Librarian
Legislative Assembly mar 16

The Hedley Gazette

VOLUME XII. NUMBER 34. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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

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

N. THOMPSON PHONE SEYMOUR 5943
MGR. WESTERN CANADA
Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd.
Steel Manufacturers
Sheffield, Eng.
Offices and Warehouse, 847-63 Beatty Street
Vancouver, B. C.

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

R. P. BROWN
British Columbia Land Surveyor
TEL. No. 27 P. O. DRAWER 169
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

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

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

Hedley Opera House
H. T. 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. JOMOND, Prop.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
HEDLEY B.C.
Bar and Table Best. Rates Moderate
Fire Accommodation
JOHNSON, Proprietor

KEREMEOS ITEMS.

Dr. McEwen of Hedley was a visitor in town Sunday.

Mr. Condit of the Horn Silver mine was in town Friday.

Mrs. McGuffie spent the week end the guest of Mrs. Carmichael.

A few Pentictonites attended the meeting held here Monday evening.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here early Monday morning.

Miss Day returned to her home in Princeton on Saturday's train.

Mr. G. G. Keeler made a flying trip to Penticton on Sunday by auto.

Mr. O. S. Brown returned from a business visit to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Labor day passed off very quietly here, there being no celebration of any kind.

H. B. Smith of Okanagan, Wash., passed the customs here Friday on a touring trip up the line.

L. W. Shatford, Conservative candidate, passed through town last week on his way up the line.

Mr. and Mrs. G. French and family passed through here on Saturday on their way to Hedley.

M. Daly motored to Princeton Monday on business. Morris is getting to be a first-class motorman.

Mr. Prescot, principal of the school, has rented the Fargo house and moved in with his family Saturday.

Mrs. Brown returned home on Monday from Vancouver after spending a month visiting with her sister.

Mrs. W. Manery returned home from Vernon on Sunday, after spending a month with relatives and friends there.

Mr. W. C. Ditmars, wife and family arrived in town Saturday and will spend a short time at their home on the bench.

Mr. J. J. Armstrong received a letter from his son Charlie last week. He says he is feeling well and fit for the work.

Mr. C. Lindsay of Spokane is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. T. Daly, Island Lodge, Mrs. Lindsay arrived some few weeks ago.

Mr. P. Bromley was a business visitor to Keremeos on Thursday. His youngest son, Joe, accompanied him and will attend school here.

A party of Keremeosites motored to Hedley on Tuesday of last week and visited the Nickel Plate mine, returning home in the evening.

Mining conditions are looking better at Olalla. The Black Diamond, owned by Messrs. Carle & Wallace, is getting ready to ship a car of ore some time this month.

In the flower show report of last week a mistake was made in the name of one of the prize winners. It was Mrs. Kerr, instead of Mrs. Keeler, who received so many prizes.

Mr. F. Bassett, while on his way from Hedley Saturday evening, struck a rock and overturned his car without any injury to its occupants. The car was only slightly damaged.

Mr. Dick Leckie, after spending two months with his school chum, Mr. Lloyd Armstrong, left for his home in Vancouver where he will visit his mother before enlisting for overseas service.

Miss Crosby, after spending a delightful month with her school chum, Mrs. D. McCallum, left for her home in California Tuesday. Miss Crosby is very favorably impressed with the valley; all wish to see her back again, for by her cheerfulness she gained many friends.

Mrs. D. J. Taylor entertained a few of her friends on Wednesday afternaon at her home, Cawston. The tea tables were arranged on the lawn among the beautiful flowers. Covers were laid for fourteen. Among those present were Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. T. Daly, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. R. C. Clarke, Mrs. McGuffie, Mrs. Shendan, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Saultier, Mrs. Ring, Mrs. Carle, and the Misses Crosby and Day.

Letter from A. B. S. Stanley

The following letter has been received by Mr. G. P. Jones recently and will no doubt be of interest to some of our readers:

London, Aug. 5, 1916.

Dear friend:

I thought perhaps you might be interested in a line from Bramshott Camp, more especially in view of the fact that we are seeing the last of Merry England and expect sson to be in Sunny France. You can guess how pleased I was when we were bound for Bramshott. During the month that I have been here I have managed to see nearly all the boys and am glad to say all are in first class shape, and in every sense men of which Hedley may well be proud.

The following men are here: T. Corrigan, W. Fulmer, Roy Corrigan, T. Knowles, Bobby Robertson, Jack Howe, Bert Schubert, Rod McDougall, R. James, Joe Rotherham, "Doc." Martin, Sergt. Jack. Yorkie has been wounded and is in hospital not far from here. Dan Dollemore is in France, and Frank also; and A. Freeman, Charlie Christiana, Jack Corrigan, Geo. Boxall, W. Tucker, M. H. L. Jacombs and Charlie Saunders. Of the rest, Tom Calvert is at Shorncliffe and Dan Devane of course you know is at Edgewood. A. W. Jack is giving instruction to a class of non-coms; Bert Schubert is instructor in the Lewis machine gun, and Joe Rotherham and Tom Knowles are particularly efficient as signallers. So you see Hedley is well represented in the big fight.

We are not at liberty to tell—and in fact don't know—just where we are going to, but I should not be at all surprised to find we are very close to the other fellows from Hedley, who are now at the front. British Columbia has sent a lot of men. Everywhere I go I meet fellows I know from all corners of the province, but I know of no town that has done so well in proportion to population as Hedley.

Now, dear friend, I don't know whether this letter will pass the censor or not, but I will tell you this much: There are (in my opinion) unmistakable evidences that a movement is on foot which will bring into active service in France, every Canadian soldier who is physically fit or martially proficient for immediate action. This is a distinctly Canadian camp; there are no Imperial troops here, but it is only fair to suppose that if every Canadian soldier is engaged, then in a measure a great many Imperial troops now in training, will be included in whatever movement is contemplated at the front. Very well, then you see that a big movement is in contemplation, and I venture to suggest the big final offensive of the western front is about to be staged.

The mouth of the prophet is upon me, and I predict intense activity in aerial warfare, numerous and daring zeppelin raids, submarine activity, violations of treaty provisions never before contemplated and the most unheard-of atrocities perpetrated by the Germans. But, these are not only the signs of the actual beginnings of the end; they will be the last efforts of an already-defeated enemy, but the Kaiser will not yield until he has to. This movement is going to compel him to have to.

Canadians have no idea of what the war actually means to England, or what it is costing her. I am here as a Canadian soldier and proud to be so, but my heart swells when I think that we are really fighting with and for the motherland. Merry England is nearly desolate as a result of the terrible war. Everywhere are women carrying on the work that men should do, and everywhere are wounded soldiers, hospitals, shelter homes and military camps. It is true the faces change often and the wounded soldier returns to active service and his place is taken by another. Factories are working overtime turning out munitions and all the land resounds to the tramp of armed men. In addition we "keep the seas for the commerce of the world." Words fail to tell what England is doing, but she is proud of Canada's part and Canada is proud that she has that part.

ARTHUR B. S. STANLEY.

Labor Day Sports.

Labor Day, owing to the war and the heavy calls made on the people here both in men and money by the great conflict, was not celebrated as in former years. However, in the afternoon a number of athletic events were pulled off. Following were the winners:

100-yard dash—Leo Brown, 2nd Bert Jones.

Boys' spud race—E. Burr, 2nd W. Lyon.

Boys under 15—W. Lyon, 2nd Gomer Jones.

Girls under 15—Miss Murdoch, 2nd Hossack.

Boys under 12—A. Stanley, 2nd Hardman.

Girls under 12—Misses McClure and winkler.

Bicycle race—W. Lyon, H. Jones.

Ladies' race—Mrs. Neff, Miss Brown.

Tug of war, married men vs. single—Married, a soft snap. Their wives were there.

Ladies' race (unmarried)—Miss Honeywell, Miss Robertson. There were a number of other events which we didn't get.

The hamper fund dance held in the evening was a great success; the music and supper were all that could be desired, and all reported a good time; $22.50 was turned over to the hamper hamper fund.

This morning the buss team created a little excitement by a runaway from the bridge to the postoffice. They shied at something near the bridge, throwing Wm Martin out of the seat and ran as far as the postoffice, where they were stopped. The driver was pretty badly bruised and cut.

The Gazette is a day late this week caused by hurry-up job printing orders. If only the speed in payments equaled the speed at which orders are expected to be filled, what a paradise this would be for the printer

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Rev. Mr. Cameron of Kere- was a visitor in town Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Maierhof and son are spending the week in Spokane.

Dave Henderson left Tuesday to spend a couple of weeks at the coast.

G. E. and Mrs. French and family returned from a visit to Vernon Sunday.

W. M. Frith, customs officer at Keremeos, was a visitor in town Tuesday between trains.

George Walker and E. Burus left Monday last for Soap lake, Wash., to sluff some rheumatism.

Sunday evening at 11.20 Hedley experienced an earthquake shock. It only lasted a few seconds.

B. W. and Mrs. Knowles returned Monday after a month spent with friends in Denver, Colorado.

E. E. Burr and family returned last week from an auto trip to Spokane and otter points in Washington state.

The matron wishes to thank Rev. Mr. Cameron of Keremeos for two boxes of tomatoes donated to the hospital.

Dr. Elliott arrived from the coast Saturday and has taken over the practice of Dr. McEwen, who leaves shortly for overseas service.

Postmaster Langstaff and Ernest B. Mayon, editor of the News, Merritt, were callers at The Gazette office Tuesday last. They were returning from an auto trip through Yale, Kamloops and Okanagan districts.

