—an increase of 27,000 acres in one year.

A Mystery

"Your immense fortune astonishes me!"

"Don't see why it should," rejoined Mr. Dustin Stax.

"I can't undertsand how an individual could accumulate so much money without having one of these enormous moving picture salaries."—Washington Star.

A Lasting Love

"I feel sorry for that woman."

"Why?"

"Her husband married her for her money."

"Probably she needs no great amount of sympathy. The love of money never grows cold."—Exchange.

Her Troubles

Country Lady—I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week and haven't received it yet.

Post Office Clerk—Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint.

Lady—Well, if you must know, it's indigestion.—London Tit-Bits.

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Her husband—At the hotel I can always look at the menu and see what I'm eating.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

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Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take." —Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Both

"She's musical, isn't she?"

"She thinks she is."

"Vocal or instrumental?"

"Both. She sings and she's instrumental in keeping away new tenants."

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

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

Liver Troubles, Sick Headache, and Habitual Constipation.

Liver troubles and habitual constipation can be cured—but not by cathartic or purgative medicines. The only possible way is to help your system to cure itself; and that is what Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely does. It is not cathartic, it is not violent, it is quite different to the coarse purgative preparations in common use. These only irritate and weaken; Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief tones and strengthens the liver and bowels, and so restores their power to do nature's work in nature's way.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, liver troubles, sick headache, flatulence, acidity, heartburn, and impure blood.

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

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

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PROOF

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

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

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Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

The Lure of Bagdad

Bagdad's importance cannot be minimized. It has a future commensurate with its past, and it plays a part in the dream of things to come that more than equals the glory that is gone. When the German sailors on the Breslau and Goeben discarded their caps and donned the fez so that the attacks upon Russian ships would bring Turkey into the war, it was the lure of Bagdad and what day beyond that actuated those high in German command. Bagdad was not the prize, but it was the symbol of German ambitions in this direction. It was, of all places in the sun, the spot most coveted by the dreamers of German world dominion.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The proverbial fallacy that a cat has nine lives has been revived by the fact that in removing the debris from the locality of the great East London explosion 36 cats were rescued, many rushing here and there on regaining liberty till they found domicile in workmen's houses.

The Best Habit In The World

is the habit of health. The way to get it is to train your bowels, through the liver, to act naturally, at a fixed time, every day.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until you succeed. Then you can stop taking them, without trouble or annoyance.

This has been the good-health-rule for 50 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature

Brentwood

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

W. N. U. 1154

Pronounciation Bothers Him

How to pronounce the "Kut" in Kut-el-Amaar—whether as cut or coot—has long bothered many people. Sir Thomas Holdich says the Arabs of Mesopotamia call it "koot," the Indians "kote," and the people of Baluchistan "kwat." So there's another great war problem settled. But there's a chap figuring in the Russian revolution with a long row of consonants in his name that is bothering us now.—Ottawa Journal-Press.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What Farming Is

R. B. Bennett just announces that farming is skilled labor. The truth is that farming is one of the learned professions.—Lethbridge Herald.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sad Stories, Mostly

"He's a great reader."

"Of wheat?"

"Gas meters."—Exchange.

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

A Reflection

"But, my dear lady, you should not allow your grief to overcome you. Remember your husband is far happier in the other world."

"M—maybe he is, b—but I think you are exceedingly rude to say so."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Angel Child

Exuberance of Spirits Seems to Be Necessary if the Child Is to Amount to Anything

Dr. Francis M. Greene, social hygiene specialist of Boston, issues a statement which should discourage parents who are in the habit of boasting of the goodness of their offspring. Dr. Greene classifies children in three groups: Very good ones, who are usually stupid; hereditary defectives and normal, boisterous, troublesome youngsters.

Two kinds of juvenile badness are recognized even by childless observers in the average home—the badness of selfishness, petulance and cruelty and the badness of excessive vitality, which manifests itself in destructiveness and uproar.

The boy-world is against the excessively good child. He will have a hard time of it in school and on the playground. A streak of wilfulness, of rough-and-ready assertiveness, if cultivated, yields the individuality and strength of character which life demands. The fiery colt and the boy full of devilment are to be cherished and trained with a careful hand. They are the worthwhile specimens.—Detoit News.

