Librarian Leg Assembly

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 35. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

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

PALACE
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Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
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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.
H. SPROULE, W. M. S. E. HAMILTON Secretary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Mr. Carle was in Hedley Monday on business.

Mr. Loung rode to Oroville on Friday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Greer, of Penticton was a visitor in Keremeos on Thursday evening.

Miss Betty Richter opened her new tennis court on Sunday at Inglewood.

Mr. D. J. Innis motored to Penticton on Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Shatford.

Mr. Colman motored to Princeton Saturday morning, returning in the evening.

Mrs. H. K. Loung entertained a few of her friends at the tea hour on Friday of last week.

Mrs. J. W. Armstrong entertained a few of her friends at the ten hour one day last week.

Mr. Mott of Penticton has been very busy this week overhauling and fixing up cars here.

Mr. Coleman and Mr. J. D. Smith motored to Penticton, Kaleden and Fairview on Tuesday.

Messrs. Wardel and Broomfield motored from Princeton on Saturday and spent a few hours in town.

Messrs. Daly and Keeler motored to Penticton last week with the delegates and visiting members to the W. I. conference

Mrs. D. J. Taylor left for the coast on Monday's train accompanied by her daughter, Miss Helen, who will attend school there.

Morris Daly motored to Princeton on Saturday evening, accompanied by Messrs. MacGowan, Armstrong and Carmichael.

Miss Rita Kirby returned home on Sunday from Penticton on Sunday, after spending a delightful two weeks with Mrs. (Dr.) White.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their annual Thanksgiving dinner in the Town hall on Monday evening, October 9th. Don't forget the date.

Mr. J. D. Smith of the Bank of Commerce, Nelson, formerly of the Keremeos branch, is here spending his holidays the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carle.

Mr. Harry Armstrong of Vancouver visited with his parents here on Saturday, returning to Princeton in the evening to catch the coast train.

After having so much trouble trying to get a through service on the Great Northern, it is, instead of a through service every day, to be only a tri weekly, starting on the 19th inst.

Dr. Efner of Oroville, Mr. Hurley and son and Mr. Boyd of Loomis, passed through town on Monday from Granite creek, where they had been looking after some mining business.

Dr. and Mrs. McEwen passed through town Sunday. Mrs. McEwen was returning from her trip east, where she had spent the last two months visiting with the doctor's parents.

Mr. Anderson, after relieving Mr. Corbett and Mr. Fisher of the Bank of Commerce for the past four weeks, left Tuesday morning for Princeton where he will relieve in the office there.

A very valuable tungsten property has been discovered in the north of New Brunswick. Samples of the ore have been sent here, and it is claimed to be the richest on the continent.

Among those attending the W. I conference held in Penticton last week were Mesdames E. M. Daly, G. Christie, O. H. Carle, Keeler, Kerr, Harrison, McGuire, B. C. C. Clarke, Miss Cameron and Miss F. Daly.

L. W. Shatford, Conservative candidate for Similkameen, and A. H. B. MacGowad of Vancouver spoke to a large audience in the town hall Saturday evening. Both speakers expressed much pleasure at seeing so many of the fair sex in the audience, and said they had little doubt that the ladies votes would have to be reckoned with in future elections. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Alex. Morrison, who also gave a short address on prohibition.

Three carloads attended the W. I. conference held in Penticton last Wednesday and Thursday. The ladies of the Penticton Institute certainly gave the Okanagan and Similkameen Institutes a good time. There was a reception in the sun room of the Incola hotel, followed by a corn roast on the beach on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday there were three interesting meetings held, morning, afternoon and evening. Some very good papers were given and discussed by the members. On Thursday two meetings were held at which Mss. Smith and Mrs. Mitchell of Penticton and Mrs. Daly of Keremeos each gave a solo. At the close of the meeting on Thursday afternoon, autos met the delegates and visiting members at the hotel and motored around the principal parts of Penticton, after which an at home was held at the residence of Mrs. McGregor, which concluded the program, everybody being well pleased.

Just a Rumor.

Editor Gazette: The rumor has been circulated that the socks knit by the Ladies Sewing Circle are not wearable. We wish to contradict this statement, as the boys all appreciate the socks, as letter after letter is received thanking us.

MRS. A. CLARE.
MRS. R. BOYD.

Ladies Sewing Circle, Hedley, B. C.: I write to thank you for the parcel I received just before I left home. The stockings are certainly a comfort and, besides, represent sentiments and associations which link a fellow to home and loved ones. I thank you and commend your efforts, as I believe you are doing a great work.

A. B. S. STANLEY.

Gave to Submarine Fund.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade held this week, Mr. E. A. Haggen pointed out the fact that August Heckscher contributed $10,000 towards the submarine fund of Germany. Mr. Heckscher is a director of the British Columbia Copper company in British Columbia and the Canada Copper corporation.

The committee considered that Mr. Hechsher should not be given any rights in this country, as he was an avowed and open enemy, and the secretary was requested to write Messrs. Hayden & Stone, mine brokers of the above companies, and request the removal of Mr. Heckscher from the same as a director and shareholder. If action is not taken by Messrs. Hayden & Stone, it was decided to further deal with the matter with the Dominion government.—News-Advertiser.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Masters and daughter Tressie arrived in Oroville Wednesday afternoon by auto after thirty days travel from Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Masters and party left for the east on the first day of August last year, with the intention of being absent for a year. The doctor went east for the purpose of taking a thorough post-graduate course in dentistry. During his absence he devoted himself assiduously to the object he had in view, and he is now not only thoroughly posted on the most modern methods of dentistry, but brings back with him the latest equipment used in the profession, a portion of which is an X-rays machine that has been found to be almost indispensible in practice.—Oroville Weekly Gazette.

BOWSER DEFEATED

Liberals Garry Province by a Very Large Majority.

At Least Six Cabinet Ministers Slaughtered and the Other Doubtful--Shatford Returned with Increased Majority for Similkameen.

The Result of the provincial elections was not a very great surprise in so far as the defeat of the Bowser combination was concerned, but no one expected so great a turnover. Few Conservatives will regret the exit of Mr. Bowser and the "heelers." The Conservative party in the Dominion profited through the reverses of 1873 and 1896, and it will profit by getting rid of the Bowser dictatorship. The Conservatives of the province will reorganize and choose a leader who is acceptable to the whole party. Before a year has passed the heelers will all be Liberals, where they are more at home, because more welcome. Mr. Bowser made the mistake of believing the "part was greater than the whole," or that the members of of the legislature represented the people of British Columbia. Mr. Shatford was one of the few members reelected; not because he was a supporter of Mr. Bowser, but because he was L. W. Shatford. The returns give 32 Liberals, and 15 Bowserites. These figures are doubtless pretty near correct. Following are returns received:

SIMILKAMMEN RIDING.

	Booze S.	Booze C.	W. F.	W. A.	Sup. F.	Sup. A.
Tulameen	9	19	..	..	..	..
Coalmount	14	3	..	..	..	..
Princeton	82	108	99	80	122	53
Copper Mountain	9	16	15	12	19	6
Voigt's Camp	3	3	2	4	3	3
Hedley	51	41	50	46	72	23
Nickel Plate	7	17	12	12	16	7
Keremeos	53	39	..	..	..	..
Green Mountain	6	9	..	..	..	..
Penticton	221	170	275	112	267	112
Kaleden	20	6	..	..	..	..
Okanagan Falls	33	8	14	20	26	23
Eairview	41	14	27	25	35	18
Total	552	453	..	..	..	..
Majority			..	..	..	..

THE PROVINCE.

	C.	L.
Alberni	1	0
Atlin	0	0
Cariboo	0	0
Chilliwack	0	0
Cowichan	0	0
Columbia	0	1
Comox	0	0
Cranbrook	0	1
Delta	0	0
Dewdney	0	0
Esquimalt	0	0
Fort George	0	0
Fernie	0	1
Greenwood	0	1
Grand Forks	0	1
Islands	1	0
Kamloops	0	1
Kaslo	1	0
Lillooet	0	0
Nanaimo	0	1
Nelson	1	0
North Okanagan	0	1
South Okanagan	1	0
Newcastle	1	0
New Westminster	0	1
Omineca	0	1
Prince Rupert	0	0
Revelstoke	0	1
Rossland	0	1
Richmond	0	0
Saanich	0	0
Similkameen	1	0
Slocan	1	0
Trail	0	1
North Vancouver	0	0
South Vancauver	0	0
Vancouver	0	6
Victoria	0	4
Yale	0	1
	8	24

Bowserites	15
Liberals	32
Socialists	0
Iudependents	0
Prohibition	4 to 1
Woman Suffrage	4 to 1

The Gazette is issued a day late this week in order to publish the election returns.

Miss Nellie Dill of Victoria is the teacher at the Nickle Plate this term.

Ed. Simpson lefs last week for the east aud a rest, after three years' steady work with the Daly Reduction Co.

E. A. Haggen, publisher of the Mining, Electrical and Engineering Record, was in town a part of last week.

A number of Hedleyites went up to Princeton and took a mortgage on the town for $1150 on the result of the elec- in the Similkameen. The Hedleyites were Messrs. Boeing, Burr, Butler and Winkler.

How the politicians can drag a red herring across the trail. In the campaign just closed the herring was "plugging." Not a real issue intelligently discussed. Of course there was plugging. There always has been in B. C. by all parties and factions.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mrs. Bromley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Edmonds.

G. M. Gilbert and family left this morning on a visit to England.

Quite a number of Hedleyites went to Princeton Tuesday evening to hear H. H. Stevens, M. P., speak.

L.-Corp. W. R. Rescorl of the 225th battalion, Vernon, who had been in town for three weeks on harvest leave, left for Vernon Monday last.

Designed this year it will ornament and enhance the good appearance of the tidiest kitchen in all Canada.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Come in and I'll show you why the Kootenay stays as good as new long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced.

Sold by Hedley Trading Co., Ltd.

Safety First

Indigestion, constipation, biliousness and many ailments of the digestive organs are often the source of serious illness. At the first sign of disordered conditions take the reliable family remedy that is always dependable—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes. 25 cents.

7,000,000 Women Work

Filling the Places Vacated by Britons Called to War

It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs in the British Isles exceeds 7,000,000.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and caps, in the powder shed, working twelve-hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing.

It has been recalled in connection with the melting down of church bells in Germany, that Cromwell had all Cork's church bells taken down and made into artillery, remarking that as gunpowder was invented by a priest, it was fitting the bells should be turned into "cannons."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

New C. P. R. Station at Toronto

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the City for the nominal rate of $1 per annum. The new north end station is now in full operation and, with its modern facilities and accessories, is giving great satisfaction to the public. The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes, not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population, where there is promise of growth and development. What with the north end station in Toronto and the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen city for many years.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale is a foe to the purist and pedant. On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one grey and sultry afternoon and remarked:

"It looks like rain."

A pedant was seated in a rocking chair nearby.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered, coldly.

Scarcity of feed and low prices for poultry in the fall of 1914 caused a thinning out in flocks in Manitoba, and this reduction was not made good last year. As a result Manitoba's egg production was less last spring than it was two years ago.

Better Authority—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'?"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—Boston Transcript.

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy-producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvellous return of health and comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

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

Boy Scout Movement

Valuable Work Done by the Boy Scouts in Connection With the War

It has been no small part that the Boy Scouts have played in this war. From spying out enemy cruisers to digging potatoes, they have a fine record of useful and spirited service. Their efforts to aid the Empire in this time of stress and strain will long be remembered. Boy Scouts in England are loading vans, collecting parcels, wheeling trolleys, and helping to sort the enormous mass of correspondence which Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are sending to the troops. To be custodians of the soldiers' mails is a very thrilling and important matter, and, of course, the Boy Scouts are doing their work well. The cream of the work, from the Scouts' point of view, has been the patrolling of parts of the east coast. Scouts are also playing the role of agriculturist and munition worker to perfection and to their own advantage. They are developing the power of initiative and resourcefulness which is so necessary in every phase of life.

The Boy Scouts of America is a brother organization of the Boy Scouts Association which came into existence in 1913. The aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of American organization are essentially the same as those of the Boy Scouts Association. As an organization it is not military in thought form or spirit, although it does instil in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout Law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

The Boy Scouts of America organization has enjoyed rapid growth since its inception not quite six years ago. At present it has over 150,000 registered Scouts, in addition to more than 200,000 who are practising Scouting but who are not registered. The organization has over 9,000 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. There are about 360 Commissioners and 4,350 members of local councils.

The American public has come to know something of the value of the movement. Such demonstrations as were given during the Gettysburg reunion, the Ohio flood, the Baltimore centennial and the St. Louis pageant and scores of similar events where real service was given by Boy Scouts, have impressed thinking men and women through the country with the fact that Scouting is not merely play, but a very important programme for training and making use of the boyhood of the country for its welfare. Judge Albion C. Blair of Portsmouth, has said: "The Boy Scouts are the one asset of the city above all others that must be encouraged and given a proper chance to develop. As these boys progress so will Portsmouth progress, not only today but in years to come."

Encouraging progress was reported at the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Boy Scouts Council, which was held recently in Regina. The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank C. Irwin, showed that on May 15, 1916, 1,492 men and boys were actively engaged in Scouting in the province and 1,364 boys were under instruction. More than 125 carefully selected, clean men of strong character were given leadership as Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Instructors. This was an increase of 64.13 per cent. over the enrolment of June 30, 1915, when there was a total membership of nine hundred and nine. At present there are 69 Boy Scout troops in the province and this figure does not include two very live packs of Wolf Cubs, (junior Scouts). All these are led by men who are giving their service without compensation because of their belief in Scouting as a programme for the development of character and good citizenship in boys.

Officials high up in the ranks of the Boy Scouts Association are convinced that the organization is so thoroughly established that any temporary set-backs which is might sustain during the war will not serve to do it any great injury. This phase of the matter was dealt with by Sir Robert Baden-Powell is a recent letter to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. Sir Robert's references were in part as follows: "The increase of numbers and the good public service done, and the evidently improved efficiency of the movement are little short of wonderful, considering the difficulties under which the movement is working by the loss of so many of its best officers. But it shows that the foundations which thy have laid were good and strong and that the movement has the necessary foothold for carrying itself along in spite of their temporary absence. I feel also that its success is largely due to the generous encouragement accorded to it by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and we cannot be too grateful to him for what he has done to promote it progress. Its success strengthens one's confidence that it is going to do a very great thing for the Empire after the war."