A Liberal rally was held in Fraternity hall Tuesday evening. The speakers were R. S. Conklin, Edgar W. Dynes and Edwin W. Mutch, all of Penticton. Wednesday at noon they spoke at the Nickel Plate mine.

On Labor Day the ladies at the N. P. mine not being able to get down to the dance in Hedley, decided that they would not overlook the Christmas hamper fund for the boys at the front and they arranged to hold a basket dance. A pleasant evening for all was the result and $11.20 turned over to the hamper fund.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held Tuesday to protest against the contemplated change in the Great Northern train service from daily to triweekly; also to endeavor to compel the company to put on a through service to Vancouver or make close connections with the Kettle Valley. Boards of trade in the province will be communicated with, and towns along the line with a view to united effort of all concerned.

There was a slight misunderstanding in the school last week as to who was in charge, the principal or some of the pupils. After due consideration and an argument a compromise was reached with the principal in control. We have all had those arguments in our school days and somehow the teacher managed to find the most tender spots; also the father, when making his rounds in the gloaming. When teacher and father combine, a ompromise is the height of diplomacy.

James C. Saunders, C Battery, R. F. A., writes the Gazette under date of Aug. 16th, from the war hospital at Bath, England, as follows: "I wish to thank, through your paper, the ladies of the Hedley Sewing Circle for the parcel of socks which they kindly sent me while in France. I received them on August 1st and was wounded August 3rd, so I only had a chance to wear one pair, but I am sure that the rest will come in handy for some of the other boys. I can tell you an extra pair of socks is a necessity for a soldier. As you will see, I am in hospital in England and getting along fine. A piece of shrapnel had gone through my arm and smashed the bone. I have had a fairly good innings of it, near eight months in France, so I have no kick coming. I can't speak too highly of the way they treat the wounded over here in England; kindness all the time, and the ladies, God bless them, they are angels—well, they are as near angels as some of us fellows will ever see. I will close by again thanking the ladies of Hedley, wishing them success and hoping they will carry on the good work."

E. M. Edgar, a member of the English banking firm of Sperling & Co., London, England, made a special trip to Vistoria last week to interview Premier Bowser on the question of compensation in connection with the prohibition referendum. He stated that he represented interests which had invested hundreds of millions in British Columbia. His clients had invested two million five hundred thousand dollars in the B. C. breweries, and he represented other firms which held large interests in the form of mortgages, etc., on hotel property. On behalf of these interests he declared that the proposal of the Prohibition Act without any provision for compensation was confiscation pure and simple. Should this program be carried out it would do very much to disturb the confidence of old country investors in British Columbia enterprises and would do great harm to the credit of the province in London. Premier Bowser reported to Mr. Edgar his proposal as made in the house hat, should the act be approved, a commission be appointed to inquire into the question of compensation. Before leaving the coast, Mr. Edgar stated that this reply could not be accepted as satisfactory to his clients.

Two hand cars, of course running in opposite directions, on the Lardo branch of the C. P. R. last week collided, injuring the rolling stock of the road and cracking a mining engineer in several places. When the C. P. R. run regular trains on that branch they didn't get up speed enough to have a collision. Must either be using gasolene or Irish Jerry bosses to destroy the the whole rolling stock in one collision and crack a mining engineer.

PECK MACSWAIN wishes The Gazette to state that he is not dead, but in Republic, Wash. He wishes to be remembered to his many friends in Hedley. He likes the town and the people and the dry climate, and is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. That's all except he's going to lick the editor of this family journal on sight. Peck, we are too danged proud to fight while the campaign is on. After elections are over on both sides of the line we'll indite a few notes. The open season for plugging is not the time to talk scrap. Votes are still worth $10 each on this side of the line, without interfering with a man's conscience or his party convictions. If there are any pluggers around Republic, Peck, send them to the Terminal City. They can vote for all four parties, if they are live ones, and exemption from penalties under the "code."

"Silver Gloss"

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

More Blouses, Lingerie and Skirts—more Table Linen—more Sheets and Pillow Cases—more Curtains—are starched with "Silver Gloss", than any other starch in Canada. Your grocer has it.

Laundry Starch

233

Train Divisions in Canada

Six Provincial or District Brigades Likely to be Organized

A proposal is under consideration by the Minister of Militia to mobilize and train in Canada two complete infantry divisions which would be ready to leave for overseas practically in condition to proceed at once to the front. Hitherto the organizing and training as divisions has been done in England.

To carry out the scheme, six Provincial or district brigades are contemplated. These would include a Nova Scotia brigade, already almost raised as a Highland brigade under Col. Borden, a brigade for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a brigade from Quebec, two brigades from Ontario, and a brigade from the western Provinces.

Details of the proposal are now being worked out.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

Only a Chip

As an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of our fleet, Mr. Hungerford Pollen relates an incident concerning an officer of one of the light cruisers who was reported in the official return as "severely wounded." Whitehall immediately received a telegram respectfully but ardently protesting against so misleading and humiliating a description.

"I have only got a chip knocked out of my shin and shall be ready for duty in a very few days." The P. M. O. was promptly wired to for a full description of this officer's injuries. It turned out that he had the right leg fractured, and left tibia chipped, a large piece of shell embedded in his groin, and seventeen other cuts and wounds.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Corntossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."—Washington Star.

War Socialism is Popular

Now that the old border city of Carlisle in the Motherland has had a taste of war socialism in respect of restaurants and public-houses people are making notes of the results. A summary of these may be classed as better lighting, better order, and better service. An afternoon tea is called, "Government tea," a glass of spirits a "Cabinet nip," and a glass of Guiness as "Asquith XX."

Model restaurants are now being erected. The scheme so far is popular, and the fact that the majority of the previous managers have been retained as such has assisted toward this popularity.

"They say you can't square the circle."

"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with

female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Destructive Insects

Weeds in Relation to Insect Pests on the Farm

Getting rid of grass weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the fall and early winter is one of the best protective measures the farmer can use against crop-damaging insects the following year. Weeds, matted grass, dead vegetation and brambles along fences, roadsides, margins of fields, banks of little streams or ditches, especially in irrigated territories, are the natural hibernating and often breeding places of many destructive insects. This vegetation gives grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and other insects most favorable conditions for reappearance the following spring and summer. Similarly, voluntary growths of wheat harbor the Hessian fly; while stray alfalfa plants in the fields and around them may be the source of the incursion of grasshoppers. The Hessian fly is the absence of volunteer wheat at times lays its eggs on the young crab grass which may spring up in the fall after a tract has been burned over. Grasshoppers lay millions of eggs along the banks of canals and ditches in the western country. Chinch bugs hibernate in bunches of broom sedge, and many other destructive pests could not endure the winter were it not for these natural nurseries. The entomologists therefore recommend to farmers that they fallow sod lands intended for other than grass crosp another year, and clear up roadsides, fence margins, and all waste land, ditch banks and similar places by burning over, pasturing, or in case of ditch banks by plowing or discing in the fall. While top-dressing the wheat crop with manure in the spring will increase the yield in the number of bushels, and will pay for the labor required in its distribution, we doubt if this is the way to get the most good out of the manure. A little observation will induce a shallow root system, for it is a well known fact that roots are always in search of plant food. So top-dressing has a tendency to keep the roots near the surface. As a result they are likely to be affected by drought later on whereas if the manure is plowed under the roots in search of it will go deeper into the soil, thus enabling them to better stand drought that we may expect later in the season. While there is no real loss in plant food where the manure is used as a top-dressing, unless the land lies so that it is carried away by water from rainfall, much more real benefit will be had if the manure is plowed under and mixed with the soil by cultivation.

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how unmeasureable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

To Collect for Seed Grain

Dominion Government Out to Collect Ten Million Dollars

Preparations are being made by the Department of the Interior to collect this year the larger part of the advances for seed grain made to western farmers for the crop of last year. Over ten million dollars was loaned by the Dominion government in the drought-stricken districts in Southern Alberta and in Southern Saskatchewan. Last year despite the heavy crop, many farmers were in no position to make any payment. This year it is hoped to collect the larger portion of this amount. A head office has been opened in Moose Jaw, with Harry Cuttle, Chief Inspector of Homestead Agencies, in charge.

Arrangements have been made to have payments made to postmasters, while no collections will be made by the elevators.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

A Compliment to Canada

It was surely more than a coincidence that Sir Douglas Haig's big drive started on Dominion Day, the national holiday of our friends across the border. Generals like politicians, have an eye to effect at times, just as when the late Lord Roberts gave the Canadians the post of honor at Paardeberg, and forced the surrender of Cronje on the anniversary of Majuba Hill. The British were not ready to start their drive on Empire Day (May 24.) which would have been the most fitting day of all, and failing that, the most appropriate day was July 1. It was a fighting compliment to Canadian gallantry which, on the occasion, saved the whole line of battle.—From the Detroit Journal.

General Gallieni's Epigrams

The late General Gallieni was a master of epigrammatic expressions. "Don't criticise until you can remedy," is one which obtained great favor in France, and might be recommended to critics here. "If you've got brains, use them, if not, plant cabbage," was another of the General's sayings. "Set things going and keep them going," and "Say what you want done, but don't say more than a man can remember," were two other counsels.—Westminsted Gazette.

Cost of War Mounting

Losses Will Reach a Total Unheard of In the Past

One hundred billion dollars will be the cost of the war if it lasts another year, according to Mr. Jean Finot, who makes an interesting comparative study of the subject in an article in the Paris Revue.

"If this war lasts three years," he says, "the losses will reach a total unheard of in the past. They will amount to one hundred or one hundred and twenty billion dollars. The losses occasioned by the present conflict have no analogy in the history of past times.