Greater Sacrifice Necessary

Some newspapers are strong in emphasizing the idea that Canada is fighting for the empire. How would it be to turn the question the other way for a change, and think of the empire as fighting for Canada? Until we in Canada have sacrificed as much and contributed as much in proportion to our population, wealth and circumstances as the people of Great Britain, have we any right to set up a claim that we are fighting for the empire? Are we even fighting for ourselves while we are doing something less than our proportionate share?—From the Edmonton Bulletin.

Safe Bet

"Cashley's got a splendid, vigorous woman in that wife of his."

"Just Cashley's luck. He always gets the best of everything."

"I'll bet he doesn't get the best of her."

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

With EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

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The Backyard's Importance

The Rotarian who said it was more important that citizens should cultivate their own backyards than that vacant lots should be developed spoke a simple truth. It is the backyards in the aggregate from which the increased supplies must come.—London Free Press.

No Rest With Asthma. Asthma usually attacks at night, the one time when rest is needed most. Hence the loss of strength, the nervous debility, the loss of flesh and other evils which must be expected unless relief is secured. Fortunately relief is possible. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved its merit through years of service. A trial will surely convince you.

Possession is nine points of the law and the attorney's fee is the tenth.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
—T.G. McMULLEN.

When you think that you are going to learn to love a girl remember that a little learning of that sort is a particularly dangerous thing.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere

English Navy to Have 400,000 Men

It has already been announced that the total establishment of the Royal navy in 1917-18 is to be 400,000 officers and men. A supplementary estimate provides for the addition of 50,000 of all ranks during the current financial year. With the passing of this vote the aggregate of 400,000 will already have been provided for, the original estimate for 1916-17 having been 350,000.—London Telegraph.

Canadian Made Lead Pencils

Substantial Orders Have Been Received Here From New Zealand

One of the war developments in stimulating Canadian trade is seen in the fact that Canadian-made lead pencils are now being sold in New Zealand. A report received by the trade and commerce department from Canadian trade commissioner Beddoe, of Auckland, says that a Canadian firm recently sent out to New Zealand samples of lead pencils, the first made in Canada following the stopping of the Austrian supply. Mr. Beddoe says that the samples were found very satisfactory and substantial orders have been sent to Canada.

He also notes that if Canadian firms were not so busy with war orders they could capture in New Zealand a much greater proportion of the business formerly enjoyed by Germany. During the past year at least one million dollars' worth of New Zealand orders offered to Canadian firms could not be filled.

Montreal Man Tells Wonderful Story

BAD CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

George Sullivan, Who Suffered From the Dread Disease for Two Years Gives Credit for His Recovery to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, Que., (Special)—Completely cured of that most dreaded of all diseases, Bright's Disease of the kidneys, Mr. George Sullivan, 284 de St. Valiers St., this city, is spreading the good news that he found his cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered from Bright's Disease for two years," Mr. Sullivan states in an interview. "I was unable to work for weeks at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any real benefit and received outdoor treatment at the Montreal General Hospital.

"I was feeling very badly discouraged when a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was much better. I kept on till I had used nine boxes, when I was completely cured.

"Naturally I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a wonderful remedy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They cure kidney diseases of all kinds from backache to Bright's Disease. The proof of this is their growing popularity in Canada for over a quarter of a century. If you haven't used them ask your neighbor about them.

Hopeless

There is in the employ of a Brooklyn woman an Irish cook who has managed to break nearly every variety of article that the household contains. The mistress' patience reached its limit recently when she discovered that the cook had broken the thermometer that hung in the dining-room.

"Well, well," sighed the lady of the house, in a resigned way, "you've managed to break even the thermometer, haven't you?"

Whereupon, in a tone equally resigned, the cook said: "Yis, mum; and now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"—Argonaut.

A Handy Signal

Visitor—So this is the deaf and dumb ward! How do you call people to dinner? I suppose you don't ring a bell.