A Testing Time for Germans

Internal combustion may follow external compression upon Germany. The day may be drawing near, if it is not already here, when the conditions predicted by the All-Highest at the beginning of hostilities will be realized. Addressing the army then, the Kaiser said: "Children of my guard, you are now my soldiers, mine, body and soul! You have sworn to obey all my commands; from this day on you must know but the enemy. And if I command you some day to fire upon your relatives, your fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, remember your oath and obey.— Victoria Times.

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All me friends is away on their vacations!

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If the bloodlessness is neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cures all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says:—"About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the Pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

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

Alcohol as Fuel

Chemist Suggests Use for Distilleries in Prohibition Towns

In view of the fact that the Western provinces have adopted prohibition the question naturally arises as to what will become of some of the extensive breweries and distilling plants in Canada.

A former principal of Regina College suggests that these plants be equipped for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The project is put forward by one who is by profession an analytical chemist and has given much thought to the possible uses to which these plants might be put after prohibition becomes effective. He has also suggested vinegar production, pickling, canning and cold storage.

In discussing alcohol as a fuel he states that the world's supply of gasolene is limited and unrenewable and, therefore, with the increased use of the automobile and other forms of the gasolene engine, the price must rise. A British chemist's opinion that posterity will have to run to alcohol as fuel is quoted.

Raising Colts Without Oats

It is possible to produce strong, healthy draft horses without oats. In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, after more than nine months' feeding, the colts that have had no oats are in better condition and have made a little better gain than those which ate this feed. The ration of corn, bran and oilmeal also cost twenty per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment includes twenty colts divided into two lots, with five pure breds and five grades in each lot. The two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, clover, timothy hay, corn fodder and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a ration consisting by weight of seventy per cent corn, twenty-five per cent. bran, and five per cent. oilmeal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

A Female Military Officer

Tatiana Kaldikhina, who has been promoted to the grade of under-officer in the Russian army, was at the end of 1914 a pupil in a girls' college in Astrakhan. She applied to the military authorities for permission to serve in the army, and after many attempts she was sent to the front. As she was able to speak German her presence was very useful during scouting expeditions. A short time ago she received the Order of St. George of the fourth degree and some time later for her heroism in a reconnaissance under fire she was awarded the cross of the third degree. Recently she was wounded in the leg by shrapnel and is now in a hospital.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the itsrfiiadneIDOhen,gh its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words as we all understand."—Wastington Star.

Preparedness for Farmers

A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay,—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Railroad Men Enlist

Over Six Thousand Railway Employees in Canada in Volunteer Army

Of the 20 clerks in the C. P. R. offices at Calgary, 16 enlisted when the war broke out. Some of them have got promotion; some have been wounded; but the spirit they displayed has been noticed in the western press. Indeed, the railway men of the country have done nobly in responding to the call. In England over 200,000 railway men are at the front; in Canada, possibly 6,000 in all have gone forward—a splendid record considering our railways and general population. The result of such depletion is found in the greater number of female clerks employed in the Dominion. We do not see, as they see without surprise in the Mother Land, thousands of women doing the outside work on the railways—dressed in overalls, many of them, cleaning engines, cleaning stations, acting as porter, and wheeling barrows, acting as ticket agents and telegraph operators. We will hardly come to that, but the value of women in the clerical domain has gone up very appreciably indeed. It is urged in England that the women wear men's attire for greater convenience in many of the avocations they pursue. Many have not waited for the discussion in the press ancnt the matter, but have voluntarily parted with external feminity. The situation is not so acute with us, but the call, in all clerical departments is for female clerks.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. (SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Crimes of Germany

Can Never Live Down the Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Belgium may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany can never live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian throughg its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can the yever again laud their kultur?

And, while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defence for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defence. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who penetrated the horrible crimes.—Ottawa Free Press.

The boys of Wallace University School were playing baseball on a vacant lot in Nashville, Tennessee, when the game was interrupted by an old negro woman crossing the lot, and a small boy called out: "Game called on account of darkness!"

First Woman (angrily) — Your Johnny gave my Willie the measles.

Second Woman—No such thing! Your Willie came over where my Johnny was and took 'em.

Tonsilitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can be Cured Over Night

They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful Penetrating Liniment.

NERVILINE

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Bayard of the Turks

Turkish Commander Who Has Shown Himself to be a Gentleman

Apart from the courage and persistence with which the defence of Kut was conducted by General Townsliend, the most notable feature of the siege has undoubtedly been the chivalrous attitude of the Turkish commander, Nur-ed-Den. The many stories which have been told of him may be apocryphal, but they appear to be founded on some basis of fact. At one time he was said to have proposed a truce while the Turks and English might together attack the marauding Arabs who have played havoc among the forces of either side and have behaved with incredible brutality to those wounded who have fallen into their hands. On another occasion he was reported to have driven a herd of cattle into the beleagured town. These and similar tales may be untrue, but they illustrate the character of a man against whom his enemies have said nothing bitter. Like Nazim Pasha and other Turkish soldiers of the old school, Nur-ed-Din has shown himself a gentleman and a sportsman, and the readiness with which he has handed over all the sick and wounded will ever be remembered to his credit. He has displayed none of the vices of his German allies, but has fought cleanly and honorably, and so far as possible has endeavored to restrain the Arabs, fearlessly punishing those who have been caught disobeying orders.— The Times of India.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among Oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

A Word of Friendly Advice

Canada has a committee in the United States selecting and negotiating for the services of expert in railway investigation who can co-operate in the coming thorough-going study of the Dominion's transportation problems. A word of friendly advice may be permissible, in the light of experience on the southern side of the border. It does not follow, because a man is a university professor and a laiceosm -lwhichku. w(kkeblisMcha specialist in transportation problems, or in corporation securities, that he is incorruptible, or a friend of popular rights. The record of the fight of the present generation against privileged business in the United States shows that technical knowledge has to be supplemented by honesty of character.—Christian Science Monitor.

Where Government is Efficient

One thing that all thoughtful agriculturists are agreed upon—and they are backed up by the vast thinking class in the big centres—is the general inefficiency of Government, taking Canada as a whole, in matters pertaining to the development of the soil and the general resources thereof in this richest of all northern lands in the world.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Russia's wheat crop for 1916, it is estimated, will be but 10 to 15 per cent. below normal. This is considered phenomenal because of the scarcity of farm labor.

"Why did Rev. Binks leave his charge?" "He said his parishioners were guilty of contributory negligence.

Manitoba's Fish

The Piscatorial Features of the Lakes and Streams of Manitoba

The waterways, large and small of Manitoba are numerous. Several of such possess eligibility to be enumerated as gigantic areas. As an example Lake Winnipeg, the ninth largest body of fresh water in the world, may be quoted. Few are Manitoba's lakes and streams in which piscatorial life is not abundant. A summary of the finny tribe contained therein is as follows:

Sturgeon are habitues of the Red River; occasionally this monarch of fish life will be met with in the Assiniboine and major streams. However, the icy waters of Lake Winnipeg form its chief feeding grounds; at Black Bear Island a fishery is under operation, the "catch" being forwarded principally to New York and other centres of the United States. The whitefish abounds in Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The goldeye is of general distribution; the perch frequents waters within northern provincial confines. Few lakes and streams do not contain the sucker, and the black bass is of liberal quantity in various rivers. The rock bass is a tenant of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Within waterways of muddy surface swims the catfish, a species devoid of scales and spoken of in the United States as the northern salmon. It is not possible to catalogue he dog fish as fitting for human consumption; this species is utilized by the Indian as bait for pike of the larger size. Authentic record of the eels' appearance in Manitoba is not obtainable; the claim is made that specimens of this reptilian water inhabitant formerly tenanted the lower reaches of the Pembina. A few streams contain ray or sunfish; the pike or jackfish is indigenous to all waterways.

Under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, lakes and streams of Manitoba are preserved from piscatorial depletion. An open season of stated length is provided for net fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and major waters. In accordance with his Rights of Treaty, the Indian inhabitant is privileged to obtain fish by any process within the waterways of the Reservations.—J. D. A. Evans.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"What is the man charged with?" asked the Magistrate. "Dynamite!" was the unanimous reply of the six policemen who had made the arrest. —Tit-Bits.

Learn How to Swim

Good swimmers are drowned now and then, but most of the victims lose their lives because they are not able to swim. As between the swimmer and the non-swimmer the chances for escape in an emergency are as ten to one. The point of the important lesson is driven home with emphasis every summer, and still it apparently needs urging as much as it did twenty years ago. Most of people seem to regard swimming not as an important accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis, or china painting. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that makes swimming an art more important for the moment than that of walking. The folly of the common neglect is heightened by the fact that it is an art as easily acquired as the ability to walk. And once acquired it is never lost. Learn to swim! It is one of the most important items in the equipment of personal preparedness for summer.—From the Providence Journal.

More than twenty creameries were in operation throughout the past winter in Manitoba, and none of the city dairies found it necessary to import any milk or sweet cream. From the opening of spring to June 10th, seven cars of creamery butter were shipped out of Manitoba.

COWAN'S

Milk Chocolate MEDALLIONS

Dainty chocolate pieces, out of the run of ordinary milk chocolate, containing a real flavor of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa beans well blended.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-16

GOOD WORK OF DOMINIONS HAS BEEN REVELATION TO THE WORLD

GEN. ROBERTSON ON SOME PHASES OF THE WAR

Expresses High Appreciation of the Splendid Fighting Spirit And Well Organized Canadian Armies, Which Have Demonstrated the Quality of Manhood

"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled as he spoke; nevertheless, his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the war office, within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of he man. It is furnished with such spartan simplicity that the table, charts and map rack are the only articles of furniture.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the general continued. "To-day we are proud of these men understimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and, while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the general to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war, probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners."

A Hero of France

A Visible Symbol of All That France Has Suffered in the War

But it is General Gouraud who more than anyone else perhaps has touched the sentiment and the imagination of the army. This is due in some measures no doubt to the pathos of his figure. In Gallipoli he lost his right arm and had both legs broken, and as he limps rapidly along the parade, leaning heavily upon a stick, he looks like the visible symbol of all that France has suffered in these tremendous days. But much more than the physical appeal is the spiritual appeal of a personality of extraordinary sweetness and strength that looks out through the bluest eyes I have seen with a candor, a comprehension, and a sympathy that are strangely moving. "I seem to see all Africa in those wonderful eyes," said a French officer to me, referring to the fact that it was in Mauretania and Morocco that Gouraud made his reputatiton. But there is more than Africa there. It is the soul of France that looks out from those eyes—the soul of a nation which is measuring its passion for humanity against the passion of might.—A.G.G., in London News.

Why Prussia Makes War

The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the voice of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandisement or material advantage, but for an ideal and—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.—From Moltke's "History of the Franco-German War").

The manager of a big department store is having every employee take swimming lessons before the employee is permitted to have a vacation. There's a sensible idea. But excellent as making people learn to swim is, it seems to us to be a more excellent thing not to allow them to learn to swim too well. Mr. Dalton, a "crack" himself, says: "It is the crack swimmer that goes down. He takes too many chances. In the death of that little Miss Hoe the other day there are several lessons. Do not play at wanting help. Do not run risks. Do not enter contests.. Swim quietly and always safely."—New York Globe.

The Demand for Livestock

Jewish Trade in New York Takes 10,000 Head Weekly

The demand for pure bred cattle is increasing rather than diminishing, and many were the sales at both Calgary and Edmonton. In fact the demand goes on all the time. In ten days the firm of Yule and Bowes sold nearly $7,000 worth of pure bred shorthorns. Eleven head went to T. B. Ralph, Elnora, Alta., and twelve to George Field, of Hutton. Field is a new beginner and has chosen shorthorns with which to try his luck. Three head went to G. W. Gilles of Gadsbury, Alta. One six months old bull brought $400 and the 2-year-old bull, less fancifully bred, $500. The Glengarnock Aberdeen herd sold several head also at very fancy prices.

Hon. Duncan Marshall has brought into Alberta 74 head of choicely bred Shorthorns, among them, King of Diamonds, a son of Gainsford Marquis. This bull is 3 years old and his dam was Mildred, one of the famous cows of the Watt herd. Mr. Marshall paid the tidy sum of $1,000 for him to George Anderson of Bougour, Ont. Another choicely bred bull is Spicy Sultan, a son of Superb Sultan.

At the experimental farm at Lacombe, some very interesting feed experiments are being carried on. There used to be an old saying that it took 30 acres of range grass to feed a steer, but Supt. Hutton has proved that this is absurd. Last year he fed 106 head of cattle on 620 acres of only prairie sod. Nothing had been done to this section, except to fence it. These cattle gained on grass alone, an average of 358 pounds each. After securing this gain on grass they were finished on grain and marketed the present spring. When it is remembered how many hundreds of thousands of acres of good pasture is yearly left to rot in the summer in the west, it is possible to get at least a glimpse of the economic waste which is constantly going on. Mr. Hutton is pasturing the same section again this year, but with a smaller number of cattle. There had been no cattle on it prior to 1915, but the number on the section ate it pretty closely and he aims to give it time to recuperate.

Speaking of the fattening and marketing of cattle, a recent visitor to the large stockyards in the South reports that 90 per cent. of the cattle going on these markets at the present time are either of Polled breeds or have been de-horned. This adds emphasis to the recent statement in these columns as to the importance of dehorning stock. Also 40 per cent. of the stock offered in this way was finished at 24 months of age. While offerings of what might relatively be termed "baby beef" are large, there is a heavy demand, especially in New York, for big steers. About 10,000 head of cattle are killed on that market weekly for the orthodox Jewish trade. There are a million orthodox Jews in the city of New York. The Jews only eat the forequarter, and the hind quarters, loins and rounds go to the high-class hotel and restaurant trade. As this supplying of the Jewish population of New York is steadily on the increase, there will continue to be a demand for cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds.

An item which western producers of feeder cattle might well ponder is that a bunch of feeder cattle bought on the Winnipeg yards last year at $6.25 per cwt. was taken down to Omaha and fed there, and ultimately shipped to the Chicago market and sold there the first week of July at $11.25 per cwt. This is the highest spread on record between fall and spring prices. Also it might be remarked that it was the American feeder that got this money and not the Canadian shipper.