"According to the calculations of economists and statisticans armed conflicts from Napoleon I. to our day all added together, have not caused one-half the sums absorbed by the present war. The Napoleonic wars, properly so called, which are considered the most sanguinary in the history of past times, cost only about $15,000,000,000. They lasted twenty years.

"The Crimean war cost the countries taking part in it about eleven or twelve billions. The civil war in America did not cost more than $7,000,000,000 or $7,500,000,000. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 necessitated an expense of only about $500,000,000.

"According to the estimate of Mr. Mathen-Bodet, minister of finance in 1874, the war of 1870 cost France the total sum of $2,499,000,000. In this figure are included the losses to the state, to the departments, the communes and individuals. The cost of caring for German troops after the conclusion of peace and before the complete evacuation, amounted to $18,600,000, is also included.

"An English statistican puts the direct expense of all belligerents from Napoleon I. to the war of 1914, $36,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000.

"Considering only the allied armies in the present war, it may be noted that the number of combatants on our side now amounts to about 14,000,000. If we admit an average daily expense of $4 a day for each soldier, including ammunition, we will have a total expense of $1,680,000,000 a month, or about $20,000,000,00 a year."

For France alone the budget amounts to $6,193,200,000 yearly, according to M. Almond, who recently made a report to the French senate.

Added to the above are the sums paid to allied nations—Belgium, Serbia and others—which raise the expenses to $18,000,000 a day, $560,000,000 a month, or $6,700,000,000 a year.

At the same time England's expenses have risen from $17,000,000 a day to $22,000,000 and are soon expected to reach $25,000,000 daily, or $9,125,000,000 a year.

On the other side, Germany's expenses, which to date are about $10,000,000,000, it is estimated will be at least $13,000,000,000 by next June. Austria's about $10,000,000,000; Turkey's $600,000,000, and Bulgaria's $520,000,000, or $34,120,000,000 for the Teutonic allies.

Then there is Japan, who issued an internal loan of $26,000,000 at the beginning of the war, and whose expenses in the capture of Kaio-chou and the German Pacific archipelagos and their occupation were about $100,000,000. San Marino, too, has spent several hundred thousand dollars erecting anti-aircraft defences against Austrian aeroplanes. The allies will thus have spent about $52,000,000,000, and the Teutons $34,000,000,000 at the end of three year's war.

These sums give a total of about $86,000,000,000, somewhat less than the estimate of Mr. Finot, but agreeing with the calculations that cost of the presen war is more than double all the wars of the nineteenth century, from those of Napoleon I., plus all the wars of the first dozen years of the present century.

Have a Good Complexion! The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it rich, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the keynote of all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; the charm of a lovely complexion and all the blessings of health are yours, once you employ this old-time family remedy. All dealers sell Hamilton's Pills in 25c. boxes.

What Britain is Doing

Britain should do this and do that. Some editors advise a great drive, others advise caution, others again think she should withdraw from certain points where the loss of life is enormous. Depend upon it she has men as resourceful and as anxious to conserve the lives of her soldiers and sailors as the human race has produced. What is Britain doing financially? asks an American newspaper, and answers: "Great Britain not only is paying the cost of its own part in the struggle, but has largely financed the other nations allied against the Central Powers—British money has helped France, has kept Italy on its feet, has clothed and equipped the vast army of Russia. It is an extraordinary drain on British resources." And Britain holds the seas for herself and her allies, is fighting Germany in the remote places of the earth as well as in Europe. She also makes possible the increased trade that Canada is carrying on with the nations across the seas. The man who finds fault with Britain should be advised to stop and think.—Winnipeg Tribune.

They Fooled 'Em

"Did anyone discover that you were a bride and groom on your honeymoon?"

"No; we fooled everyone. Instead of calling each other by our first names, I called Jim Mr. Black and he called me Miss Pinkly, just as we did before we were even engaged. We were just as formal with each other as strangers would be."—Detroit Free Press.

Live Stock Problems

Live Stock Commission is Collecting Much Valuable Information

The Royal Live Stock Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan is collecting much information which will be of value in improving the live stock industry of that province.

The commission is formed of some of the best live stock men in the West. Hon. W. C. Sutherland is chairman; Hon. W. R. Motherwell is also a member.

Sittings were recently held in Winnipeg and the Commission will eventually visit a number of eastern cities. The immediate object is to gather information regarding the marketing of live stock. Any person able to give evidence relative to the matter in discussion will be gladly heard and in return the information that is acquired in eastern Canada and the States will be willingly given to all.

Transportation has become one of the most vital problems of the day. Coal is an example, the transportation of which costs more than the coal itself at the mine. The live stock industry is greatly affected by the same thing.

Hon. R. W. Motherwell speaking in Winnipeg said: "It is only natural that grain growing should be the first industry of the west and all praise is due to the pioneers yet like many of the older countries the time had come when the livestock industry is becoming predominant. The livestock industry is now the corner-stone of the three provinces and the older countries have profited by the same experiences which these provinces are now having."

Proceeding he said that it was a progressive step, that the government would now have to choose whether they would handle the problem the same as the telephones, and that the question of the packing plants, and abattoirs, would have to be considered, for perhaps while they could make large profits a smaller concern could not compete with them. He said that there was a decided feeling among the farmers that there could be made great improvements in marketing conditions, and that the commission, if failing to do any other good would at least have helped to calm the fears of the farmer that men manipulating the markets were robbing them.

W. R. Ingram, Esq., of the Swift-Canadian Company gave much information concerning stock loan companies. Mr. Ingram is much in favor of these companies for they offer a line of credit which the banks cannot touch. He said:

"It has been my experience that cattlemen prefer to deal with cattlemen, and on a certain street where there is a bank and a livestock loan company doing business, nine out of every ten will go to the loan company for their credit."

In dealing with the matter of the one-half of one per cent. insurance allowed packers on condemned carcasses, Mr. Ingram stated that the packers were entitled to it and that it was barely sufficient to cover the loss they sustained in this way.

He favored the bonding of livestock drovers and brought up the matter of reaching the press, with an accurate account of the local livestock market prices. He claims the drovers are always well posted by wire or letter and that it would only be doing justice to the farmer to furnish him this information.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphthera.

Where Do House Flies Go

Scientists Unable to Determine Where Flies Go During the Winter

Where does the house fly go in winter and how does it get back? That was a favorite mystery for generations, but a few years ago fly experts began to say a lot about wintering wintering flies, and so within the past couple of years we have had a flood of fly literature telling us that if we swatted an over-wintering house fly we would kill possible descendants running into the billions.

Well, in the middle of the past winter we happened to see flies in a building in a certain town of one of the Middle States. We mentioned the fact to an entomologist and he doubted that they could be house flies. So there was nothing to do but to catch a few of them and prove that his skepticism was superfluous. But it was not. He was right. Furthermore, the scientists will not admit such a thing as an over-wintering house fly until it can be established by better evidence than they have been able to find.

Recently Prof. Arthur Shipley, of Cambridge, spoke before the Royal Society of Arts on insects and the war. In the course of his talk he said of the house fly: "We used to think that some, in a state of suspended animation, were 'carried on' through the winter months. This is, however, non-proven. He concluded: "The manner in which the interval between one fly season and the next is bridged still remains unsolved." It is safe to conclude that nobody knows where the flies go in winter— but everybody wishes they would stay there.— The Country Gentleman.

Willis—"My wife has just ordered the most daring bathing-suit of the season."

Gillis—"Now I suppose she will write for circulars of the various summer resorts."

Willis—"No, she is writing for copies of their municipal ordinances."—New York Times.

Ruth—Trust her! You surely don't think she could keep a secret? Matilda—Well, I've trusted her with other things, and she kept them.

Sore Eyes

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

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company

Assets Over Four Million Dollars

An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

Trade at Home

Co-operation Between the Farmer and Merchant is Necessary for the Success of the Community

Why not be consistent? This paper preaches and practices trade at home. There are merchants and business men of this town who do not do this. To advocate the idea of trading at home is pleasing to a number of our people as long as it means to buy from them, but frequently when they need what may be bought here, they go elsewhere, or send orders to mail order houses. This is not fair, and it is inconsistent. The grocer who buys his clothing, dry goods or shoes away from home has no right to be offended if the local dry goods, clothing and shoe dealers go elsewhere to buy their groceries, and the merchants who sell clothing, dry goods or shoes owe the same duty to the local grocer that the grocer does to them. Then why not trade at home?

Co-operation is necessary if our city or our country are to be prosperous. The farmer who has no use for the town except as a place to sell his produce does injustice to his own interests as well as to those who live in the town or city. And the merchant who has no use for the farmer except as a customer to whom he can sell his goods, acts as badly as the farmer who goes away or sends away for what he wants. Then why not trade at home?

A country is prosperous in proportion to the prosperity enjoyed by its towns and cities, and no town or city can be prosperous without the co-operation of the people of the country. Each is dependent one upon the other for that which is for the betterment of both. Then why not trade at home?

The farmer who says he has no interest in the welfare of the town and the town man who says he has no interest in the prosperity of the country, are both wrong, their interests are mutual. Just as an illustration: If a destructive fire consumed every building in our capital city and the word went out that the city would not be rebuilt, would any acre of land in the vicinity then be worth half as much as it is now? And if there should be a terrible drought or some other calamity come upon the farmers, would not the residents of the town be sorely affected, many of them ruined? Are we not, be we residents of the country or of the town or city, dependent upon each other for success? Think of this and trade at home.—Swift Current Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Value of Advertising

Big Corporation Decides to Shelve Old Policy and Use Newspaper Space

The Bethlehem Steel Company has entered upon a campaign of newspaper advertising which is epoch-making. Display advertisement space is being utilized in a list of 3,500 newspapers. The purpose of the campaign is to present the case of the Bethlehem company in regard to the proposed establishment of an armor plant by the United States government.