Superintendent—No. We have a man who walks through the ward wringing his hands.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Close Dartmoor Prison

Dartmoor prison, which is to be closed as a convict prison and put to other uses, was built during our last great war as an internment camp for French prisoners, and opened in 1809. For many years after the end of the war and the release of the prisoners Princetown, as the prison is officially called, remained vacant, until in 1855 it was first utilized as a convict prison, being one of the largest in the country, with accommodation for nearly eight hundred prisoners. The use to which it is now to be put has not been disclosed but it would be rather a coincidence if, after a complete century, it is to revert to its original use as a barracks for prisoners of war.—London Chronicle.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A Useful "Movie"

After more than a year of effort the faculty of John Hopkins Medical School, at Baltimore, has produced over 15,000 feet of modern picture film which it will use in teaching surgery.

While the view which these films present would be gruesome indeed to the ordinary movie fan, they promise to be of the greatest value to medical students. For generations surgery has been taught by charts, by dissection of corpses, by clinics, etc.

The limitation in using charts and corpses in particular, are apparent. But with clear motion pictures the student can study again and again the actual steps taken by surgeons engaged in operating.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

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Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. and Associated Companies

Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS" "JACQUES CARTIER" "DOMINION"
"GRANBY" "MAPLE LEAF" "DAISY"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

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SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA 44

Coleman & Co.

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KEREMEOS, B. C.

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SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

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

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., May 31, 1917.

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

THIS AND THAT.

THE submarines have been less active this month than last, due doubtless to more effective means of combating them and to the presence in European waters of United States and Japanese destroyers.

ALBERTA has practically disfranchised 30,000 soldiers from that province at the front, allowing them to vtoe only for two members, while between twenty and thirty thousand alien enemies are allowed to vote at the provincial election.

ANOTHER air raid on England and a number of people killed and wounded. The dispatches state that the British air ships are vastly superior to the German in number and effectiveness. The distance from a German base to the nearest point in England is about 300 miles; the distance from the British lines in France to Berlin is about 500 miles. A few hundred bombs dropped on Berlin might have a salutary effect.

SOME of the coast papers hint that Sir Richard McBride will again become active in B. C. politics. His many friends and admirers in the province will be sorry to learn that he will not be able to do so, as his physician has informed him that he has but a short time to live. A few Liberal papers have indulged in rather uncouth remarks in regard to his resignation, one going so far as to hint that being only a colonial he was out of his element among refined cockneydom. But that is the opinion of an "English bounder" and carries as much weight in the Old Country as it does here. It is just the viewpoint of a "Little Englander," through whose corrugated skull the lessons of the great war have not yet penetrated.

BEFORE a Dominion general election all alien enemies should be disfranchised, and no one in future allowed the franchise not born under the British flag. The West is filled with a class of aliens who are unfit through lack of education and early environment for citizenship in a free country. From only the Scandinavian peoples of Europe can we expect an intelligent exercise of the franchise, and unfortunately among these, owing to their hatred of Russia, many of the Swedes have been pro-German. Since the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty and the freedom of Finland there is doubtless now a change of sentiment and we may expect the Swedes to be with us and in perfect accord with the pro-ally sentiments of the Norwegians, Danes and Finns from the commencement of hostilities. The best men in the country have gone to the front and thousands have died to preserve the liberties we enjoy. A better time than the present will never come to place Canadian citizenship on a higher plane, and the member of parliament who does not make good will not receive the support of Britishers.

THE leaders of Quebec are much like an unlicked cub. Before the conquest ninety-five per cent of the people of Quebec were little better than slaves. Since then they have been petted and pampered and spoiled by the conquering race until they have come to believe that the English-speaking people of Canada were created to be exploited. They have tried, and in some places have been successful, in having the French language taught in the schools of the other provinces to the exclusion of English. Their leaders are simply trying to force mediæval conditions on Canada in the 20th century. Liberals and Conservatives are equally to blame for the Quebec blot on civilization. The people have been kept in ignorance in order that their leaders could exploit them and Canada. Race hatred has been kept alive for political purposes. If the French Canadians had been allowed to enlist and fight side by side with English-speaking Canadians, brave men, would have come to a better understanding of each other—and race prejudices would disappear. This is just what the leaders of Quebec do not want, for they live by fostering race hatred. One hundred thousand French-Canadian troops on the Western front would have resulted in the disappearance of race hatred, the modernizing of Quebec and a united Canada for all time. It is not too late yet, if Sir Robert Borden has the back-bone. If he hasn't, he will go down in history as one who failed in hisduty to Canada and the empire. As for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he will have to decide whether he is Canadian or Quebec. He is playing for a high stake, the loyal support or contempt of the English-speaking Liberals.