The Greatest Asset of Democracy

The greatest contribution (it says) that Great Britain has made to the war is not the number of men she has put in the field, or the munitions she has turned out, or the ships which have sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, solidarity, a stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. That is a true picture of the English which every one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in technique, and that is unimportant. There are nations that might run the war better, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win the war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies if England deserted them, and what England would do if the Allies deserted her. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before. England denouncing herself as inefficient is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.—New York Times.

Unthreshed Grain For Poultry

One of the best ways we have found to give our hens interesting exercise in the winter time is to supply them with unthreshed grain in the sheaves. Oats, wheat and rye are all excellent for this purpose.

We always store away enough in the autumn so that we can supply one or more bundles to every twenty-five fowls each day that they have to be confined to the house during the winter. The pleasure and exercise they get in scratching for the grains, nad hulling them, stimulates both health and egg-production.—R.B.S., in Successful Farming.

Used Liquid Fire

Horrors of Work of German Invention Graphically Described

A French officer, in his diary reproduced in the Paris Petit Journal, tells of the horrors of the German burning liquid machine. Describing a grenade fight, he adds:

"It was while this was going on that one of my corporals called me. He had made a discovery that was very interesting, and was destined to turn the tables on the enemy. He took me to a sort of vat that he had found in front of the parapet of the Boche trench. I recognized it as an apparatus for burning liquid, and hastily studied its mechanism by a pocket lamp. It was very simple. It needed nothing but the movement of a pump handle and was all ready, no doubt, for our reception. We hurriedly carried the infernal vat to the mouth of the trench where our comrades were fighting. Some of them had already fallen, and were lying there in their blood. The fall of dusk helped us, and we installed the machine without being seen. A spark, and then what a sight!

"With a hiss, a green and red flame shot out like a fiery serpent, and spread into a huge fan of flames that submerged the whole trench. I shall never forget the piercing shrieks and hoarse groans. They were the cries of the damned! The sheet of fire surprised the 50 Germans who were sheltering behind the barrier of chevaux de frise and firing on us from there. Caught in the wave of fire, they could not fly. They tried to scramble out, but their limbs were a mass of burns, and they could not see them, and their eyes were blinded. After a vain attempt they fell back for ever, and all was over."

Alberta Pays Up Well

Detailed Statement of Receipts by Constituencies Toward the Canadian Patriotic Fund

The following statement of receipts in Alberta to the Patriotic Fund account for the last ten months will be read with interest by all who have this great national cause at heart. As is well known, the amount required from the province was allotted to the various constituencies last year, having regard to their population and ability to pay. As will be seen from the statement below, several of the constituencies have passed into the honor roll by contributing more than was asked of them. Notable among those are Didsbury, which passed the required mark by almost $4,000; High River by almost $3,000; Lethbridge by more than $15,000; Red Deer by $1,000; Rocky Mountain by over $13,000; Taber by almost $4,000; Camrose by $11,000; Sedgewick by $1,000, and Victoria by $3,000.

On the other hand, it is to be noted with regret that some have fallen considerably short of their allotment and there is one in the unenviable position of having given nothing whatever.

The statement of amounts allotted and paid up to June 30th follows:

South Alberta Constituencies

Constituency.	Amount Assessed.	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30th, 1916
Acadia	3,500.00	3,143.65
Bow Valley	1,500.00	2,574.86
Calgary	90,000.00	86,877.79
Cardston	2,500.00.	2,648.82
Claresholm	2,500.00	2,515.00
Cochrane	3,500.00	3,884.35
Coronation	3,500.00	3,497.45
Didsbury	4,500.00	8,487.64
Gleichen	4,000.00	4,687.82
Hand Hills	3,000.00	3,144.96
High River	4,000.00	6,923.40
Innisfail	3,500.00	2,541.57
Little Bow	3,500.00	3,581.25
Lethbridge	12,000.00	27,505.00
Macleod	3,000.00	2,950.00
Medicine Hat and Redcliffe	17,500.00	12,740.23
Nanton	3,000.00	1,260.00
Okotoks	3,500.00	4,847.50
Olds	3,500.00	2,838.25
Pincher Creek	3,500.00	2,225.15
Red Deer	7,500.00	8,515.00
Rocky Mountain	3,500.00	17,171.76
Stettler	4,500.00	5,141.00
Taber	4,000.00	7,959.21
Warner	1,500.00	1,734.93
		$229,396.59
Provincial Government Emloyees		44,462.41
Staff of University of Alberta		2,788.03
Personal Contributions		505.93
		$277,152.96

North Alberta Constituencies

Constituency.	Amount Assessed.	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916
Athabasca	2,000.00	1,013.91
Alexandra	3,000.00	2,660.60
Beaver River	1,500.00	301.85
Camrose	9,000.00	20,014.03
Clearwater	500.00	51.55
Edson	2,000.00	2,497.92
Grouard	1,000.00	1,035.53
Lacombe	6,000.00	6,570.25
Leduc	3,500.00	2,077.50
Lac Ste. Anne	1,000.00	234.20
Ribstone	4,500.00	3,754.91
Sedgewick	9,000.00	10,018.58
Sturgeon	3,500.00	1,908.45
St. Albert	2,000.00	778.75
Stony Plain	2,500.00	1,209.00
St. Paul	1,500.00	
South Edmonton	3,500.00	2,135.88
Ponoka	3,500.00	2,626.00
Peace River	3,000.00	333.60
Pembina	1,500.00	40.10
Victoria	3,000.00	5,990.45
Vermilion	4,500.00	4,090.15
Vegreville	4,500.00	4,566.98
Whitford	1,500.00	2,992.46
Wetaskiwin	5,000.00	4,473.00
Wainwright	4,500.00	2,140.85
		82,807.27

Summary:		
City of Edmonton	90,000.00	86,778.76
Towns and Rural Districts		83,908.64
Alberta Civil Service and University of Alberta		46,957.35
		$217,644.75

New Serbian Army

Force of 100,000 Brought From Corfu to Saloniki Without Loss of a Man

The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki writes of the sucessful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki:

"The Allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over 100,000 men have been brought through seas infested wtih submarines, with never a mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance, especially if we take into onsideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed of knowing all about every departure and the zeal with which the Austrian U boats, particularly, must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and uneasingly.

"The vessels have been entirely French transports, and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement would not have been possible without the British navy; that only the constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seaways clear and safe.

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has been a case of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toil and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new-born army and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms; the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered. These soldiers are as confident as though the tragic past were not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine their faith in their great Allies is implicit. They are sad when they think of their homes in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for over six months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies.

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbain camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians are a musical people, and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where I messed the other day several of the men had really first class voices, and one soldier who accompanied himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the good-fellowship between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gika, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult seeing these men in holiday mood, to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officer had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excusably have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as simply and whole-heartedly as children."

Hot Weather Advice

Watch your own health this summer. Begin by paying attention to your food and drink supply. Don't drink heating fluids. Don't eat large quantities of heavy foods. Don't fret about temperatures. Heat is a normal and necessary thing in summer. Expect it, prepare for it, make the best of it.

In the home remember that shade is usually cool and comfortable. Blinds properly handled keep out sun rays. They are heat units. Keep out flies and mosquitoes. Eat vegetables and fruits freely. Go fishing and bathing frequently. Get a normal amount of sleep. Do only one day's work in any single day.

Get your winter supply of coal in early. Then you'll have less to worry about.—Dertoit Free Press.

It Takes a Man to Wear Kilts

Canadian Scottish troops are found to be less subject to pneumonia and lung trouble than others who do not wear kilts, and the toughness of these soldiers is attributed in large part to this peculiar uniform. But from the start it takes a man to wear 'em. Could the Seventh or the Seventy-first or the Twenty-third N. G. N. Y. do it and make as good an appearance as the sturdy Scotsman does?—New York Sun.

They're Everywhere.

The announcement that an Austrian cruiser has sunk four or five British patrol boats in the Straits of Otranto raises the question as to what British boats were doing there. The Straits of Otranto are supposed to be the special care of the Italians and the French.—Buffalo Express.

Ach, Louis—I'm afraid these Louis XV. heels are much too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X. would do, I think.

HOW ORGANIZED COMMON PEOPLE OF RUSSIA BRIDGED THE DISASTER

MINDS OF MASSES LIFTED TO HIGHER VISIONS

Influence of the War on the People of Russia Has Been Far Reaching, and Never Before Have Russians Shown Such an Eagerness to do Public Service

"War is not at all bad," Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," declared to me in the course of a Paris interview, December, 1914, says a United Press staff correspondent, writing from Petrograd.

And when I asked him to go on and explain, he said:

"Out of this turmoil and slaughter a few blessing are bound to emerge, like lilies from the sand of a pond. For one thing I see a return from a highly material, to a more spiritual form of everyday life. For another I believe the minds of the masses will be lifted by the war in a vision of bigger things.

"No man can go through such an experience and remain the petty creature he was at the beginning. He can not go back to his awl and his last and pick up bristle and thread just where he left off.

"War hardens, but war educates; one must be different afterwards; one must be wiser."

The pastor-philosopher was not speaking of the soldiers of France alone. He included all peoples affected by the war—the English, the French, the Germans, the Austrians and the Russians.

His inference was that France will be a different country after the war. So will Germany and England and Russia and all the others.

Russia is bound to be a new Russia. That is one of the things the war means to this mighty empire. It Western Europe will be changed through this Armgeddon, how much more so will the Europe of the East where the people are comparatively young.

These are the things implied by Pastor Wagner.

Russia, in fact, has already changed, already started on the new road.

The American coming to Russia expects to find things more centralized than in France or England. He expects to see the government working independently, above and apart from the people because in the past the government has played the part of the parent looking after the needs of the child, or the people. To his surprise he observes nothing of the kind. He finds the Russian people working for and with the government.

He discovers two great armies in the land, one in uniform, under arms, fighting. The other in plain clothes, or overalls, at bench and lathe, working. The government's agent, the general staff, commands both and coordinates their efforts.

Through their All-Russian Zemstvo Union, their All-Russian Municipality Union, their Central Committee, their War Industry Committees, their Co-operative societies and kindred organizations, Russian plain people and Russian gentry are working hand in hand, collaborating with the government and army for the good of the country at large and for victory.

Never before have the people shown such an eagerness to do public service and never before have they displayed such an aptitude for it.

No one here makes any secret of these things. I have talked to many people high and low and the facts which I have attempted to set down in this series of articles are recognized as showing the new trend in Russia.

"War hardens, but war educates," said Wagner. And it "lifts the minds of the masses to higher visions."

One can see it working out here in Russia, even with the naked eye. The people have demanded to be put to work for the public good. Jobs have been given them, they have set to work and already they love it.

Soldiers as Good Citizens

How the Ironsides in the Time of Cromwell Returned to Peace

In connetion with the position of soldiers after the war, it is interesting to read Macaulay's tribute to the old soldiers who fought under Oliver Cromwell: "The troops are now disbanded. Fifty thousand men accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce misery and crime, that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or that they would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the ways of the community. The Royalists themselves confessed that in every department of honest industry the said ex-residents were exemplary beyond other men, that none were charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask for alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted attention by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Wife, pleadingly—I'm afraid Oliver you do not love me any more, at least not so much as you used to.

Husband—Why?

Wife—Because you always let me get up to light the fire now.

Husband—Nonsense, my dear! Your getting up to light the fires makes me love you all the more!

Doomed

Anxious Mother—Young Millyuns seems to be quite friendly with you of late. Do you know what his intentions are?

Pretty Daughter—No, and I don't care; but I know what mine are.

Brotherly Love of Nations

Why German Antipathy Is Shown More Against Britain Than France or Russia

Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "straffing" England. This does not mean, by any means, that the Germans have come to the conclusion that they will have to be licked, but merely that they will take no chances. That must be the meaning of their operations against the drive of the allies on the western front. Paris as well as London, says that the Germans are making a more desperate resistance to the British offensive than they are to the French offensive, that they are opposing it with more guns and more men, and that they are directing their reinforcements to that part of the front. In both capitals this explanation is given of the greater progress made by the French.

This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwillingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources, and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willing to have God punish England, although the circumstances can hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lissauer's notorious verses.—Hartford Courant.

The Puzzled German People

The people of Germany are beginning to get angry with their rulers because of the privations they are forced to endure.

The rulers are in an awkward position. They have made the people believe that Germany has won victories on land and sea, and the people begin to think it is time the victorious kaiser should stop the war and rest content, having gained Belgium, a large part of France, a good deal of Poland, and the mastery of the sea.

How is Berlin to tell the German people that all these boasted victories amount to nothing—that the British navy is still on the job, and that the kaiser's armies would be destroyed if they tried to jump up and run home?

The people are rioting in 20 cities and they will have to be told the truth very soon. One leading German paper hints at it in saying that the Allies will offer Germany no peace but a shameful one." And such as it is Germany must in the end accept it. The people will have to be told.—Toronto Star.

Our Naval Heroes

These men have died for us and for all who exist, behind the shelter of the Fleet, under the ample folds of the British flag. They have met death as they prepared by years of strenuous training to meet it whenever the hour should strike, and the memory of their courageous end in face of the foe will be revived whenever, in fuller knowledge, the story of this battle is recalled in after years. The ships we could spare, though their disappearance represents a decrease of our strength; they are not a serious, and certainly in no sense a vital, loss. The deaths of officers and men represent a disaster, for they cannot be replaced. They have made the great and final sacrifice, their personal history henceforth to be incorporated in the pages of the glorious record of British seapower, by which the empire was created, and by which it exists today, its strength renewed by the very influence of the war.—London Telegraph.

Let No Mistake Be Made

Viewed from the stand-point not of the immediate present, but of the unknown future, the position is as grave as any which has confronted the world. Every ship that sinks beneath the water raises the price of the necessaries of life in every country on either side of the Atlantic. With every man, woman, or child who is assassinated the security of the whole human family is lessened. That is the situation. If it be evaded today, the terrible penalty must be paid tomorrow. It is not for us to attempt to dictate to neutral peoples how they should think and act in this emergency. Let no mistake be made—seeds are now being sown by the enemy in the oceans whih may spring up in the years to come and choke civilization.—London Telegraph.