The most important phase of this matter is the belated decision by a great corporation that a policy of secrecy is disastrous. Silence on the part of a corporation, when its interests are at stake, denotes a fear to meet the issue in the open. Corporations will generally recognize in this sensational action of the Bethlehem company, the opportunity to them for trying their cases before a jury of the whole people—and as this method gains adherents the necessity for lobbyists at Washington and at state capitals, of corruption funds, and of intrigue, will vanish. Thus the policy of publicity now adopted by Mr. Schwab will have a revolutionary effect. Win or lose, so far as this present issue is concerned, he will have established a precedent which must rule with "big business" in the future—that of working with, not against, public opinion. "The day of the clear light" seems less of a vision because of the significant event.—Editor and Publisher, New York.

A German Incident

In a little Rhineland village near the border of Holland there is, says a Dutch report, a smith whose three sons have been killed in the war. When he heard of the death of the youngest he burst into fury at the consolation tendered to him that his sons had met with a hero's death for the Fatherland. He exclaimed: "What do the Fatherland and the kaiser matter to me!" and hurled a beer glass at a bust of the kaiser which stood on his mantlepiece. For this a charge has been preferred against him for "gross misconduct."

Russia Goes Ahead

The liberalization of Russia is going forward at a tremendous rate despite the war. The act of the douma granting to the present class the same civil rights that are enjoyed by other citizens is almost as great a step forward as was the establishing of the douma.—Buffalo Express.

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.

The Dutch Navy consists of 7 battleships, 4 cruisers, 40 torpedo boats, 6 submarines, and 8 destroyers.

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

NA — — L
BO — B — Y
L — N — ON
SY — — EY

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.)
80 Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphodine,

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY N. 1. N. 2. N. 3.

THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER SEX. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1 PER PKG. 6 PKGS. FOUGERA CO. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK. LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

THERAPION

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

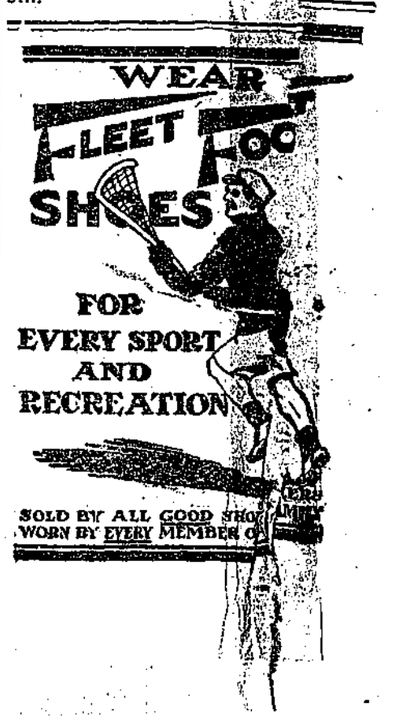
Dutch Egg Farmers Making Fortunes

Particulars of the imports from Holland to Germany of dairy produce show that the consignments to the latter country are enormous.

In 1914 Holland exported 3,101 tons of eggs. This year she has exported to Germany 11,825 tons. Her exports to Britain are for 1914, 2,773 tons, while this year Britain has only been favored with 557 tons. The explanation of the Dutch is that the risk to Great Britain is too great, while the prices obtained in Germany are beyond anything ever dreamt of some time ago. Egg farmers are making small fortunes.

Germany having gained control of the sea, according to Berlin let us have done with the agitation about the closing of German markets to our cotton, the withholding of milk from the German babies and the unfairness of our trade in war munitions. Of course, the allies. The blockade, of course, is off, and the freedom of the seas is not being in control of Germany, is a subject for further discussion.—Washington Herald.

Doctor (to patient)—You've had a pretty close call. It's your strong constitution that pulled you through. Patient—Well, doc, remember that when you make your bill.



Women Soldiers in Russia

Russian Lady Colonel Commands a Cossack Regiment

While Great Britain and France have vast numbers of women employed manufacturing munitions of war, and in many other ways aiding the allies to bring the war to a victorious end, it is only in Russia that the women soldier, with rifle, bayonet, and in khaki, is to be found.

There are whole companies of Russian women, it is believed, who are at this moment at, or near to the eastern lines, ready to play a part in hurling the Germans back to their own land.

Whether that report be correct or not, the official records at Petrograd testify again and again that women soldiers and officers have fought and died in the trenches. One authority places the number who have been reported upon at 400 and one of these is Colonel Madame Kovestseva, in command of the Sixth Ural Cossack Regiment.

The lady colonel has been seven times under the fire of the enemy, borne the fatigue of the march, the gloom and danger of the trenches, and been twice placed on the stretcher, wounded, for the base hospital. Her bravery won for her the admiration of the veterans who stood by her side—men who had fought around Port Arthur, and on the plains of Manchuria. She has been decorated by her general and promoted to the rank of a colonel of the regiment, which is not a mere honorary title.

Then there is Kira Bashkirowa, an eighteen year old Vilna girl, who joined the Russian army in October 1914, under the name of Nicholai Popin. She gained the Cross of St. George for her daring reconnoitering. After being in hospital for some weeks suffering from a slight wound and typhus, she rejoined her regiment in the firing line.

In a letter to her mother she stated that there are three other women serving with her.

A girl of twenty, the daughter of Colonel Tomilovisky, accompanied her father to the front in September 1914. She had her hair cut short and donned the uniform taking part in several engagements.

On various occasions Mlle. Toomilovsky served as orderly, scout, and telegraphist, and she was finally appointed to the command of a platoon. She succeeded in "tapping" a German staff telegram relating to a plan to break the Russian centre and, as a result, the Russian troops were able to repulse the enemy with heavy losses.

A Bulwork of the Empire

How the West Has Contributed to the Success of the War

Toronto Mail and Empire, concluded an article on closer relationship which will undoubtedly exist between the Motherland and the overseas Dominions after the war, in these words:

"There were those who said, and continued for long to say, that the expenditure on the West was a waste of money, that Old Canada was burdening itself financially in order to bring into existence agricultural communities and would bring down the price of wheat Ontario had to sell, and that for the visionary idea of expanding the Empire. But the West has proved a splendid investment for Old Canada and a great source of strength to the Empire. No other part of the country is contributing of its manhood in the same ratio to the strength of our overseas forces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have exceeded their quota of the 500,000 to which it is sought to bring up Canada's army organization. The West is a bulwark of the Empire. This is the answer to those who have been talking of the 'Americanization' of the Canadian West."

The Canning Industry

Remarkable Growth of Important Industry in Ontario

When the canning industry was first established in Ontario corn for canning was cut from the cob by hand with a knife. It was then considered good work to put out 800 cans a day. A modern factory will put up 100,000 cans in a day with equal ease.

The first canning factory in Ontario was started 34 years ago. There are about 120 factories in operation at present and these give employment to 14,000 people.

The total output of these factories is between three and four million cases with 24 tins to a case.

This is sufficient to provide a railroad of 20 cars for each working day of the year.

The average yield of tomatoes is around 250 bushels per acre, and canners expect to pay 25 cents per bushel this year.

The average yield of corn runs at four tons of cobs per acre. This brings $7 to $8 per ton, and the corn fodder left is worth nearly as much.

The straw from which peas are taken for canning make excellent feed In some cases it is hauled back from the factories and sold back to the farmers by the ton for winter feeding, in a few cases it is fed direct from the silo to stock owned by the canning companies.

Said the Kaiser, addressing the crews of the battered High Seas Fleet, upon its return from its first meeting with the British armament: "The English fleet was beaten; what you have done you did that, in the future, Germany may have freedom of the seas for its commerce." But there is no more freedom for German commerce than there was before the fight. If a German merchant gets an order for a package of postcards, from any part of the world more distant than Scandinavia, he must appeal to the Allies as he has been doing, for permission to ship them. All the Kaiser's boasting cannot obscure that bitter fact.—Providence Journal.

A bullock was sold in the Lincoln England, market recently at a price working out at $3.62 per 14 lbs. This is the highest price so far recorded, and in pre-war times $2.25 per stone would have been considered dear.

What Russia is Doing

Populace of Russia is Helping to Win The War

Slowly, like a giant getting under way, Russia, backed by 50,000,000 people, is gathering strength. Russia's war is the people's war, and they are backing up the army in a way not to be found in any other country of Europe.

In England and France the governments are co-operating with the industrial corporations and bankers to the exclusion of well defined citizens' groups. In Russia, the government and army work with these, but also with an organized people, through non-political groups which have been formed all over the country—citizens' associations, co-operative societies, and peasants' unions. Then there is a central committee composed of citizens, to co-ordinate the efforts of the group and take the army's orders.

The citizens' organizations for aiding the country and the army are literally hundreds in number, but the majority of these can be bunched under one or the other of four general names. Then there is the municipal union, grouping the work of Russian cities. Next is the war trade committee. Lastly, there is the co-operative union, whose membership includes more than 30,000,000 persons, mostly peasants and whose activities affect in one way or another more than half the population of the Russian empire.

In order that the work of these organizations may clash as little as possible there is a central committee sitting permanently, week days and Sunday, in a building to itself here in Petrograd. When the government has need of this or that for the army, or for refugees, or for its organization back of the fighting lines, it can and does call on the central committee for aid.

There is not a single branch of human endeavor not at the beck and call of these citizens' organizations. All the sciences, arts, trades and occupations have been mobilized in this way.