THOSE mentioned as probable successors to Sir Richard McBride as agent general are M. A. Macdonald, F. C. Wade and John Oliver. While Macdonald and Wade would fill the position ably they are "colonials" through generations of colonial life the families have lost the scent. The Macdonalds were always a turbulent and migratory people, especially when in the neighborhood of the Campbells. It is said they discovered Scotland, coming over from Ireland expressly for that purpose, and incidentally carving a few Campbells. They established a flourishing cattle-shipping trade between Scotland and Ireland; and also founded the O'Donnells. The ancesters of the Macdonalds were walking on their hind legs when the ancestors of European loyalty were swinging by their tails on the limbs of trees in the Black Forest. The family is old, well-established and anti-Campbell but with a colonial taint. The Wades are of an old Ontario family, but colonial. Besides being a rather eruptive element whose absence from the legislature would be welcomened by many Grit and Tory members who have neglected the Eighth Commandment, and all the others, he is English born, and, therefore free from the taint of "colonialism." It is probable John is the safe bet for the $15,000 a year job. His long experience in the legislature should have made him a good judge of character, and therefore as agent general he might be in a position to lessen the cost of the administration of justice in the province. He would undoubtedly fill the position with dignity and could be depended upon to ignore any attempts to snub him or the office. The province has long needed a strong, assertive man as agent general, one who would not be retarted in his duties by social obstacles. In fact, a man who would go to the prime minister, or even the king and advise, commend or condemn where necessary.

One great advantage of the proposed measure of conscription is the light that is thrown on the position of the Province of Quebec in the great war fight. Where else in the whole British Empire but the Province of Quebec could there be found a large number of able-bodied men holding public meetings protesting against military services and making speeches that border on sedition. Half of the population of Quebec is disloyal and compulsory enlistment will be doing a great service if it brings home to the Canadian people the true situation of affairs in that Province. In the meantime the people of the Empire are patiently waiting a pronouncement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject of conscription. If Quebec had not held back there would have been no call for compulsory service. Very many have felt that if the eligible men of Quebec had come forward and assumed their full share of responsibility to the Empire they would have enlisted, but did not consider it right that one province should have been permitted to stand idly by in the hour of their country's need.—The Ladysmith Chronicle.

The present leaders of the Dominion Liberal party have already demonstrated, during their lamentable 15 years in office, their pre-eminent incapacity, both as legislators and administrators, in so many instances and at such appalling cost to the country that decades must elapse before the results of their blunders can be effaced. Winnipeg Tribune.

J. BEALE

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A. F. & A. M.

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

G. H. SPROULE, W. M. — S. E. HAMILTON, Secretary

WATER NOTICE

(STORAGE.)

TAKE NOTICE that The Daly Reduction Co., Ltd., whose address is Hedley, B. C., Canada, will apply for a licence for the storage of 50 cubic feet per second of water out of Summers Creek, which flows south and drains into One Mile Creek and Similkameen River, about one mile below Princeton, B. C. The storage dam will be located at the natural outlet of Missezula Lake. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 1500 acre feet, and it will flood no additional land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about one-half mile from Hedley, B. C., and will be used for power purposes upon the land described as Hedley Townsite and area within 20-mile radius. The licence applied for is to supplement a right to take and use water as per licence number 3185. This notice was posted on the ground on the 26th day of April, 1917. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Princeton, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The petition for the approval of the undertaking will be held in the office of the Board at a date to be fixed by the Comptroller or the Water Recorder of the District. The territory within which the powers in respect of this undertaking are to be exercised is described as Hedley Townsite and area within a radius of 20 miles. The date of the first publication of this notice is May 4th, 1917.

THE DALY REDUCTION CO., LTD.
Applicant.
By Gomer P. Jones, Agent.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 17 6m

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