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland, on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary sea lion.

Turning to one of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary beast. "Where's his mate?"

"He has no mate, sor," responded the Celt. "We just feed him on fish."

Grubbs—I never realized until now what a convinced optimist Binks is.

Stubbs—What made you form your new estimate of him?

Grubbs—The fact that he is trying to raise chickens, roses and two bull pups all on the same lot."

The White Frock With Color Touches

Embroidery Touches on Organdie

A Pleasing Use of Lace Edged Ruffles

THIS is surely the era of feminine frocks—that is, if one wants to wear them—for one can be just as tailored as one chooses in the mornings, but in the afternoon and evening one can blossom forth with ruffles and lace and embroidery galore. It is a noticeable fact that the solid white frock without any relieving color touch is rather the exception than the rule in these fluffy-ruffle styles.

Take the frock composed almost entirely of ruffles. It is organdie upon white net, each tiny organdie ruffle edged with a picoted ruffle of lavender organdie, caught in the stitching of the larger white one. The sash is a deep violet velvet to carry out the pastel color scheme.

A pretty way to treat net is to cover the cords which are used for flaring the flounces with a colored silk before they are run thru the net casings. In the three-tiered skirt frock this method has been successfully followed. The generous bertha is corded also, and the sleeve ruffles are finished in the same manner. The brocaded sash is corn color to match the cordings.

Net and organdie have been combined to make the fetching little evening frock whose color touches rely on the blue embroidery on the points of the skirt and the bodice. This is a bought flouncing of organdie, while the picoted ruffle which follows the pointed edge is white net. The corded chemisette is net also. A pretty contrasting note is sounded with the pink roses scattered over the skirt and holding the bertha at the center front. The pleated ruffles at the hip line and on the underskirt are of soft blue ribbon.

Just lace-edged ruffles are used to make another organdie frock attractive. The application of these ruffles in undulating lines gives the frock a fluffier appearance still. The color note is supplied with the green faille girdle and sash ends of ribbon.

A dear little frock, which is hardly fluffy but delightfully feminine, is made from a very fine French voile. Alternate skirt panels are tucked and the others are embroidered with a deep pink silk. All are lace edged. A yoke which extends up in points on the soft bodice is also embroidered, and the deep shoulder which extends into the sleeves shows more of the delicate pink stitching.

Eggs And The Poultry Trade

The Western Canadian Farmers' Great Opportunity to Build Up a Profitable Industry

Perhaps never again will Canadian Farmers have such a wonderful opportunity presented to them of developing a great, profitable, and abiding egg and poultry trade with Great Britain as is literally being thrown in their way today; and most assuredly, if this great opportunity is grasped promptly, the result will be a poultry industry of such magnitude and profitableness as has never been dreamed of even by the most enthusiastic.

There is a demand in the British market for eggs and poultry such as has never been known before. From the year 1909 to 1913 the imports of eggs into Great Britain increased from 177,108,334 dozens to 215,799,500 dozens. Owing to war conditions it is estimated that for 1915 and 1916 at least 100,000,000 dozens of this supply must be cut off so far as the former sources of supply are concerned.

At the time of the outbreak of the European war Canada's exports of eggs amounted to practically nil. We were not producing a sufficient quantity of eggs for home consumption, and our imports of eggs were increasing year by year.

Since the outbreak of the war Canada has exported considerable quantities of eggs to Great Britain; and careful consideration of the business done with Great Britain during the period from the fall of 1914 to the present time will show us, not only that we are in danger of losing a golden opportunity, but that the opportunity is ours if we will accept it.

In the first place, then, it is to be feared that we have not been shipping eggs of such quality as will encourage a continued demand from Britain after the time of stress has passed, simply because we have not had eggs of such quality as we might quite easily have had to ship. In spite of this unfortunate fact, owing to the wonderfully favorable conditions existing in Canada for the production of the very finest quality of eggs, Canadian eggs have commanded higher prices on the British markets than United States eggs, which goes to show what could be accomplished if the effort were made.

Now comes the question "How have we managed to export eggs to the British markets at all?" Simply by slightly increasing our production and sending out our own eggs and replacing them with imported eggs. Then, taking our western eggs we find that the eastern egg dealers, in their efforts to meet the export demand, came west to buy eggs, but found that our western eggs generally were not of a quality such as would find favor on the British markets, so they shipped every eastern egg possible and retained the western eggs for home consumption. Looking at the condition of the industry in Alberta today, what do we find? There has been an even greater shortage than usual this season, the reasons for this being various; but in which are included a lack of interest and correct methods on the part of many. This shortage presents an opportunity to those who are only too ready to grasp it of shipping eggs into Canada to meet the ever rapidly increasing demand on the part of the consumer of eggs. The result is that United States, Chinese, and other eggs step in and replace the Canadian, the Alberta eggs,—and instead of drawing money into our country we are sending good money out of the country, allowing others to snatch from us a terribly large portion of an industry so valuable, so easy to make a start in, and the returns from which, if correctly conducted in its every phase are so quickly realized.

Today the Alberta hen has an average production to her credit of forty-nine eggs per annum,—which might quite easily be increased by one hundred per cent., given correct methods of breeding, feeding, housing, and general care; and this with exceedingly little added expense in running the flocks.

It is true that our producers here are faced by many discouragements owing to the unsatisfactory marketing conditions which have prevailed; but a great opportunity is being offered to the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, by the Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture, to remedy these conditions and take this wonderful industry seriously. When we consider how few even today look upon poultry raising as one of the most important branches of agriculture and then, in spite of this fact, see that the estimated value of eggs alone produced in Canada in 1915 was $30,000,000, what might be expected if the industry should be taken seriously and conducted as a real business? In 1911 the actual value of the poultry industry in eggs and poultry sold off our Canadian farms was two and a half times the value of the whole fruit crop; six times the value of all the sheep; and half the value of all the cattle produced. Still the demand is for more and better poultry and eggs. The opportunity is here to build up a wonderful and profitable industry. Shall we throw this opportunity away for others to snatch, and regret our mistake in the future?

An old couple in the south were much distressed, owing to their increasing poverty. Thinking their son in the north would help them, they wrote stating their trouble, and saying that if he did not aid them they would be obliged to go to the poor house.

A couple of weeks passed, and then came a letter from the son, saying:

"My dear parents: Just wait another week and I'll come home and go with you.—Your affectionate son."

They Are Never Satisfied

What is the cause of social unrest? "The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workingman for leisure and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy."

"Jones has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"I have only seen him once."

"Well, that's it!"

Development of Submarine

M. P. Prophesies Future Submarine Like Great Liner

Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., makes a startling prediction as to the future service of the submarine. "Very soon," he avers, "the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged traffic of warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather.

Germany boasts that she is building vessels so capacious that they will carry mails and passengers to America. There is really no limit to their possible size except the depth of water in which they will have to operate.

"The submarine of today will be the exhibit of a future museum like the old rocket, the pioneer locomotive of the railway world. Compared with the early twentieth century specimen, the submarine of the future will resemble an Atlantic liner beside a river steamboat.

"In this development we shall recover our communications, for in time of war we shall adopt the alternative of sub-aqueous navigation. The darkness of the sea depths will provide the path of safety for the great liners, and our imports, exports, and passengers will pass freely from continent to continent. On quiet days we may navigate the surface, but plunge below to escape the buffet of storm or the hail of shell. The freedom of the seas will be translated from an expression into a fact.

"Having become amphibious we can use the waters in the way best suited to the purpose. A battle fleet will grow as sportive as a school of whales. Forty feet below the surface an everlasting peace begins, but it will be no longer the peace of the tomb, but the still waters and green pastures of Neptune. Attempts may be made to detect the approach of other submerged vessels, but it is doubtful whether the vibration of water will convey sufficient information.

Agriculture in the Schools

Many Opportunities Available For Correlating Farming Interests With School Work

In the public schools of most of the provnces of Canada, nature study and agriculture are included in the prescribed course of work, but the opportunity of correlating school subjects with practical life on the farm is not always fully utilized. In rural and village schools, particularly, the interest of children in their school work should be aroused and held by its intimate contact with agriculture. A few suggestions are offered herewith for impressing upon the pupils the utility value of the subjects taught.

In connection with the teaching of arithmetic the following topics might be used as a basis for problems and general instruction:

Neat methods of compiling farm records, e.g., milk and egg production, receipts and expenses, time sheets, etc. These records will form the basis for numerous problems.

Cost of production rent, labor, wear and tear of machinery; marketing of farm products, computation of profits; mensuration of fields, wood-piles, lumber, ice-houses, etc.; invoices, cheques, receipts and commercial forms; taxation; mortgages.

The teaching of reading and the study of literature offer exceptional opportunities for arousing the interest of the pupil.

The best literature is replete with selections calculated to inspire a love of outdoor life and an interest in the plants and animals with which the country child comes in daily contact. Whittier's The Barefoot Boy, Burns' To a Mountain Daisy, and Lowell's description of a day in June are examples, and every teacher will be able to pick out scores of other pieces of merit.

State Socialism

Sweeping Extension of System Predicted For Germany

If straws show which way the wind blows there is to be a sweeping extension of State Socialism in Germany. That country's foremost writers on economics and finance are now giving the matter serious attention, and much is being done by the various cities and smaller municipalities to the same end. For instance, at the moment, the government has a sugar and cigarette monopoly under consideration, according to the special Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun, who also says that both these monopolies were seriously considered even before the war.

As regards the municipalities, they are under pressure of the British food blockade, being forced by the necessity of providing the highest possible supply of food stuffs for the urban population, to start farming on their own account. For instance, such towns as Hanover and Mainz have bought landed estates for municipal cultivation, and it is intended to thus improve the supply of milk and pork for their own localities. Frankfurt is to erect a municipal slaughter house, while Ulm has undertaken chicken farming on a large scale. Coblentz has bought cattle and pigs in large numbers to be placed upon municipal property.

The Berlin papers are inclined to look upon these economic and socialistic changes with a favorable eye and as good signs. They contend that there is altogether too much vacant land given over to luxury, and once they can get this land under cultivation and put to useful and productive occupation so much the better for the country as a whole. And once they have learned to feed themselves there will be no further necessity to look to the outside world for supplies as was done previous to the present war.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Some Satisfaction

Miss Green—Of course, you can't believe everything you hear.

Miss Gadleigh—Oh, no; but you can repeat it.

Farm Home Conveniences

Much Needed Improvements to Make the Rural Home Attractive

At the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation a report of a survey conducted on 400 farms during 1915 was presented. Some interesting data were secured respecting conditions in many rural homes.

Keeping the young people on the farm is one of Canada's national problems. Many causes have been suggested for the yearning for the city. The conveniences of the city home constitutes one of the chief attractions. Notwithstanding this, however, very few farmers have introduced these conveniences into their homes.

Of the 400 farmers visited, 53 per cent. have young people in their families. With this large percentage of young people it is a regretable fact that only two farmers out of every hundred have bathrooms in their homes. Only 6.2 per cent. have water closets, only 2.5 per cent. have a complete service, and only 2.2 per cent. have electric light. In these 400 homes, only 16.5 per cent. have the water piped to the house, and but 17.5 per cent. have furnaces in the home. These conditions are entirely within the control of the farmers, 86.7 per cent. of whom are the owners of farms averaging 126.5 acres.

In contrast with the foregoing, the conveniences which have been supplied by the government and public utility companies and of which the farmer has availed himself stand out prominently. The Post Office Department has carried to 76 per cent. of these 400 farmers rural free mail delivery, allowing 77 per cent. of them to be supplied with daily newspapers, while 58.2 per cent. have the convenience of a telephone.

Only 2.5 per cent. have complete sanitary service in their homes, while 5 per cent. have automobiles, and 13.5 per cent. have either automobile or horse and buggy for the young people.

Much has been said and written of late to interest the farmer in the automobile, but little is heard of such household conveniences as the bath tub, kitchen sink, sanitary closet, etc. The automobile may carry the rural housewife away from her drudgery for a few hours a week, and to that extent proves a blessing, but the price of an automobile would provide a water supply and other conveniences that go with it, and render the home a home both to the housewife and the young people.

France's Mighty Passion

Sacrificing Everything So That Liberty May Live

Vast as the effort of England has been, it would not be possible to claim for us the intensity of spirit that makes France in these days such a revelation of national passion. It would be strange if that were possible. We do not live in the visible presence of war. To equal the passion of France we should have to share its tragedy—we should have to see England from Liverpool, through the Potteries, to Birmingham and the Wash in the hands of the enemy, every village and town over that long line of battle in ruins, a belt of desolation extending right through the heart of England, all the resources of Lancashire and Yorkshire feeding the fires of the enemy and all over the country north of London given over to the operations of war. That has been something like the position of France for nearly two years and under that terrific grandeur and a devotion of spirit as splendid as anything in history.

It is that revelation which has burst on me with profound meaning through the emotions of these thrilling days. I have seen a nation in agony, but it is an agony borne with a greatness of soul that will be an imperishable memory of the war. It is only by seeing all the phases of the life of France today, in the trenches, in the factories, in the fields, in the sphere of administration that one discerns the mighty passion that has transfigured the nation. There is in that transfiguration something epic and personal. It is as though the nation has resolved itself into a single figure and a single emotion. Wherever I have gone I have seemed to have that figure moving beside me and that emotion flaming heaven-high in my presence.

It is the flame of the France of the Revolution. Fox saw in that flame the fire that was to consume the old tyranny of feudalism from the earth. It burned itself out and from its ashes there emerged a new imperialism, but the spirit that gave it birth has remained the undying motive of France ever since and today the flame of liberty glows again like a pillar of fire throughout the land. As I stood the other day on the great parade ground at Suippes, where General Gourand was reviewing some of the troops behind the lines of Champagne and conferring decorations on officers and men who had distinguished themselves in the struggle of the trenches I seemed to see the issue of this war stated with moving and memorable emphasis. From a score of bands, as the regiments of war-stained soldiers passed by, there broke the triumphant strains of the "Marseillaise." For more than a century the story of France has been centred in that immortal song of liberty. With every reaction the tyrants have sought to stamp it out of the heart of the people, but always it has come again to their lips and today it is the unchallenged utterance of the nation, weighted with the splendid indignation against tyranny, sobbing with the sadness of sacrifice, thrilling with the note of victory or death. Nearly a million of the sons of France have died in this war in the spirit of that deathless song, and as it rose and fell with the passing of troops, and as I saw the general salute it as the anthem of his country I realized that here in France, if nowhere else, the issue is plain and that men are dying that liberty may live.—(A.G.G. in London Daily News.)