Russia lacked sufficient munitions at the start of the war, and so did the other allies. But the difference between Russia and them was this: They were great industrial countries and she was not. Germany had had for a long time practically a monopoly of manufactured articles, chemical and so forth in Russia and—as former Premier Count Kokovtsow pointed out, this had proved a positive curse to the empire. She lacked machinery to make them.

The Russian people, in view of these obstacles, through their organizations, have accomplished near miracles, and are still accomplishing them. Through their combined wits and resources they have bridged what otherwise might have been disaster.

People Starve in Germany

Woman's Letter Passed by Censor, Tells of Privations Endured

Conditions of great destitution and practical starvation in Germany are revealed by a letter received at New York. It was written in Bad Warzburg on May 11, 1916, and bears the "Passed by Censor" slip at the end where it was opened by that official. The letter is remarkable in that it was allowed to leave Germany, carrying as it does the message of the privations being suffered by the writer, an elderly woman and the mother of a young man to whom it was written in New York.

After commenting on other matters, she writes:

"Our conditions here are beyond description. Every day the outlook is becoming more and more dreadful. We absolutely ithout enough food to eat, and we are living far back in the interior, quite removed from cities of any size. It is very sad to see that those having large cellars have stored away the butchers' supplies so that we are left to starve.

"We have nothing to cook; and though we have money, meat and other supplies are refused at any price. H—— and the others are so emaciated that their bones seem to protrude their skins."

The letter concludes with the hope that the war will be soon ended.

The Passing of The Ox

How the old timers, of a generation back, let us say, would have rubbed their eyes at beholding in cold type this little item from the current number of The Peterborough Transcript:

"A strange incident recently was the sight of two pairs of oxen, which met on Main street. Oxen are becoming very scarce in town."

"A strange incident," forsooth! Oxen on the main street of a New Hampshire town—two pairs of 'em at once! Call everybody to see the strange sight! And, indeed, it would be a sight worth seeing in many a town of this good old State, that once boasted its prize yokes of oxen, and could turn out a magnificent and stately string of them, when a road was to be broken in winter or some particularly big and cumbersome object was to be hauled from one part of the town to another. But the times change, and motive power changes with them. Oxen were slow, presumably they are slow even to this day, and even in Peterborough, which is by no means to be considered a sleepy burg or on low gear in its movements.—The Manchester Union.

Dominion Expenditure Lower

Dominion revenue for the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to fifty-six million dollars as compared with thirty-six million last year. Expenditure for all ordinary and capital expenditure including interest on national debt, was twenty-seven million, which is less than last year. Considerable of Canada's war expenditure is being paid out of the current revenue.

On the Right Track

Sir George Foster has the right idea when he declares, as he did in a recent speech, in London, that industry should be nationalized as soon as monopoly threatens to control it.—Calgary News-Telegram.

British Munition Workers

Record of Industrial Mobilization Never Equalled, Says Lloyd George's Lieutenant

A dispatch from the British Intelligence Department, received in New York, gives further extracts from a speech made by Mr. Kelloway, of the Munitions Department at Bedford. He said:

"Germany has never done anything which equals the work in this country in the way of industrial organization. During the past twelve months, eighty arsenals have been built, or adapted, and with the exception of a very few, are now producing heavy howitzers, big shells, or explosives. The weekly output of .303 cartridges is greater by millions than the annual output before the war. There is a certain machine gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in this country before 1915.

"France, Russia, and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousand tons of steel have been sent to France. One leading firm has a factory devoted entirely to the making provision for a particular gun for the French government. Russia has been supplied with great quantities of grenades, rifle cartridges and guns, and explosives, and some of these have been instrumental in enabling the Russians to make their great offensive.

"Contributions toward the equipment of the Belgian army are continuous. There has been established in a certain village in this country a Belgian village with a Belgian factory, employing Belgian workmen, entirely engaged in the production of munitions for the Belgian army.

"The Serbian army has been equipped very largely from the workshops of the United Kingdom.

"There is as much work on one howitzer as for one of our large express locomotives. The Ministry of Munitions is now producing 18-pounders and 16-pounders, 4.5-inch and 6-inch, 8-inch and 9-inch howitzers in large quantities. It is a magnificent example of what British engineers can do when well led and organized.

"Before this vast output could be secured, it was necessary not only to secure factories, machine tools, and material, but labor had also to be trained and mobilized. Over 380,000 men out of 1,000,000 engaged in the chemical and engineering trades had joined the army, but against this 184,000 women were engaged in war industries in 1914. There are today 666,000. The total number of war workers was 198,600 in 1914, and now is 3,500,000.

"There are 471 different munition processes upon which women are now engaged. The women in France are doing wonders in munition making, but our women workers beat the world."

Japan's Big Guns

The Little Japs' Big Guns Are Doing Good Work For Russia

We have heard a great deal about Japan in the European war. Shortly after she declared herself on the side of the allies there was some difficulty between China and Japan which brought Japan prominently before the public. This was quickly smoothed over and little more has since been heard of Japan, mainly because it has not been necessary for her to take any active part in the war, either by naval or land forces.

But recent events show that she has been of very great assistance. Strangely enough, her help has been given to Russia with whom she so successfully waged one of the bloodiest of modern wars just a few years ago. The rapid advance of the Russian forces and their utter route of the Austrian army over a front of 100 miles or more at one of the most critical periods of the war is due in great measure to the little Japs' big guns. They have developed a large field gun which is said to be much more than the equal of any gun of any of the enemy forces. In addition, they have developed a new high explosive shell for this monster. It's power of destruction is said to be almost beyond belief and much more terrific than any explosive so far used in this war. The combination of this big gun and terrible new shell, in quantities, in the hands of a great Russian strategist and backed by enormous enthusiastic armies, has got the Austrians "on the run" and we are all hoping that the run continues to the final end of Austria, Germany, and all of their allies.

Japan's part may not be very spectacular but it is certainly very valuable.—North Shore Press, Vancouver.

The Triumph of Voluntaryism

The King's message announces for the first time the total of the force raised by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war. It is no less than 5,041,000 men—considerably more, that is to say, than that tenth of the population which before the war was held to represent the ultimate fighting strength of a nation. In view of what has happened since it is impossible to regard without mixed feelings this gigantic figure. But on the magnificent testimony which it furnishes to the efficiency of the patriotism which inspired it, there is no man who can fail to echo the King's glowing words. There has been nothing like it in the history of the world.—London Daily News.

"Maggie," said the inexperienced young thing to the cook, "the biscuits were a sight. If you can't do better next time I will have to discharge you."

"You will, eh?" I'll have ye know, mum, that I've worked for eighty-nine o' the best families in town, an' I ain't ever bin discharged yet. I'm l'avin' this afternoon for a better place."—New York Globe.

Visitor—My good man, you keep your pigs much too near the house.

Cottager—That's just what the doctor said, mum. But I dont' see how it's a-goin' to hurt 'em.—Punch.

Antelope Born in Captivity

Steps Being Taken in Saskatchewan To Perpetuate the Species

That antelope can be bred in captivity has been demonstrated by Reuben Lloyd, of Davidson, Saskatchewan, who has a small herd in an enclosure of ten acres of his farm. On June 5, twin antelope were born on the farm and Mr. Lloyd hopes to establish beyond doubt the possibility of breeding and rearing successfully these timid and swift animals in captivity. In addition to the antelope which Mr. Lloyd has in captivity he has a pair of deer, which raised a beautiful fawn last month.

That unique game animal of the prairies, the prong-horn antelope, is listed by most authorities as being the next candidate for oblivion. Almost as plentiful as the buffalo in the early days it is fast following the wake of that blocky animal of the ox kind.

Steps have been taken by the Dominion Government to set aside certain areas of land with the object of saving the remnant of antelope that still remain, but nothing has yet been done in Saskatchewan by the way of establishing permanent fenced reserves, although something along these lines has been accomplished at Foremost, Alberta, where forty-two antelope have been fenced in.

Contrary to the opinion of most game conservators, Mr. Lloyd, of Davidson, was convinced that he could breed antelope in captivity, if given an opportunity. Through the kindness of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, who is keenly interested in the conservation of all beneficial wild life, the opportunity was presented, and Mr. Lloyd forthwith went to considerable expense in erecting a substantial eight-foot fence around ten acres of his farm, through the centre of which is a nice sized pond. At first he stocked the enclosure with two or three antelope, but success did not attend his intitial attempts. However, he profited by his experience and persevered and now can show with pride twin antelope that were born on June 5 of this year.

F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Warden for the province, was privileged to inspect this game farm last week and secured a few photographs of the animals. In addition to the young twins, male and female, there are two adult males and two mature females. With the exception of one old buck the antelope are all doing well. These six animals form the nucleus of a breeding stock by which Mr. Lloyd hopes to establish beyond doubt the possibility of breeding and rearing successfully these timid and swift animals in captivity. If care, perseverance and enthusiasm can accomplish this object, success is assured.

Mr. Lloyd has also a pair of deer which raised a beautiful fawn last month. The young deer, which is covered with white spots, swam across the pond the second day after it was born. This was not surprising, but one was hardly prepared to see the young antelope follow their mother across the water without any apparent fear, much to the annoyance of the wild geese and ducks that were peacefully swimming around.—Regina Leader.

Oldest Living Thing

One of the wonders of the ancient world, and probably the greatest of them, was the Pyramids of Egypt. And yet some of the giant sequoias of California that now grow thrifty trees had bark on them a foot thick when Cheops began building the great pyramid that bears his name. Beneath the shadow of the pyramids Napoleon said to his troops: "Forty centuries look down upon you." There are trees in the grove estimated by scientists, among them John Muir, the eminent naturalist, to be 8,000 to even 10,000 years old.