How to Impose World Peace

Humanizing and Civilizing Energies Are Needed

Fighting between national groups of individuals stands on precisely the same footing as fighting between individuals. The political stability and good order of nations, it is beginning to be seen, can be more satisfactorily maintained by a tribunal having a strong police force behind it than by the method of allowing the individual nations concerned to fight out quarrels between themselves. The stronger nations have for a large part imposed this peace upon the smaller nations of Europe to the great benefit of the latter. How can we impose a similar peace upon the stronger nations, for their own benefit and for the benefit of the whole world? To that task all our energies must be directed.

A long series of eminent thinkers and investigators, from Comte and Buckle a century ago to Dr. Woods and Mr. Baltyly today, have assured us that war is diminishing, and even that the warlike spirit is extinct. It is certainly not true that the warlike spirit is extinct, even in the most civilized and peaceful peoples, and we need not desire its extinction, for it is capable of transformation into shapes of the finest use for humanity. But the vast conflagration of today must not conceal from our eyes the great central fact that war is diminishing, and will one day disappear as completely as the medieval scourge of the Black Death. To reach this consummation all the best humanizing and civilizing energies of mankind will be needed.—(Havelock Ellis in The Nation.)

Canada's Forests

Much Timber Will Be Required For Reconstruction Work in Europe

The economic importance of the forest resources of this continent will be greatly enhanced as a result of the war. Enormous quantities of timber are necessarily used for military purposes in addition to what is unavoidably destroyed in the fighting zone.

The shortage of tonnage has made it impracticable for the needed supplies of timber to be furnished on any large scale from Canada or the United States, and, as a result, heavy cutting has become necessary in the belligerent countries. While England is not generally regarded as a forest country, and has made relatively little progress in public forestry, there is still in England and Scotland a considerable amount of timber, mostly on royal and private estates. The imperative necessity for utilizing this timber has resulted in the dispatch of a battalion of Canadian woodsmen to cut it for war purposes. Very large quantities have also been cut in France and in Russia. In Belgium, the Germans have cut a large proportion of the timber and have used it in military operations or shipped it to Germany.

The result of all this over-cutting will mean a heavy shortage of timber for reconstruction purposes after the war, when it should be possible to make large shipments from this continent. This will mean a largely increased drain upon Canadian forests, and serves to emphasize the necessity for still more complete conservation of this tremendously valuable asset. If Canada is to take full advantage of her opportunities for world-service in this direction.

The greatest enemy of the forest is and always has been fire. It has been estimated that the average annual forest fire loss in this country is sufficient to pay the interest on the recent Dominion loan of $100,000,000. To reduce this loss, it is necessary not only to grant larger appropriations for fire-ranging services, but also to reorganize such services in a number of cases, with a view of securing a dollar's worth of protection for every dollar spent. It has been stated on competent authority that at present more money is wasted on forest fire protection, for lack of proper organization and supervision, than is expended advantageously.

The importance of the forest in the internal economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is in the neighborhood of $180,000,000, or an average wealth production of about $25 per head of population. Nearly $8,000,000 in direct revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale or lease of cutting rights to publicly-owned timber lands and from royalty and stumpage payments made upon timber so cut. Some 5,000 wood-using industries in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber cut from non-agricultural lands.

A Trifle Dangerous

The scene was a wrecked village a few miles behind the British lines in Northern France. It has been fought through and probably under the impression that troops were billeted among the ruins, the Germans dropped shells on the miserable place at frequent intervals.

The village, however, only contained a score of natives and a Red Cross motor detachment, who found shelter in the cellars and slept indifferent to the work of the Kaiser. The invariable morning question, relates "The Motor," addressed to the old lady who presided over this underground hotel, was "Has there been much doing during the night," "Ah, monsieur," she replied, "the Prussians dropped 200 shells on our town last night. I really think we shall have to move from here; this war is beginning to be dangerous."

England, Spain and Switzerland have prohibited the exportation of needles, and the knit goods industry of France is suffering from its inability to purchase knitting needles from these countries.

After Harvest Cultivation

The following extracts are from the report on Illustration Farms given at the annual meeting of the Conservation Commission in January, 1916:

Five of the farmers chosen to conduct illustration work had been practising after-harvest cultivation previous to the visits of the Commission's instructor. Since his visits, twenty of the farmers have adopted this practice. Eighteen state that it has helped to keep down weeds, and that it has increased their yields and the profits from their farms.

George R. Barrie (Galt, Ont.):

"Our experience with after-harvest cultivation has proven to us that it helps greatly in keeping down weeds and the land is in a better condition to withstand the drought the next year."

W. T. Hands, (Perth, Ont):

Excepting clover seed production and seeding this is in my opinion the most important illustration. We find it pays from every standpoint and as proof that this part of the work has been noticed many of the farmers in this district are demonstrating its value for themselves and the acreage increases yearly. Three years ago this was not done."

Thos. Hall, (Brooklin, Ont.): "If one wants good crops he has to gang plough and cultivate after the harvest."

Thomas McDowell, (Shawville, P.Q.):

"After-harvest cultivation was not practised in this community until three years ago and now many farmers are doing quite a lot of it and find it very profitable for it usually insures a good catch of grass and clover, leaving the land quite porous and fertile."

Albert Schurman, (Central Bedeque, P.E.I.): "I notice many of my neighbors are taking up this practise."—F.C.N.

Nothing New Under the Sun

Aeroplanes and Submarines Are Said to be Centuries Old

According to researches by a French professor, it would appear that submarines have almost as hoary a past as aeroplanes, which, as is well known involve ideas which are centuries old.

It also appears that submarines were built as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The origin of the invention is older still. Aristotle tells how Alexander the Great made use of submarines during the siege of Tyre more than 300 years before Christ.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van Drebbel astounded London in 1620 with a submarine that held twelve oarsmen and some passengers, among whom was King James I.

Previous to this, in 1534 a monk suggested the idea that a ship be constructed of metal so as to be watertight and able to resist the pressure of water.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, eighty sailors, and many bags of money on board blew up and sank in the port of Dieppe.

Three years later a Frenchman, Jean Barrie, called Pradine, built, according to the old monk's ideas, a submarine with which he promised to rescue the bags of gold and silver from the wreck, and possibly some pieces of artillery.

The great Pascal, then a little boy, was an eye-witness to the experiments of Pradine, which were carried on till 1650 with ultimate success.

But it is not on record that any of these submarines were murderers of little children.

Kitchener's Forebodings of the Sea

One remarkable revelation may without impropriety be made about Lord Kitchener. It is that he had a sort of foreboding of an accident at sea. So much was this the case that he never crossed from Dover to Calais without wearing a lifebelt waistcoat, one that he had specially made for him in Egypt before he made his famous advance on Khartoum. Though so often on the sea and an excellent sailor, he detested a sea passage, and never felt comfortable on board any ship. He always complained that the sea affected his otherwise excellent sight—excellent, that is, considering his age and how much he had been exposed to a tropical sun. Another curious point was that, whilst he always acquired curios in any part of the world in which he might be, he took care never to allow his purchases to be on the vessel on which he was a passenger.—Manchester Guardian.

The Committee on Lands recommends very earnestly, to individual farmers and to all local, provincial and Dominion authorities concerned with the matter, that no effort be spared to reduce, as quickly and as far as practicable, the prevalence of weeds, and to bring about generally, on the farms, cultivated fields and seeds which shall be reasonably clean;

Further, that steps should be taken to introduce to the people, and the scholars in our schools, methods of carrying on the work of weed extermination.—From Report of Seventh Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservation.

Barrister's Wife—So your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barrister—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum.

Barrister's Wife—But he didn't did he?

Barrister—Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.—Tit-Bits.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend. "Yes," he sighed, "but she's not declared any dividend yet."

Visitor—To what do you attribute your remarkable health?

Octogenarian—Well, I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered, thereby having less to worry about.

Control of the Thistle

The unpopularity of Canada thistle is due largely to its unsightly appearance and exceedingly spiny leaves, and to its persistent resistance to extermination. Under ordinary cropping systems and with reasonable care, the thistle is at worst a disagreeable nuisance. Generally speaking, it does not injure the quality or quantity of farm products, excepting hay, as much as do quack-grass, wild onion, wild mustard and others; nor is it as destructive to the grass in pastures and meadows as are a number of almost insignificant little weeds whose very existence is often unsuspected. When left to itself, however, the thistle spreads rapidly, until in a few years it will more or less completely occupy the land, rendering it unfit for farming purposes, and sharply depreciating its market value. The soil upon which Canada thistles flourish is apt to be of good natural fertility, and it usually pays to reclaim thistle-infested fields.

The cause of the remarkable vitality of Canada thistle and the point that distinguishes it from other prickly plants that are commonly mistaken for it is the long, cord-like perennial root. This root penetrates the soil at a depth of eight to fifteen inches, or more, and gives rise at frequent intervals to leafy shoots. Thus it will often be found that an entire patch of thistles is attached to one root, and is in reality but one plant. The root is exceedingly hardy, and can live over winter or through a prolonged drought in a dormant condition. Pieces of the root that are broken off by a plow or cultivator and carried to other places will await a warm, moist period, and then begin to send up leafy shoots, thus establishing a new patch forthwith. If the leafy stems are cut down, others will be sent up to take their place, and this process may be repeated from two to eight times before the root becomes exhausted. In most localities, the Canada thistle does not produce many good seeds, as the male and female flowers are on separate plants, and not all of the female flowers produce viable seeds. Nevertheless, the seeds are frequently hidden away in straw and hay, and are sometimes present in grass and clover seed and in seed oats. As each seed is equipped with a feathery plume, a small patch of thistle may serve to infest a whole neighborhood.

The point that must be kept in mind, therefore, in fighting Canada thistles is that it is the roots, rather than the tops, that must be killed. Simply cutting off the tops a few times has much the same effect as pruning an apple tree. But if the tops are cut off deep and frequently, the root must eventually suffocate through lack of leaves. Bearing this in mind, any of the following methods will be found effective:

1. Summerfallow — Most suitable for one-half acre or more or thoroughly infested land, from which little revenue could be expected anyway. Plow deep in the fall, exposing the roots to the frost. Harrow in the spring to kill seedlings of annual weeds. Let the thistle grow until the first blossoms appear (about June 1) or until there is danger of other weeds going to seed. Plow shallow and from then until frost use disk harrow often enough to prevent thistle leaves form making over four inches of growth. If the thistles get over six inches high at any time all the previous work will be undone. This applies to all methods. Follow during second year with a cultivated crop, giving it a little extra cultivation and hoeing out individual thistles.

2. Partial Fallow—(1) For grain fields or old meadows. Cut the crop early for hay, if necessary, to prevent thistles from seeding. Allow thistles to grow for four to six days, then plow and proceed as in 1 for remainder of season. (2) For cultivated ground. Allow thistles to grow until first blossoms appear. Plow shallow. When thistles are about three inches high, disk thoroughly and plant late smother crops, as below.

3. Smother Crops — Combination of above. A good method on rich ground. Cut grass or grain early for hay as in 2 (1) above. Plow shallow four to six days later. Leave for four to six days more and disk thoroughly. Then sow smother crop of buckwheat (4-5 peck, rape (broadcast 6-8 pound), millet (3-4 peck), or fodder corn in check rows. After the crop is off, keep thistles down by disking until frost. Hemp and alfalfa are excellent smother crops in sections where they are grown. Alfalfa may be either spring or fall sown, according to custom, but the surface of the ground must be clean and well prepared before planting.

4. Cultivated Crops—Most generally useful method. Corn in check rows best crop. Have ground clean before planting. Equip cultivator with nine-inch sweeps instead of ordinary shoes. Keep sweeps sharp and cultivate frequently. Hoe the corn after laying by, and cultivate the ground after harvest with a disk harrow until frost. Repeat second year.

5. Hoeing and Cutting—Best for small patches. Stake out the patch and visit regularly with a sharp hoe or scythe at least twice a week.

Hitting Back

At a certain church in a Jersey town it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in the church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given. "Well, Harry," said the young woman when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

State Socialism

Sweeping Extension of System Predicted For Germany

If straws show which way the wind blows there is to be a sweeping extension of State Socialism in Germany. That country's foremost writers on economics and finance are now giving the matter serious attention, and much is being done by the various cities and smaller municipalities to the same end. For instance, at the moment, the government has a sugar and cigarette monopoly under consideration, according to the special Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun, who also says that both these monopolies were seriously considered even before the war.

As regards the municipalities, they are under pressure of the British food blockade, being forced by the necessity of providing the highest possible supply of food stuffs for the urban population, to start farming on their own account. For instance, such towns as Hanover and Mainz have bought landed estates for municipal cultivation, and it is intended to thus improve the supply of milk and pork for their own localities. Frankfurt is to erect a municipal slaughter house, while Ulm has undertaken chicken farming on a large scale. Coblentz has bought cattle and pigs in large numbers to be placed upon municipal property.

The Berlin papers are inclined to look upon these economic and socialistic changes with a favorable eye and as good signs. They contend that there is altogether too much vacant land given over to luxury, and once they can get this land under cultivation and put to useful and productive occupation so much the better for the country as a whole. And once they have learned to feed themselves there will be no further necessity to look to the outside world for supplies as was done previous to the present war.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Tried to Steal a Secret

German Officer Thought He Had Fooled the Japs

Shimose, the high explosive which the Russians are believed to be using in Austria, is the secret of the Japanese. For years the Germans have endeavored to obtain the formula. On one occasion a German commander while on a state visit with his squadron, was very courteously shown a sample. The commander, when he thought he was not observed, grabbed as much as he could conveniently hide in his hand, and having no other place to put it without exciting suspicion, rammed it loose into the tail pocket of his gorgeous frock coat, afterwards wiping his hand on the seat of his trousers. Within a few hours the sample was in the hands of the German minister accredited to Japan. Later the tails of his coat turned yellow and rotted, as did the seat of his dress trousers, whilst some weeks later he received a despatch inquiring in the best official German what the blazes he meant by trying to pull the leg of the Wilhelmstrasse authorities, as the sample of Shimose was composed of harmless material colored by a little mustard and saturated with concentrated nitric aid! The Japs are a clever race.—From the News of the World.

Hitting Back

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"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

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Germany's Great Idea

In a leading article "The Vossische Zeitung," an influential paper, commends in a lone editorial, the proposal to instruct the interned prisoners in Germany in a knowledge of the language.

It urges: "Teach these English, French, and Russians, the language of their captors, and you remove the main obstacle to the growth of cordiality and sympathy for Germans and their cause." A Britisher at the camp outside Leipsic remarked on hearing of the proposal—submitted to the men at an evening mess—"if you want to encourage sympathy, give us better grub."

To Locate a Storm

As soon as you see a flash of lightning, count the seconds before you hear the thunder clap and in this manner you can easily determine how far away the storm is. Since light travels 186,000 miles a second, we may for all practical purposes regard ourselves as seeing the lightning the instant it flashes. But sound travels 1,087 feet a second. Multiply 1,087 by the number of seconds during the interval between the flash and the thunder and the result is the distance between you and the storm. As a rule, from twelve to fifteen miles is the greatest distance thunder can be heard.

Visitor—To what do you attribute your remarkable health?

Octogenarian—Well, I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered, thereby having less to worry about.

"See the spider spinning its web."

"Yes, and see the summer girl hanging out her hammock."

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All me friends is away on their vacations!

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Development of Submarine

M. P. Prophesies Future Submarine Like Great Liner

Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., makes a startling prediction as to the future service of the submarine. "Very soon," he avers, "the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged traffic of warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather.

Germany boasts that she is building vessels so capacious that they will carry mails and passengers to America. There is really no limit to their possible size except the depth of water in which they will have to operate.

"The submarine of today will be the exhibit of a future museum like the old rocket, the pioneer locomotive of the railway world. Compared with the early twentieth century specimen, the submarine of the future will resemble an Atlantic liner beside a river steamboat.

"In this development we shall recover our communications, for, in time of war we shall adopt the alternative of sub-aqueous navigation. The darkness of the sea depths will provide the path of safety for the great liners, and our imports, exports, and passengers will pass freely from continent to continent. On quiet days we may navigate the surface, but plunge below to escape the buffet of storm or the hail of shell. The freedom of the seas will be translated from an expression into a fact.

"Having become amphibious we can use the waters in the way best suited to the purpose. A battle fleet will grow as sportive as a school of whales. Forty feet below the surface an everlasting peace begins, but it will be no longer the peace of the tomb, but the still waters and green pastures of Neptune. Attempts may be made to detect the approach of other submerged vessels, but it is doubtful whether the vibration of water will convey sufficient information.

A German Prediction

Written Three Days Before the Grand Offensive

We must be quite just to the Germans. And as prophets no one will proclaim them exemplary. Their prediction about Calais did not materialize. Their breakfasting in Paris had also to be postponed. Liege was to have been battered off the map in an hour, and Petrograd, if we mistake not, was to listen to the orchestra of the Krupp guns on the second Christmas after the war. We have a notion that the prediction shared the fate of those that the Yankee indulged in about the end of the world. It didn't come off.

The finest thing, however, in Germanic prophetic art was issued just three days before the grand offensive of the Allies on the western front began. It was published by the organ of the Kaiser, The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which we ought to add, is a pretty well conducted organ in peace times, "The satisfactory result attained through our offensive at Verdun consists in this: General Joffre cannot now dispose of one man nor a single rifle to undertake a general offensive, and without the French neither can the English nor the Russians have either courage or the desire to take the offensive.

"The general offensive that was bragged about by our enemies has now no better prospect of materializing than the advent tomorrow of the Redeemer!"

And three days later it did materialize.

Had Thrilling Experience

Chief Petty Officer on Cruiser India Returns to Canada

Chief Petty Officer George Fielding of London, Ont., who joined the British navy on the outbreak of the war and who has since passed through many thrilling experiences in northern waters, has returned to London. Mr. Fielding was on the staff of the armed cruiser India, which sank a Hun submarine in the North Sea, and which, at length, met its finish from a similar adversary. After the sinking of the submarine the India was twice attacked within a few days, but the torpedoes went astray and the undersea vessels were out-manoeuvred.

A German merchant ship that attempted to run the British blockade after having been interned in Norway was overtaken and sunk, the members of its crew being rescued. The India later was assigned to duty in northern waters, and, while within the Arctic Circle, suddenly sighted a periscope five hundred yards away. The gunners rushed to their posts, but before they opened fire a torpedo travelling seventy miles an hour struck the India astern on the starboard side, and she sank in less than four minutes, nineteen of her crew of 304 perishing. One lifeboat was safely launched, but Fielding, with others of the crew leaped into the sea. After floating about for three and a half hours, he was rescued by a Swedish ship and taken to Narvek, Norway, where he was interned. The British government secured his release on the ground that he had gone in against his will. Those who rowed in the only lifeboat are still interned, however.

Barrister's Wife—So your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barrister—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum.

Barrister's Wife—But he didn't did he?

Barrister—Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.—Tit-Bits.

Terms of Peace

American Paper Comments on Opinion Expressed by Lord Bryce

No Englishman has a higher place in the esteem of the American public than Lord Bryce, and his statement of the reasons why the allies cannot consent to a permanent peace will have greater weight with many than any official pronouncement would have. Speaking at a luncheon in London in honor of James M. Beck, he said that he had received an address, signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, urging that, since the war must end in a draw, it was best to make peace at once and save further bloodshed. The plea is not novel; it has been put forth, though not in so many words, by the German government. As Lord Bryce pointed out, however, neither the premise nor the conclusion is admissible. The war is not in the least likely to end in a draw. The allies have made too many sacrifices to be contented with that. They are bound to fight on either to victory or defeat. Lord Bryce is confident of the former, not only because of the recent successes on land, but because Great Britain holds the sea and her supremacy there cannot now be shaken. Whether the German government is losing heart or not, it has not yet reached the point of being willing to offer any terms the allies can accept, and a peace that would be only a truce is not to be thought of for a moment.

All this ought to be plain to Americans, though many of us apparently have even yet failed to see it. "We are fighting," says Lord Bryce, "for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated." Any impartial study of the origin of the war makes this clear. The contest is one between two ideals of conduct, two kinds of civilization which cannot possibly exist side by side. It is an irreconcilable conflict if ever there were one. That is why President Wilson's theory that we have no concern with its causes, that it is a madness in which we are happily not involved, that we should seek for peace with no regard to the issues at stake, is rather staggering to the plain wayfaring man. It is not a question of destroying the German nation. "What we do desire," says Lord Bryce, "is to exorcise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war, and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included." The kind of settlement the pacifists urge would defeat this object. It is no true service to humanity to leave the evil conditions which produced the war untouched. It is difficult to see now there can be any intelligent disagreement with Lord Bryce on this point.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A New Continent

Settlement of the Interior of Australia to be Soon Realized

The news that the Australians are building two thousand miles of railroad to open up the interior of their country doesn't even interest the average American.

"Well, what of it?" he is apt to say.

Nine in every ten Americans know almost nothing about Australia and care less. But the Australians hope to make us take more interest in them as their export trade develops. It is for the development of this trade as well as for general opening up of the country that they are building two thousand miles of railway through a desert.

Few of us realize what a mighty continent Australia is—that it is bigger than the United States; that it is farther from east to west across the continent than from New York to San Francisco, and farther from north to south than from Duluth to New Orleans.

"But," you say, after looking at a map, "it is only settled around the coasts; across the whole interior is printed "The Great Victoria Desert."

Yes; and there was a time within memory of men not yet very old when across in the interior of America, where Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are now were printed the words, "The Great American Desert." The building of the Union Pacific and other railroads proved the American Desert to be no desert at all, but a productive country.—From the Kansas Evening Star.

Interesting Discovery

Skeletons of Indians, Horned and Very Tall, Have Been Found

Prof. A. B. Skinner of the American Indian Museum, Prof. W. K. Moorehead of the Phillips Andover Academy, and Dr. George Donohue, Pennsylvania State Historian, who have been conducting a party of scientists' research along the Valley of the Susquehanna, have uncovered an Indian mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of Queen Ester's Flats, on what is known as the Murray Farm, a short distance from Sayre, Pa., which promises rich additions to Indian lore. In the mound uncovered were found the bones of sixty-eight men which are believed to have been buried seven hundred years ago. The average height of these men when the skeletons were assembled was seven feet, while many were much taller. Further evidence of their gigantic size was found in large cells or axes hewn from stone buried in the grave. On some of the skulls two inches above the perfectly formed forehead were protrudences of bone, evidently horns that had been there since birth. Members of the expedition say that it is the first discovery of its kind on record.

Boy Scout Movement

Valuable Work Done by the Boy Scouts in Connection With the War

It has been no small part that the Boy Scouts have played in this war. From spying out enemy cruisers to digging potatoes, they have a fine record of useful and spirited service. Their efforts to aid the Empire in this time of stress and strain will long be remembered. Boy Scouts in England are loading vans, collecting parcels, wheeling trolleys, and helping to sort the enormous mass of correspondence which Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are sending to the troops. To be custodians of the soldiers' mails is a very thrilling and important matter, and, of course, the Boy Scouts are doing their work well. The cream of the work, from the Scouts' point of view, has been the patrolling of parts of the east coast. Scouts are also playing the role of agriculturist and munition worker to perfection and to their own advantage. They are developing the power of initiative and resourcefulness which is so necessary in every phase of life.

The Boy Scouts of America is a brother organization of the Boy Scouts Association which came into existence in 1913. The aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of American organization are essentially the same as those of the Boy Scouts Association. As an organization it is not military in thought form or spirit, although it does instil in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout Law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

The Boy Scouts of America organization has enjoyed rapid growth since its inception not quite six years ago. At present it has over 150,000 registered Scouts, in addition to more than 200,000 who are practising Scouting but who are not registered. The organization has over 9,000 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. There are about 360 Commissioners and 4,350 members of local councils.

The American public has come to know something of the value of the movement. Such demonstrations as were given during the Gettysburg reunion, the Ohio flood, the Baltimore centennial and the St. Louis pageant and scores of similar events where real service was given by Boy Scouts, have impressed thinking men and women through the country with the fact that Scouting is not merely play, but a very important programme for training and making use of the boyhood of the country for its welfare. Judge Albion C. Blair of Portsmouth, has said: "The Boy Scouts are the one asset of the city above all others that must be encouraged and given a proper chance to develop. As these boys progress so will Portsmouth progress, not only today but in years to come."

Encouraging progress was reported at the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Boy Scouts Council, which was held recently in Regina. The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank C. Irwin, showed that on May 15, 1916, 1,492 men and boys were actively engaged in Scouting in the province and 1,364 boys were under instruction. More than 125 carefully selected, clean men of strong character were given leadership as Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Instructors. This was an increase of 64.13 per cent. over the enrolment of June 30, 1915, when there was a total membership of nine hundred and nine. At present there are 69 Boy Scout troops in the province and this figure does not include two very live packs of Wolf Cubs, (junior Scouts). All these are led by men who are giving their service without compensation because of their belief in Scouting as a programme for the development of character and good citizenship in boys.

Officials high up in the ranks of the Boy Scouts Association are convinced that the organization is so thoroughly established that any temporary set-backs which is might sustain during the war will not serve to do it any great injury. This phase of the matter was dealt with by Sir Robert Baden-Powell is a recent letter to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. Sir Robert's references were in part as follows: "The increase of numbers and the good public service done, and the evidently improved efficiency of the movement are little short of wonderful, considering the difficulties under which the movement is working by the loss of so many of its best officers. But it shows that the foundations which thy have laid were good and strong and that the movement has the necessary foothold for carrying itself along in spite of their temporary absence. I feel also that its success is largely due to the generous encouragement accorded to it by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and we cannot be too grateful to him for what he has done to promote it progress. Its success strengthens one's confidence that it is going to do a very great thing for the Empire after the war."

No Ignoble Patched-Up Peace

All are resolved to do their utmost, but all, too, are resolved that the great price they pay in toil, in treasure, and in blood shall be paid for no half-results, for no patched-up, no ignoble, no unstable peace. Such a peace, the whole nation and the whole Empire has ever felt, and now feels with a fresh emotion, would make all their deeds and all their sufferings useless and vain.—London Times.

Mecca's Stone of Tears

Tradition Says it Was Once Pure White, But is Now Black From Many Tears

Year by year a great pilgrimage consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 Moslems, make the journey to Mecca, and it is on these occasions that daring men have risked the dangers associated with such an enterprise, and endeavored to gain access to the Holy City. But a wrong genuflexion, a false word in one of the prayers, a little inquisitiveness in looking at some fascinating rite has been their undoing.

The cry has gone up, "A Christian," and the mob has rushed at them and torn them limb from limb.

Mecca is, indeed, the holiest ground of the Mohammedans, and the Mosque is the Holy of Holies. The building stands on ground which Arab tradition declares to be the centre of the world, ground which the Moslem believes to be a part of heaven on earth, and which will return to heaven at the last day.

Inside this building is the sacred black stone towards which all moslems turn in worship. Acording to Mohammedan tradition this stone was given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel, and was originally pure white, its present dark color being due to the tears shed for sins by the many pilgrims who visit the place annually.

In connection with the pilgrimage, it is worthy of note that last year it was the British government who arranged for the safe conduct of the "holy carpet" from Cairo to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, and one of the places captured by the Arabs.

German Valet Was Spy

Servant Employed by a High Government Official Arrested as a Spy

The long-drawn patience of the German Secret Service has just Lee illustrated by an incident in London. A German, well connected, came to London twelve years ago and by his industry, urbanity of manner, and linguistic ability succeeded in obtaining an entrance into the confidence of a high government official who recommended him as valet to an official connected with the diplomatic service. For three years the German valet fulfilled with painstaking care, his duties. A few weeks ago, however, a hint was imparted to the civil official that the German was suspected, despite the fact that he had been for some years a naturalized British subject.