The oldest living things in the world today are these giant trees. Also the species of vegetation to which they belong is the oldest in the world. The sequoia tree, exactly like that of California, flourished several million years ago. We know that because we find their fossil remains buried beneath thousands of feet of rock and geologists are able, by reading the leaves of those rocks as an ordinary man would read a book to tell when the sequoias beneath them lived.—Kansas City Star.

Pig Clubs and Bank Deposits

American Bankers Are Helping to Finance Hog Breeders

Bankers in many states are realizing the value of pig club work as a means of improving rural conditions, according to club agents of the United States department of agriculture. Not a few of the bankers have made it possible for worthy club members to secure pigs on their personal notes. In this way a well-bred pig is secured and the member can pay for it from the proceeds of the pig as a meat animal or from the sale of offspring in the case of a breeding animal. The member enters into a business agreement with the banker.

This apparent generosity on the part of bankers is in many cases business acumen. A case in point is that of a Texas bank, whose president placed 326 pigs among pig club members of his country. As a result of the acquaintance made in securing and placing these pigs, many new patrons were secured. These patrons brought in more than $75,000 in individual deposits. This was profitable business for the bank. The boys whom he has helped to get started in the hog business are now on their feet financially and before many years they will be making big shipments of hogs to market each year. The money received from the sale of hogs will be expended in further developing the country. Every merchant in the county will profit, the banks will get more deposits, and farmers will have more money with which to develop their farms."—Breeders' Gazette.

Patient—But, doctor, you are not asking $5 for merely taking a cinder out of my eye?

Specialist—Er—no. My charge is for removing a foreign substance from the cornea.

Lloyd George

He is the Irresistible Driving Power In Great Britain

When there is any work to be done in England extraordinary hard and unattractive involving great responsibility, the cry is "Let Lloyd George do it!" And yet no man in the realm is more abused. Every crime in the political calendar is fastened on him. Old party associates fling the epithet of traitor at him. If we believe his detractors he is untrue to his chief and concerts with Mr. Asquith's enemies by stealth, revealing cabinet secrets to them. Mr. Lloyd George is accused of abandoning the convictions of a life-time of betraying labor, of grasping greedily at power, of cultivating all the vices that honest men despise in politicians. Of late a dead set has been made at him by the most brilliant pamphleteers who serve the Liberal party. They have done all in their power to drive him from public life.

Mr. Lloyd eGorge has often been unpopular, and he has always had enemies who exhausted the language of vituperation in assailing him. As the most radical of reformers he excited such bitter hostility that he could not show his face anywhere without being reviled. He opposed the Boer war with speech that enraged Englishmen of every class. His peace crusade of 1900-2 divided the Liberal party. Today he is the most aggressive of militants, and there are Liberals who suspect him of plotting to destroy the coalition cabinet in order to raise himself to the premiership on its ruins. His enemies multiply hourly, and they would drag him down if they could, in spite of his great services to the empire since the entrance of England into the war.

Among them are sincere men who believe that he is an unscrupulous and dangerous politician.

It must be admitted that Mr. Lloyd George when he had an opportunity at Conway to answer his critics evaded their gravest charge that he had conspired with the opposition to force his own views upon the premier. But he abused the counsel for the other side with all his old vigor of epithet. It is unreasonable to suppose that where there was so much smoke a little fire crackled? Nevertheless, it was Lloyd George who was selected to brin; order out of chaos in Ireland and reconcile factions that breathed slaughter one against the other; and now again it is Lloyd George who is regarded as the logical successor of Lord Kitchener to the post of secretary of state for war.

The explanation of what scheme so paradoxical is that with all his inconsistency and vaulting ambition Lloyd George is recognized as indispensible to the empire in its crisis. He, like Kitchener, realized how titanic was the task Great Britain had set herself in the war; that it would last for years, and that all her resources must be mobilized and employed with skill and daring if the designs of Germany were to be frustrated. Lloyd George is the man who does things, politics or no politics. Not another man in the country could have made such a success of the difficult and delicate work of minister of munitions. He has no monopoly of brains in the cabinet, but his is the irresistible driving power. He may have thrown overboard principle and consistency, but it was, in his view, for the common cause, for the salvation of the empire.—New York Sun.

Organized Agriculture

France Provides for the Organization of the Farming Population

A decree of the minister of agriculture in France provides for the organization of the farming population in every rural commune in the republic. A commune corresponds to our township. In each commune there has been established under the decree an agricultural committee consisting of farmers who are elected by themselves. The minister's object was to create "a permanent body composed of the pick of the farmers belonging to each rural commune, which body shall be the centre of action and regulate the general activity." The committees elected consist of 5, 7 or 9 men, according to the population of the district. The body is entrusted with the general organization of farming operations and the overseeing of the cultivation of the land. Farms owned by soldiers who cannot cultivate them are managed by the committee, if necessary. The committees really are agricultural syndicates, similar to the co-operative agricultural societies which are doing good work elsewhere abroad and in parts of America.

Even before the war French agriculture was strongly organized and remarkably prosperous. Under the new decree it will be more efficient and productive. In her crisis France has shown a quickness and logicalness of mind, a power of imagination and adaption, and a resource of courage and will which are the admiration of all fair observers. She has manifested a genius for getting at the fundamental thing in a sound, fundamental way at the right time. The general scheme in accordance with which the French rural communes have been organized is worthy and capable of adoption in hundreds of communities in this country. It is the small, wieldy, working community unit which does things. Organize large units, and thus eliminate the personal, neighborhood element, as an organization of farmers becomes impersonal, unwieldy and political. It degenerates into a mere list of names, which interested officials are apt to use for political purposes only. The small rural social unit is being formed and organized in America. Where it has been developed, and given a fair chance, it has functioned effectively. The idea of which it is the concrete expression will logically and inevitably be adopted by every farming community in which there is a sufficient population spurred by necessity.

Real Christianity

The poor of India converted to Christianity, are giving all to patriotic funds. Christianity often means more to these converts than to those who have been brought up comfortably in the faith.—London Advertiser.

What a Sea Fight Means

The Supreme Glory of the British Navy That Men Place Duty Always Before Personal Safety

What is the real character of a battle at sea under modern conditions? Wilson Young, in an article in the London Times, helps us to understand. "It is more ringed with terror than any other human experience. Each man commits himself with a thousand others, to a vulnerable shell, and launches it into an arena sheeted and bolted with flame and concussion. He can do nothing for his own safety, but only for the common purpose." If his ship is mortally wounded, he passes not to a hospital or dressing station, but into the cold sea, where also disappears patients and surgeons in the very act of operating.

Know ing this, he must go on doing quietly and cooly the exact work for which he has been trained—work, perhaps, such as other men do in the calm of a chemical laboratory. He may have to perform the most delicate scientific operations with the utmost care, conscious that he has only a minute or two to live in this world. Mr. Young says:

"It is the supreme glory of the British navy—sometimes I think the supreme achievements of the British race—that thousands and thousands of men are always ready to do this as a matter of course; do it easily, desire to do it. There is no one to whom life is sweeter than to the average sailor, whose mental habit is to be always looking forward to pleasures; and there is no one who can so utterly put aside the pre-occupation of safety and lose himself in his immediate duty. How else, indeed, would such events as Beatty's single-handed fight with the German battle fleet be possible? If men thought of themselves in such a situation, their demoralization would be indescribable, and the names Queen Mary, Invincible, and Indefatigable would be names of terror. Instead of which it is the high morale which is indescribable, and these names are names of glory."

There are some consolations, which do not detract from the glory. The care of the wounded and their sufferings are not much heard of in a modern sea fight. Every action is a matter of life or death. The mass of those who die, die at once. Their mortal remains sink into the great salt, sanitary sea, as their souls are launched upon the unknown seas of eternity.—Toronto Star.

Future of the Turks

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour for their doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offer of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race also from destruction.—From "Armenians and American Interests Under Russia," by Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

Bonny Fighters

As a result of some recent engagements along the front, twenty-nine officers and men of the Canadian regiments engaged have been decorated. By the time the war is over a good many Canadians will bear the evidences of their valor not alone in wounds and disabilities, but in some form of valued trinkets, for the Canadians have proved themselves to be good fighters. Every account of fighting in which the regiments from across the border have been engaged has contained records of valiant defence of successful offence, and sometimes both. Every time the Canadians have been in a fight the Germans have known that it was a fight and not a play spell. The record which these men from this side of the ocean have made is one that compels respect from everyone who respects bravery.—Buffalo Express.

Family All Ready to Die

"I have but one purpose, one object to live for," said George Sallis, Harlesdon, London, England, when the clergyman of the parish called upon him a few hours after the news had reached him that his fourth son had fallen in action. "I am the only member of a large family left to do my bit, and I am going to do it. I know that I am well over the military age, but the War Office will surely not refuse a man who is sound in heart and limb, and can bring down a rabbit at 200 yards." The clergyman comforted the sorrowing wife by his side and reported the language of this hidden patriot to the War Office. He was of course, accepted and is now in camp getting ready to follow his lads in their deathless loyalty to King and Country.

Canadian Flying Corps in France

A division of Canadian flying men has been formed in France, according to advices received at the Naval Service Department. It consists of twelve aeroplanes manned by Canadians, who have been sent over to England to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Most of these Canadian airmen are believed to be engaged in patrol work along the coasts of France and Britain, but the aviators mentioned have been carrying out bombing enterprises against towns and positions occupied by the Germans in France and Flanders. According to all accounts they have already done good work.

The Cost of a Naval Fight

Boer War Did Not Cost Britain Twice as Much as the Few Hours' Battle off Coast of Jutland

Glasgow.—It took the Boer war three years to run us in for a bill of £100,000,000, yet more than half that stupendous sum was expended in the course of a few hours when the British and German fleets came into action off the coast of Jutland on May 31.

Twelve times our daily war expenditure blown away in an afternoon and evening! That is what modern naval warfare costs. A year or two ago we grumbled because the annual expenditure of the navy was exceeding the £50,000,000 limit, now we think nothing of that sum when it goes in battle in an hour or two.

It is remarkable how wasteful of life and money a big naval action is. A battle cruiser can burn 40 to 50 pounds worth of fuel in an hour, and usually does so when it is at full speed; it can easily discharge powder and shell at over £100 a shot; and if perchance one of these £100 shells, of a £600 torpedo, or a £300 mine should blow it up, it sinks a dead loss of from a million and a half to two million pounds.

In the loss of ships alone the Jutland coast action ran up a bill of about £23,000,000. But what about all those that were damaged and disabled, some of them most severely? Their repair bill will reach a total which it is impossible to do more than hint at. Let us give the bulk of it to Germans, and place the total at £9,000,000.

That covers the greater part of the material damage, but there are some formidable items still to come. Think of the ammunition used—and the price of it.

Big naval guns are expensive things to play with. For guns of 12-inch, 13.5 inch and 15-inch calibre each shot—cordite charge, projectile, and wear and tear of gun—costs well into three figures. One hundred pounds will only fire one of the dreadnought's 12-inch guns once; you would have to add a bit to that sum before it would supply the necessary for a round from one of the Lion's 13.5-inch weapons; and double it if you were to make one of the "Lizzie's" huge 15-inch pop-guns speak.

The Lion could polish of an M. P.'s salary in three to four shots. Why, the salaries of the whole house, with those of the cabinet ministers thrown in, would not keep battle cruisers in powder and shot very long, and if the dreadnought fired her 10-inch guns at the rate of one round per minute, she could make an end of the prime ministers salary in ten minutes! Quite a sport for millionaires.

But it is no use trying to find the ammunition bill for the Jutland coast fight by estimating what every gun and ship can do. The matter must be covered more generally.

There is a clue to go upon. Someone writing on the Dogger Bank fight, estimated—with what degree of accuracy and authority is not known—that about three-quarters of a million pounds' worth of ammunition was expended in that running fight. Well, in the Dogger Bank battle nine big ships fought for five hours; at the Jutland coast there was an average of about forty-five vessels engaged for ten hours or so. That is five times the number of ships and twice the time, which roughly means ten times the ammunition, or £7,750,000.

There is a further item yet—a comparatively small one this time.

Ships do not move free of charge. Every revolution of the engines, every turn of the propellers costs money. Motive powers is not so expensive as gun power but it mounts up. For instance, a battle cruiser doing full speed can get through a thousand tons of fuel in a day.

Fuel—oil and coal—in the proportions in which it is burned costs on an average over £1 10s per ton so that allowing the Lion ten or twelve hours of fighting and about the same time for getting to and from the scene of battle we find that she has cost £1500 for fuel alone in that time. We had twelve ships in the fight that could do that "fuel disappearing" trick, and possibly 30 to 50 other big ships involved, which also consumed very large quantities, as well as dozens of smaller ships that can shift an amazing amount of coal and oil. Seventy thousand pounds would not overestimate the whole thing, and the enemy, with his shorter distance to cover, would likely account for about £20,000.

So much for the material side of the fight. But what about the human element? We cannot really lay down financial values for them or tally them off on an £ s d measure.

Hardly less than 20,000 men, fairly equally divided between the two fleets, must have been killed or temporarily disabled. What is their economic value—a value, of course, which falls far short of their real worth? Some years ago it was stated in parliament that it cost £300 to make and train an efficient bluejacket. On this basis the loss in men means £6,000,000. But political economists and statisticans have agreed that every man has an economic value to his country of £1000, so, going on this calculation, the item jumps to £20,000,000.

So the complete bill is something as follows:

British ships lost	£10,244,000
German ships lost	13,064,000
Damage to ships	9,000,000
Ammunition	7,500,000
Fuel	90,000
Men	20,000,000
Grand total	£59,898,000

Fifty-nine million pounds, roughly speaking, in half a day — four and a half million per hour. Truly, only the nations that have fat purses can fight many modern naval battles.

An expert in aviation makes the assertion that a bomb dropped from a height of 8,000 feet cannot hit, except by rare good luck, the object aimed at, owing to the speed at which the airship travels.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Dangers of a Thunderstorm

Places Where Lightning Will Strike and Where it Will Not

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are reasons for its behaviour in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because everyone of the objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection than they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will surely strike. It will strike a country house or a house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, schoolhouse, tree, stack or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

As for a house the safest place in a lightning storm is your iron or brass bed. It is very dangerous to stand near the bed because you are taller than the bed. The reason why you are safe when lying on it is that the bed head and foot extend above your head. The current will not leave the bed to pass through your body. The walls and the floor of the room may be ripped to pieces, but you will be safe as long as you lie still in your bed.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel, the wood on the bed may split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

During the day the safest place in a house is in the centre of a room, provided there is no stove near.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

Practical Diplomacy

"Papa," inquired a young hopeful of some seven summers, as he looked up from a book he was reading, "there's a word here which puzzles me—diplomacy?"

"Diplomacy, my son," and the old man smiled paternally as he said it, "means this: Doing or saying precisely the right thing at precisely the right time."

"Ah!" retorted the young hopeful, "then I guess I exercised diplomacy last night."

"How, my boy?" inquired the fond parent.

"Why, I rolled Johnny over into my place just before ma came in with the castor oil, and then back again just before she came to the other side."— Chicago Journal.

From what Count Tisza, the Hungarian statesman, says the question whether the British blockade is tightened is not very important to Hungarians. According to him, so little gets by the British fleet that an extension of the blockade would make little difference. And he says that Austria-Hungary is even less interested in the matter than Germany is, because whatever comes through neutral countries from overseas is taken to Germany and not more than two or three per cent. of the stuff ever reaches Hungary. Nothing could illustrate the Germany hegemony in the central empire better than this.—Buffalo Express.

According to the latest measurements of the Ordnance Survey, the total area of land in England and Wales is 37,137,564 acres In 1915, of this total 10,965,707 acres were returned as arable land, 16,087,393 acres as permanent grass, and 3,761,706 acres as rough grazings (mountain and heath land used for grazing). Each of these totals was less than that returned under the same heading in 1914 the total decrease amounting to 77,763 acres. This reduction is greater than the average decrease of the past ten years, largely due to the temporary acquisition of land for military purposes.

Out on Egypt's sands the Territorials were camped. The captain of the company was all that a captain should not be. He was short and stout and round of shoulder. Needless to say, among his men he was known as "Humphy. One night, on returning to camp, the sentry let him go unchallenged, and so roused his military wrath. "What the Blue Alsation Mountains do you mean?" he snapped out. "Why didn't you demand the countersign?" The sentry trembled with fear so badly that his wits got shaken. "Bedad, sir," he stammered, "I thought you was a c-c-c-amel."

Caller—Have you a few moments to spare sir?

Capitalist—Young man, my time is worth $100 an hour, but I'll give you ten minutes.

Caller—Thanks, but if it's all the same to you sir, I believe I'd rather take it in cash.

At a British tribunal it was stated that a jeweller, married, but without family, had joined the colors in order that his manager, married with three children, might remain behind.

Women Soldiers in Russia

Russian Lady Colonel Commands a Cossack Regiment

While Great Britain and France have vast numbers of women employed manufacturing munitions of war, and in many other ways aiding the allies to bring the war to a victorious end, it is only in Russia that the women soldier, with rifle, bayonet, and in khaki, is to be found.

There are whole companies of Russian women, it is believed, who are at this moment at, or near to the eastern lines, ready to play a part in hurling the Germans back to their own land.

Whether that report be correct or not, the official records at Petrograd testify again and again that women soldiers and officers have fought and died in the trenches. One authority places the number who have been reported upon at 400 and one of these is Colonel Madame Kovestseva, in command of the Sixth Ural Cossack Regiment.

The lady colonel has been seven times under the fire of the enemy, borne the fatigue of the march, the gloom and danger of the trenches, and been twice placed on the stretcher, wounded, for the base hospital. Her bravery won for her the admiration of the veterans who stood by her side—men who had fought around Port Arthur, and on the plains of Manchuria. She has been decorated by her general and promoted to the rank of a colonel of the regiment, which is not a mere honorary title.

Then there is Kira Bashkirowa, an eighteen year old Vilna girl, who joined the Russian army in October 1914, under the name of Nicholai Popin. She gained the Cross of St. George for her daring reconnoitering. After being in hospital for some weeks suffering from a slight wound and typhus, she rejoined her regiment in the firing line.

In a letter to her mother she stated that there are three other women serving with her.

A girl of twenty, the daughter of Colonel Tomilovisky, accompanied her father to the front in September 1914. She had her hair cut short and donned the uniform taking part in several engagements.

On various occasions Mlle. Toomilovsky served as orderly, scout, and telegraphist, and she was finally appointed to the command of a platoon. She succeeded in "tapping" a German staff telegram relating to a plan to break the Russian centre and, as a result, the Russian troops were able to repulse the enemy with heavy losses.