One morning while the valet, answering some questions about the war, bewailed the losses that the British were sustaining, a detective from Scotland Yard appeared on the scene and arrested him. At once the German broke out into fury of indignation and cursed in both English and German the "entire tribe of British swine." The valet's rooms were ransacked and the most damaging proof found of his connection with other spies in the country. He is now in the Tower of London.

Working in the Sun

Most of us are such creatures of habit that we are likely, in digging, cultivating, transplanting and thinning, to begin always at the same end of the garden rows and to work always in the same direction. Try varying the method to suit the season and the time of day. If the day is hot and you want to avoid the effect of the sun as much as possible turn your face to it. If the day is cool and the sun's warmth adds to your comfort, turn your back to it. In garden work you are bound to stoop more or less and with your back to the sun you present the broadest expanse of your person to its rays. On the contrary, when you face the sun, so stooping, the rays strike mostly on your head, which, of course, should be protected by an ample hat with, perhaps, a cabbage leaf in it.

Measuring Rainfall on the Farm

An excellent equipment for measuring the fall of either rain or snow consists of a simple pail or bucket. The location selected for setting out the pail should be in some open lot or field unobstructed by large trees or buildings. If the diameter of the pail is just 10 1-2 inches at the upper edge, each ounce of water collected represent 0.02 in. of rain fall. The pail should hold twelve quarts, in fact, most twelve-quart pails are exactly 10 1-2 inches at their upper edge. The depth of the rainfall, as shown by the water caught, may be found by weighing the contents of the pail. An ordinary small balance which reads in ounces and half ounces is suitable for the purpose. In hot weather, when water evaporates quickly, the record should be made as soon as the rain has stopped, if possible.

A Difficult Piece of Consolidation

One of the most uncanny tasks of which a soldier can be put is consolidating a gain. You may expell a foe from a barn, but that is not enough. It has to be kept and placed in defence, writes an officer.

Sergeant R. Jones, of the 70th Ed. Co., R. E., was sent to do some work of this class. A trench had to be put in perfect fighting order. Immediately his commander fell, and Jones was left in charge. Taking the iniative he encountered a bombing attack. But he persisted in defying the enemy for over two hours, the fire getting heavier all the time. Although slightly wounded, he stuck to the trench till the job was finished and the good work has won for him a D. C. M.

The Kaiser will always be accredited as the author of the greatest slaughter that has yet befallen the human race. It is held that Lord Lister by his discovery of antiseptic surgery, has been the greatest saver of human life.

Thunderstorms and Milk

Lowering of Atmospheric Pressure Believed to be One Cause of Milk Turning Sour

It is common knowledge that milk is liable to sour and curdle more quickly during a storm than it does in normal weather.

Various theories have been advanced to explain this. A Frenchman has quite recently suggested that the phenomena is related to the fact that because of the lowering of atmospheric pressure during storms, the barometric reading always being low then, the gases which are in the lower portions of the milk can more easily rise to the top and thus promote the action of the lactic acid bacteria.

Lightning has no direct effect and the only difference between the effect of summer and winter storms is that in the summer the higher temperatures make the milk more susceptible to bacterial action.

This seems to be a rational explanation. The souring of milk, being a fermentation reaction in which bacteria cause the milk sugar to change over into lactic acid, proceeds rapidly or slowly according to conditions. Care in keeping milk clean and as free from bacteria as possible and keeping it cold tends to lengthen the period that it will stay sweet because fermentation is retarded.

On the other hand, carelessness as regards cleanliness and permitting milk to stay warm have the opposite effect because these conditions favor the fermentation process. Similarly the presence of these gases in the milk retards the fermentation or souring. Reaction products always retard a chemical reaction unless removed from the sphere of activity because they usually end to set up some sort of equilibrium.

Since the gases rise more rapidly to the top and thus escape when the atmospheric pressure is low during storms, this retarding effect which is normally exerted on milk fermentation is at least partially removed and the milk sours more rapidly. This suggests that if it were possible to keep milk containers air-tight during storm periods the storm could have no effect.

One Year of Prohibition

Beneficial Conditions Result From the Prohibition Law in Kansas

An important statement was issued by the Honorable C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Kansas, in the year 1907 concerning the working of the enforcement of the prohibition law of that state in Kansas City, Kansas—with a population of 100,000—which adjoins the even larger and even more widely known railroad centre known as Kansas City, Missouri, where liquor is freely sold.

A year ago there were 256 saloons, 200 gambling houses, and about 60 houses of ill-fame. Now not one of these evils can be found. In that time the population has increased more rapidly than ever before. The merchants and storekeepers have had to hire more help and the deposits in the banks have increased by one million and a half dollars.

The attendance at the public schools has been so increased that 18 more teachers have had to be secured. The increase is mostly in boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16, who, before the closing of the saloon, had to go out to work to help maintain the family because the father spent so much of his money on liquor.

The charitable institutions report that the demands for help have diminished two-thirds. Prior to the closing of saloons, the Juvenile Court had each month from 8 to 88 children before it who needed help. There have been only two such during the past eight months. During the past twelve months, two young men have been sent to the Reformatory as against 15 to 5 for previous years. Expenses for prosecuting criminals have gone down $25,000 a year, and the cost of the police force has been reduced as much more.

A striking paragraph in Mr. Trickett's statement is this: "A year ago the city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly on their hinges.—The Christian.

Sledge-Dogs in War

When the question of transportation through the mountain snow in the Vosges became pressing the French conceived the idea of utilizing dog drawn sleighs for carrying supplies. Several hundred trained dogs from Alaska, Northwestern Canada and Labrador were brought over by a French lieutenant who had spent fourteen years in Alaska. From the beginning of the year to April 21, with a short interval, the snow in the neighborhood of the Schlucht Pass was deep enough for the dogs to be able to render yoeman service. They were able to draw heavy loads over almost inaccessible country and to supplement to a valuable extent the wheeled transport which otherwise would have been the sole means of revictualling the army of the Vosges. But their utility has not ceased with the disappearance of the snow.

They are now being harnessed to small two foot gauge light railways which run everywhere behind the front, and they are capable of drawing the heaviest load up the steepest gradient. Eleven dogs, with a couple of men, can carry a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, and two teams of seven dogs each can do the work of five horses in this difficult country with a very great economy of men.—New York Sun.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

...othing New Under the Sun

...eroplanes and Submarines Are Said to be Centuries Old

According to researches by a ...ench professor, it would appear ...at submarines have almost as hoary ...past as aeroplanes, which, as is well ...own involve ideas which are cen...ries old.

It also appears that submarines ...re built as early as the beginning ...the seventeenth century. The origin ...the invention is older still. Aristotle ...s how Alexander the Great made ...of submarines during the siege of ...re more than 300 years before ...rist.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van ...ebbel astounded London in 1620 ...h a submarine that held twelve ...smen and some passengers, among ...om was King James I.

Previous to this, in 1534 a monk ...ggested the idea that a ship be ...nstructed of metal so as to be wat...tight and able to resist the press...e of water.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, ...ghty sailors, and many bags of ...ney on board blew up and sank in ...e port of Dieppe.

Three years later a Frenchman, Jean ...rric, called Pradine, built, according ...the old monk's ideas, a submarine ...th which he promised to rescue the ...gs of gold and silver from the ...eek, and possibly some pieces of ...illery.

The great Pascal, then a little boy, ...s an eye-witness to the experiments ...Pradine, which were carried on till ...50 with ultimate success.

But it is not on record that any of ...ese submarines were murderers of ...the children.

To have the children sound and ...ealthy is the first care of a mother. ...hey cannot be healthy if troubled ...ith worms. Use Mother Graves' ...orm Exterminator.

We need the plain, homely truths ...riven home to school graduates. Too ...ften they leave college possessed of ...self-centred notion that the world ...under obligation to them and that ...eir education has made them wise ...nough to live without manual labor. ...man or woman who does not at ...ome time in early life taste the wear...ness of manual labor has a poor ...hance to win and is to be pitied.—H. ...Good in American Agriculturist.

Echo of Waterloo

Grandson of "Marshal Forward" Bluecher No Friend of Prussians

Prince Gebhardt Bluecher von Wahlstatt, grandson of the first and famous Prince Bluecher of Waterloo fame, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse near Breslau.

The grandson of old "Marshal Forward" was no friend of the Prussians. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war he lived in England, and in 1899 the Prussian House of Lords declared he had forfeited his seat in that body.

Prince Bluecher carried on a legal warfare with the city of Berlin over taxation and similar matters, for the greater part of his life. He also planned to lease his palace at Brandenburg as a cafe, and the city was compelled to invoke the courts to prevent what it considered a desecration.

Litigation with his ten children also occupied a good deal of the Prince's time. His eldest son held a high salaried position in London, which he lost at the beginning of the war. He sued his father for a yearly allowance of 50,000 marks, and the Prince was ordered by the court to pay half that sum up to last January and 15,000 yearly thereafter.

Exhibition of War Superstitions

Professor Archenhold, of the Royal Astronomical Society, Berlin has organized an interesting exhibition, which is being patronized by all classes of society. It is principally made up of amulets and charms of all sorts carried by German soldiers in the superstitious belief that their possession is proof against harm or death.

A particularly popular object advertised as possessing occult protective power is a "Letter from Heaven," which is being sold in huge quantities at 2 1-2d. to 3d. a copy.

It is described as "an unfailing shield against all hateful persons, witchcraft, and works of the devil." Bearing the mystic initials "S.J.F.K. H.B.K.N.K." it declares that "at the command of the Angel Michael all guns must cease firing at him who carries this letter with him"

No letters from the Kaiser are on exhibition.

Favorite Hymns

Some Hymns of the Christian Church, Both Old and Recent Compositions

The majority of sacred songs in common usage today, are compositions of modern years. In the centuries long ago, the hymnologist compiled his verses of Prayer and Praise, a few of which contributions have been preserved and are retained within the hymnals of present times. The earliest effort of the hymn writer is possibly that of the Greek, Synesuis, an African bishop in the fifth century. This song, "Lord Jesus, Think On Me," has been translated by Rev. A. W. Chatfield, an English clergyman, and is considered a masterpiece of verse in remote era. The greatest maker of sacred verse was Fanny Crosby. Upwards of one hundred selections have emanated from her pen; of these, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," is of world wide knowledge. To John Mason Neale, an Episcopalian vicar, forty-four hymns must be credited; the major number are translations from Greek and Latin of very early period. One of the best known hymnologists of recent decades, was Bickersleith, Bishop of the English diocese of Exeter. He has bequeathed to Christendom, fourteen songs, of which, "Till He Come, O Let The Words," is couched in most sublime phrasing. Possibly more people have heard the immortal composition of Young, "There is a Happy Land, Far, Far away," than any other sacred verse. The evening song, "Glory to Thee, My God This Night," forever perpetuates the name of Bishop Keir; another hymn of the darkening shadows is Keble's "Son of My Soul." A compilation of Bishop Heber, "Holy, Holy, Holy! Lord God Almighty," is known to the furthermost isles of the sea, and Kethe's "All People That on Earth do Dwell," is a never fading flower, a remark likewise applicable to "Rock of Ages" master effort of Toplady. Cowper, the poet, will forever be remembered by, "O, For a Closer Walk With God," while Smart's "Hark! Hark! My Soul," is perchance of more frequent usage than many other compilations. The immortal songs of Francis Ridley Havergal, are couched in an especial phrasing. Her best known writing is the consecration hymn, "Take My Life and Let it Be." A composition of beautific language is Gould's, "Jesus, Saviour Pilot Me," and White's, "Oft in Danger, Oft in Woe," is a general favorite.

In the various books of songs and solos, many hundreds of choice compilations are found. It is possible the "Glory Song" would be very difficult to excel.

The vocal features of the Christian Church today, are not in similitude with such prevalent in the years of our forefathers. Then, congregational singing was the practice, a part of the service which in these times with so many denominations, is a relic only, and superceded by choir renditions of anthems and similar music, yet whether such constitute an improvement or otherwise, introduces us into a wide area of thought. There are likewise hymns rarely or never used in these years; amongst such is, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood," and this is perchance one of the grandest compositions in the hymnals of years gone by, or those of 1916.—J. D. A. Evans.

An Outdoor Fireplace

Cooking out of doors, with the exception of baking, means health, pleasure, and comfort for the cook, and doing the washing there, too, comes under the same heading. This is, of course, for the hot summer days, and gives the housewife a taste of the enjoyments and benefits of camping. The fireplace needed is very simple of construction. Set up two piles of bricks about two feet high and three feet long, leaving one and one-half feet between or room enough to build a fire. Then procure a piece of heavy tin or sheet iron large enough to extend a little over the bricks, say two by three and one-half feet, and place over the bricks. Over this any food can be easily cooked. Fuel can be economized by burning any rubbish that has accumulated, as nothing in the way of fuel is harmful to this primitive stove. Then set the table out under the trees, and the family has the pleasure of camping without leaving home.

Aquatic Food Plants

The collection of aquatic food plants secured in a recent expedition to China are of special interest. These include water chestnuts, water nuts and a number of aquatic bulbs, as well as the water bamboo. The Chinese have mastered through centuries of experiments the process of using swamp lands for the raising of food crops, and their success is believed to point to commercial possibilities for some of our swamp regions where reclamation by drainage is not practicable. The kauba, sometimes called the wild rice or water bamboo, now to be made the subject of experiment, is a vegetable in taste, somewhat between grass and asparagus. The swollen stalks of the plant are eaten much like our asparagus. The ordinary bamboo, contrary to the prevailing opinion, is not an aquatic plant, and for successful cultivation calls for fertile and well drained soil.

Future of Liquid Air

Prof. A. L. Clark of Queen's University, who has returned from Holland, where he went on invitation of Prof. H. Kamberkungh Onnes, the famous director of the great physics laboratory at Leyden University, to investigate further into the question of liquefying air, states that he succeeded in determining more accurately the temperature at which air liquefies and freezes. The result of the joint experiment of Professors Onnes and Clark are to be published in the proceedings of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Prof. Onnes expressed the opinion that liquid air has a great commercial future, and that within twenty-five years it will be extensively used in connection with the mechanical arts. A liquid air machine will be installed at Queen's by Prof. Clark, so that he may continue his experiments.

Big Munition Contracts

Value of Shell Deliveries in Canada Average Nearly a Million Dollars a Day

The announcement that the Imperial Munitions Board has received from the British government further orders for $35,000,000 worth of heavy shells for delivery early in 1917, brings the total of orders in Canada for shells and high explosives up to over half a billion dollars. The new order includes mainly 6-inch and nine point 2-inch shells.

So far Canada has delivered a little over $200,000,000 worth of shells. At the present time deliveries are averaging nearly $1,000,000 worth per day. By the end of the year, Chairman Flavelle, of the munitions board, says the output will be at least $35,000,000 worth per month. About $300,000,000 worth of orders are now in process of being filled by some four hundred Canadian firms. The new fuse-making plant established near Montreal is now in satisfactory operation and Canada can now produce for Great Britain over a score of thousands of shells every day, all ready for the artillery at the front to fire.

The chief difficulty now is that there is a general scarcity of labor. Thousands of men who might have been available for munitions work have been recruited and sent to the front. New workers are being trained but shell contractors report great difficulty in procuring them.

As one means of meeting the situation, the munitions board is now urging the recruiting of women to work in munitions factories. In Great Britain there are now tens of thousands of girls and women employed and their work has been of inestimable value to the cause of the Allies. They are easily trained to handle machines and have proved competent and reliable workers. Chairman Flavelle says there are thousands of women in Canada who would be similarly available and who would be glad to do essential war work. An illustrated book of instructions on the employment and training of women munition workers, issued by the ministry of munitions, has been sent to every manufacturer in Canada engaged on munitions contracts. There are already hundreds of girls and women employed in the shell factories of Canada. They are reported to be giving good satisfaction. More are needed.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

The asphyxiating gases used in the war are made from sabadilla, a product of the barley family exported only from Venezuela, says an American Consular report from that country. The substances produced from the seeds are cavadine, or crystallized veratric, an alkaloid, veratric acid, and sabadalline, which is an amorphus, pleasant smelling alkaloid that accelerates the beating of the heart.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone fo $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Bacon for Britain

An Enormous Market Exists For the Canadian Product in the Old Country

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedently high price—$11.65 per cwt., being paid for them on the Toronto market. The fact that even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England, will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt, Canada stands in a better position today to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than has ever been the case before. To do this, however, there must be volume of supply. There is very good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present level, the demand for bacon in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition, both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to £25,441,460. Of this money Canada only obtained £3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at from ten to twelve shillings per hundred weight above the American product and at not more than twelve shillings under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates clearly to what Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English market and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon today, quality being equal, in preference to that from any other country in the world, with possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for ham, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove as constant.

A bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture says that prices for turkeys promise to be high during the coming fall, as comparatively small quantities were carried over in cold storage in Canada or the United States.

According to the Animal Welfare Association of Detroit there are 60,000 horses in that city. In fourteen years in spite of the auto-truck and the 40,000 automobiles in the same city, the horses have increased from less than 13,000 to 60,000.

Sunlight a Benefit

Sunlight and Fresh Air Essential to Health and Cleanliness

Sunlight is a great germicide. Our pioneer grandmothers did not know much about germs, but they acted on modern principles when they hung their milk pails and strainers in the sun" to sweeten," as they said.

Sunlight, as well as fresh air, should be used as a part of the general processes of house cleaning. The thrifty habit of shutting out the sun in order to keep carpets and draperies from fading indicates a large degree of ignorance of modern methods of sanitation.

The airing and sunning of bedding every week, all the year round, is a most important part of good housekeeping, but one which is much neglected, especially by women who live in flats, where science is very often sacrificed to esthetics.

Therefore, it becomes imperative that at house cleaning time the under side of rugs, carpets, mattresses and cushions should be exposed to the sun and air for as long a period as possible.

Sunlight is free to all.

Plants will not thrive without it.

Animals love to bask in it.

Only man shuns it, and by doing so he incurs unnecessary danger from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Even one box has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c. per box at all dealers.

A Call to the Towns

When Roads Through Country Points Are Kept in Better Repair Than in the Towns

It is high time that the rural sections of America called to the towns to mend their ways and their streets This is our conclusion after a summer tour of hundreds of miles through a prosperous country. We found highways in rural sections well kept and comfortable, but there was a far different story in the small cities and in the numerous towns and villages through which we passed. The main country roads were smooth boulevards compared with the streets in the average town or city. In some places where the homes were handsome and the factories busy the streets were full of holes.

It was a striking illustration of the greatest road failure in America. Small cities and towns have lagged. A roads expert, who has recently travelled over most of the country, says the fault is general. In the past five years the rural situation has vastly improved, but the small city and town showing is sad. When you near a settlement you begin to bump.

For this the explanation is that the town or city has too much local politics. A banker said to us: "We have two factions and each is so busy fighting the other that nothing is done for the town." It is a great pity. The very communities that ought to be ahead on good thoroughfares are behind.

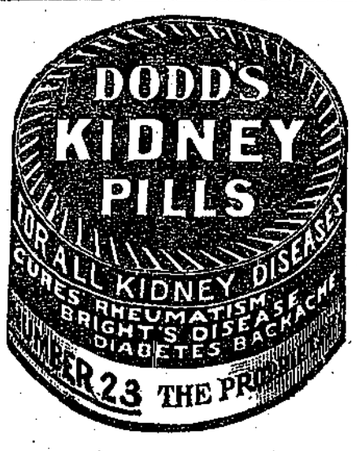
Perhaps farmers might jog them into right action by taking their patronage to towns and cities that provide good streets to travel over.—Country Gentleman.

The Pill That Brings Relief—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

Wilhelm II. visited Jerusalem and crossed the Jordan in 1898, the first European monarch to do so since the days of the crusade. And it transpires that when in Jerusalem he expressed the hope that the day would come when he would be able to render Turkey a protection that would give to the Holy Land peace from "her racial and Greek enemies."

The Bulgarian Government has ordered $2,000,000 worth of 2 cent and 1 cent coins in steel and lead. Moreover, about $3,000,000 are to be shortly issued in small bank notes in the respective value of 20 cents and 10 cents each. These small bank notes are being printed in Germany.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend. "Yes," he sighed, "but she's not declared any dividend yet."



Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862
Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

Use of Drag Harrow

From an Address by the Hon. R. W. Motherwell

The history of the harrow is as old as that of agriculture. We are not told by the sacred writers whether Adam used one in the Garden of Eden or not, but in any case it was invented about that period.

In ancient times, only the lighter soils were cultivated and the harrow often consisted of branches of trees, which merely scratched the surface of the ground. At first the work was done by hand, but in the time of Job we know that animals were used for the purpose. He says: "Will the unicorn harrow the valley after thee?"

Even today in the remote districts of Europe the brush harrow is used. But the march of progress does not halt for the remote districts to fall into line. We find that the old "A" harrow which originally consisted of thorn bushes with cross bars attached had developed among the Romans into a system of cross bars in which were inserted numerous teeth.

This remained the standard until the sixteenth century. Since then the evolution has been as follows: wooden frame with wooden teeth, wooden frame with iron teeth and those made wholly of iron. The second type is still used to a considerable extent.

In dry farming practice, probably no other implement plays so important a part in moisture conservation as does the drag harrow. If we did not have the harrow the much talked of "soil mulch" would be very hard to obtain. There are other implements on the farm which we could use to produce this mulch, but the small acreage covered by them in a day makes the cost of production so great that their use is prohibitive. The two outstanding features of the harrow in producing a mulch are the rapidity with which the work can be accomplished and the efficiency of the work done.

Not only is the harrow a splendid implement to use in producing or restoring a mulch but is beneficial also as a packer. In a newly ploughed land especially, the harrow teeth go well into the ground, breaking up the lumps right through the furrow slice, compacting the soil, and thus materially aiding the capillary action of the moisture.

For every pound of dry matter produced in a plant about six hundred pounds of water are absorbed. Experiments have proven that a single stick of the harrow has checked evaporation to the extent of one hundred tons of water per acre. This is equivalent to an additional yield of four bushels of wheat per acre.

As a weed eradicator, the harrow is indispensable, but when it is to be used for weed destruction the weeds should never be allowed to get beyond their second leaves. When the weeds are at this stage, on a warm dry day, the harrow will kill millions of them. In summer-fallowing from the time the land is shallow ploughed, double disced the previous fall until freeze-up the season it is fallowed the harrow can be used at intervals to good advantage for accomplishing the following purposes: Killing weeds; conserving moisture; making a firm seed bed; stirring up the surface of the ground and permitting access of proper amounts of air, thus giving the soil bacteria an opportunity to change the plant food from an unavailable to an available condition.

The method to employ in harrowing a young grain crop will depend on the object of the harrowing. If it is done to restore a mulch and to stimulate growth the time selected should be when the work will injure the young plants as little as possible. This will be when the plant is just showing above the ground and again when the grain is three or four inches high.

If the harrowing is to destroy young weeds we must expect some of the grain to be destroyed also. When this is to be done the sowing should be thicker than usual to allow for injury. High framed long toothed harrows are best adapted for this purpose. Care should be taken that it does not track, for if this occurs the grain will be damaged while little harm will be done to the weeds.

Damage is often done to growing crops by harrowing when the leaves are wet and full of water as they are more crisp and tender at this time than on a warm, dry day. This is especially so in harrowing a corn crop. Also, if the land is wet the harrow teeth will gather soil and rubbish and pull out considerable grain. If harrowing is done when the ground is too wet, a great deal of the grain may be pulled out or covered, with consequent loss to the farmer.

By harrowing the soil when it is very wet, its physical condition is seriously impaired and it is difficult to restore the land to a friable granular state. This is especially so in clay soils where the soil particles are of very minute dimensions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Jones (to his grocer)—You seem angry, Mr. Brown.

Brown—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.

Jones—Ha ha! He caught you giving fifteen ounces to the pound, did he?

Brown—Worse than that. He said I'd been giving seventeen.—Tit-Bits.

The Archaeological Institute of America now has a branch at Santa Fee, N. M., and holds yearly sessions in the southwest, its chief work there being over the other prehistoric dwellers, on whom a great mass of highly interesting data is being accumulated, says the Indianapolis News.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

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

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

A Real Lever Simulation, **GOLD WATCH FREE**

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

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10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
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Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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

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

The Foundation of Military Effort

The German people have been tutored for generations to accept unquestionably the commands of their State. Obedience in that sense belongs to their character, and is embedded in their constitution. But to a free people effectiveness in war depends upon the free spirit which engages in it, and the first business of the civilian statesmen is to provide national unity as the foundation of military effort. Nor, in the present war, does his task end there. To national unity must be added Allied unity, and the man who keeps his own nation united will contribute powerfully to the unity of the Allies.—Westminster Gazette.

New Canadian Book

Since arriving in London, Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, has published "A Daughter of New France," being a story of Madeleine de Vercheres. The book is beautifully produced in limited numbers, dedicated to Princess Patricia, and the proceeds go towards the Red Cross work of the Madeleine Vercheres Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mendicant—Sir, I have paralysis, six children to support, my wife is sick and we are about to be dispossessed. Stalled Motorist—Piffle! Did you ever try to run a second-hand automobile?

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

Men's Summer Underwear and Straw - Hats 1-3 OFF

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

HEDLEY GAZETTE JOB DEPARTMENT

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF——

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

TRY US -- WE GIVE SATISFACTION

The Hedley Gazette and Similkameen Advertiser.

Subscriptions in Advance

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

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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

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

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

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Sept. 14, 1916.

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

It's all over, but Soapy Woods.

Rev. A. H. Cameron, W. C Eitmars, and D. McCallum of Keremeos were visitors in town Friday evening.

Thirteen voters from Princeton and Copper mountain went through here yesterday by autos to vote in Greenwood and Phoenix. The sentiment appeared to be strongly anti-Bowser.

The last Hedley meeting of the campaign was held in the opera house Friday evening. The speakers were L. W. Shatford and A. H. B. MacGowan. W. A. McLean was chairman. F. A. Haggen of the Mining and Engineering Record, Vancouver, also spoke on mining conditions.

The polling officials in Hedley today are: Jas. Clark, returning officer; G. E. French, poll clerk; A. McGibbon, constable; J. D. Brass, agent for Shatford; J. K. Fraser, agent for Conklin. The poll was kept open from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., no order-in-council having been issued during the day changing the statutory hours.

Pte. W. Burrows of the 172nd is in town on harvest leave. He is enthusiastic about his regiment, who average 32 years, 165 pounds in weight, 5ft. 8½in. in height, and captured nearly all the events in the brigade sports at Vernon last week. Private Burrows was awarded first prize as the most soldierly man in the brigade. He is a Nova Scotian and has three brothers at the front.

Pte. J. M. Donovan of the Sixth Field Engineers returned Tuesday from Valcartier camp, Quebec., invalided home. When the history of the war is written it is not improbable that more Canadian casualties will be recorded as resulting from Valcartier camp than the firing line. Jack Casey, also of Hedley, has been invalided at Valcartier. The trouble appears to be tubercular, whether due to camp conditions or not is not known.

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

Hedley's Contingent

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

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

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

SING LEE

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

KEREMEOS, B.C.

Put Up

A Dollar every now and then to send some tobacco or other comforts to the men at the front. DO IT NOW!

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

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

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

DR. J. L. MASTERS

DENTIST.

Will be at Home Office in Oroville, 1st to 20th of each month.

OFFICE IN COVERT BLOCK.

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

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Richard L. Cawston, the younger, of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile north of the north-east angle of Lot 2030s; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains containing three hundred and twenty acres. RICHARD L. CAWSTON, Jr.
Dated July 10th 1916

60 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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

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

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

$10.00 REWARD.

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

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

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

One bay 8-year-old gelding, branded curb bridle bit on left hip.

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

Notice

Persons trespassing or shooting on lots 3467, 3468, 48s, 376s, and 767s, Camp Rest Ranch, will be prosecuted.

GEO. H. CAHILL.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east angle of Lot 1469s; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty acres. HENRY A. BARCELO,
Dated July 5th, 1916.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND DISTRICT.

Take Notice that Henry A. Barcelo of Keremeos, cattle rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north east angle of Lot 2030s, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres
Dated July 10th, 1916.
HENRY A. BARCELO.