Bonny Fighters

As a result of some recent engagements along the front, twenty-nine officers and men of the Canadian regiments engaged have been decorated. By the time the war is over a good many Canadians will bear the evidences of their valor not alone in wounds and disabilities, but in some form of valued trinkets, for the Canadians have proved themselves to be good fighters. Every account of fighting in which the regiments from across the border have been engaged has contained records of valiant defence of successful offence, and sometimes both. Every time the Canadians have been in a fight the Germans have known that it was a fight and not a play spell. The record which these men from this side of the ocean have made is one that compels respect from everyone who respects bravery.—Buffalo Express.

Without Works

Father O'Leary was off to catch the Dublin express, and on the way to the station he met his bishop.

"Well, what's your hurry?" said he.

"It's the Dublin express I'm after, your lordship."

The bishop pulled out his watch and said:

"Well, there is seven minutes yet. Let us walk together and both catch it."

They arrived at the station just in time to see the train steaming out.

"Do you know, I had the greatest faith in that watch, O'Leary," said the bishop.

"Yes, my lord," replied the priest, "but what is faith without good works?"

The Triumph of Voluntaryism

The King's message announces for the first time the total of the force raised by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war. It is no less than 5,041,000 men—considerably more, that is to say, than that tenth of the population which before the war was held to represent the ultimate fighting strength of a nation. In view of what has happened since it is impossible to regard without mixed feelings this gigantic figure. But on the magnificent testimony which it furnishes to the efficiency of the patriotism which inspired it, there is no man who can fail to echo the King's glowing words. There has been nothing like it in the history of the world.—London Daily News.

A Bitter Fact for the Kaiser

Said the Kaiser, addressing the crews of the battered High Seas Fleet, upon its return from its first meeting with the British armament: "The English fleet was beaten; what you have done you did that, in the future, Germany may have freedom of the seas for its commerce." But there is no more freedom for German commerce than there was before the fight. If a German merchant gets an order for a package of postcards, from any part of the world more distant than Scandinavia, he must appeal to the Allies as he has been doing, for permission to ship them. All the Kaiser's boasting cannot obscure that bitter fact.—Providence Journal.

Letters of Thanks

Work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada is Appreciated

Another interesting letter of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen has been received by Mrs. Angus, President among the Canadian Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The letter which was written by Miss Annie Lawley, Hon. Secretary at headquarters in London says:

"That Her Majesty has desired me to ask you to convey her thanks to the various workers who have contributed so splendidly to this last consignment. The arrival of your cases was a great help to us at this moment, as we are sending out a large consignment of things to Mesopotamia and many of your things have gone there. The handkerchiefs were specially welcome as I seem to have unlimited demand for them." Her Majesty was much interested in the Comfort Bags from Yarmouth and we have sent some to No. 14 General Hospital, France to be given to some of the worst cases. It is indeed good of your workers never allowing their energy to flag, and I hope they realize how much their labors are appreciated. We have so much to be grateful for, not only to the daughters, but to the sons of Canada who, at this moment, are covering themselves with glory, and one finds it difficult to express their thanks.

The following are a few extracts received from letters by the headquarters in London:

Hospital Auxiliare, St. Germain-on Laye.

"There is one thing that we really do need badly, but I do not know if the Q. M. N. G. supplies such things. Many of the poor wounded have such terrible bed-sores when they come here, either from the stretchers or previous bad nursing, and we have no water or air mattresses, not even the large water pillows that are such an excellent substitute. It is pitiful to see their sufferings on these hard mattresses, when one knows how more comfortable they could be made. India rubber hot water bottles are also unknown here, but we have stone ones instead. Most of the garments that these patients wear are sent by the Q. M. N. G. I always look for the mark and feel proud of seeing it there."

Hospital Melun, Seine et Marne.

"I find hospital, having many serious cases, surgical and illness. Clothes are in great demand as men come straight from the front with nothing."

Hospital Mixte, Fontainbleau.

"Well equipped hospital but no clothes. Some of the men still lying in their clothes straight from Verdun."

Hospital No. 9 Bis, La Chapelle-La Reine.

"A most pathetic little hospital in poor part of the country. Entirely run by contribution of peasants. Patients very cheery. No garden, so they sit or lie by the roadside, or take turns in one wheel chair. I am the second visitor they had since the war began. They nearly went on my neck. Do be as generous as you can."

Hospital Civil, Rue Victor Hugo 1, Montereau-fault-Yvonne.

"A visit to this hospital would melt the stoniest heart. They have practically nothing and very serious cases, and receive no outside help.

Fathers and Sons

A Good Way to Keep the Boys on the Farm

There is one benefit of farm life that has not received the recognition its value deserves: It is the opportunity of the father and the sons to work together and to be together.

It is the habit to say that men who win owe their success to their mothers. Like all general statements this is not wholly true, and even if it were true it would not mitigate the responsibility of the fathers. The best man with the best mother would have been better if he had had more of his father's interest.

In the pell-mell, absorbed life of the past quarter of a century the fathers have been thinking more of business than of family, more of dollars than of sons, and under the circumstances it has been amazing that the young fellows have done so well. For, take it any way you please, no influence can help character and initiative in a son like that of a father.

And the only way this influence can exist is by contact. Association is everything. We hear much about environment. A boy's best environment is his father and mother. The blessing of the farm is that this association usually means the finest kind of companionship. When we see father and son companions we give thanks for that kind of father and put all our confidence in the future of that son.

When the father sticks close to the boys there is a likelihood that the boys will stick to the farm.— The Country Gentleman.

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!

"My wife managed to drive a nail today without hitting her thumb."

"How was that?"

"She inveigled the hired girl into holding the nail."

Her—No doubt you think I am older than I really am.

Him—Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look.

"We've learned a lot from the present war?"

"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."

Home Sweet Home

Home is a Magic Word and We Seldom Try to Analyze it

It is easy to awaken a sentimental thrill by the strains of "Home, Sweet Home!" even when it is played by an out-of-tune hand organ, in a dirty street, where most of the homes are far from "sweet."

The law of association is a complicated one. A woman who grew up among severe privations of a rocky hill farm, remote from everything which she now prizes in life, will feel her eyes grow dim as she reads a description of milking time, corn husking and apple picking, although in her own experience those duties stood for backaches and blistered hands and weariness unspeakable.

Home is a magic word, and we seldom try to analyze it. A little Polish girl in a public school was asked recently to write a definition of "home." "A home," she wrote, "is where people live, and where a man or somebody comes home and finds people there, and then eats."

"And then eats!" To how many thousands of men that is the end and aim of coming home! To how many thousands of women the preparation of the food to be eaten is the chief business of home making.

It is a military axiom that an army marches on its stomach. So the army of workers which goes forth with the sun from the millions of human homes works by the strength of food. Well-chosen and well-cooked it must be if the home is to rest on a firm foundation. But the foundation is not the whole structure. Food for the body helps to feed the mind and spirit, but does not suffice for them. The Polish child must be taught in her adopted country to add to her plain and bitter climax, "and the eats," the new charter of liberty and grace: "And when he has eaten, he talks and reads and thinks, and he learns and teaches others what and how to love, and so he makes and keeps a home."— The Youth's Companion.

To Stimulate Agriculture

Manitoba's Slogan Should be Back to the Land

A slogan, that represents the vital sinew of Manitoba, should be "Back to the Land."

From statistics available, it is learned that the present figure of population evidences in excess of one third of provincial inhabitants are enumerated in the census of the City of Winnipeg. And to this startling fact must be added that upwards of fifteen thousand people dwell within the civic limits of Brandon. Surely such state of affairs in an agricultural country is suggestive of active remedial measure. As matters stand, farmers are in need of, yet unable to obtain adequate supply of help. Every winter season demonstrates thousands of unemployed in the cities and a goodly proportion of these out of works are in actual need, a statement affirmed by perusual of reports issued by the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. A horde of unemployed men roam the city streets; artisan, unskilled worker, book-keepers, clerks. The human product of Slavonic Europe adds its quota to the mass struggling to sustain body and soul. Surely this sight common upon Winnipeg streets is a deplorable state of affairs, an injustice to Manitoba creative of the erroneous impression prospective immigrants will not be assured work. The acreage of this province at the present time under cultivation, constitutes a fractional part only of the lands suitable to the plough. Hence a glorious heritage is awaiting, yet thousands of able bodied men are enrolled amongst ranks of unemployment.

Manitoba will, at termination of the present European war, receive an invasion of immigrants. Any class save such willing to take up land and work with the farmers, should be rigidly refused admittance. It would act toward future interests of this province, if extreme discretion in programme of policy is adopted. The late James J. Hill, the greatest empire builders on the American continent, and whose death has recently occurred, made the following terse statement at a banquet given in his honor at Winnipeg a few years ago:

"Fill up your population by all means, but be careful of the material you accept. The Province of Manitoba possesses lands for settlement, your cities and towns can take care of themselves."—J. D. A. Evans.

Herr Ballin's Boast

Herr Ballin's announcement that his company, the owners of the Hamburg-American line, is building five huge new steamers, and that other German firms are similarly engaged, need not disconcert the allies very much. The announcement does not build the ships, and German ship-owners are not likely to lock up their capital in 30,000-ton steamers until they have some reasonable guarantee of revenue from them.—Montreal News.

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?" "Well, dear, to tell you the truth—" "Stop there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry I don't want to know."

Della—So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think? Emily—Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

Patriotism in the Kitchen

Economy the Watchword in These Times of War and High Prices

Housekeeping goes on in Britain now in a manner much altered from the staid old routine of the days before the war. Patriotism and necessity combine to introduce new methods, such as conduce to strict economy, and economy that thoughtful Canadians would gladly see practised more rigidly in our own kitchens. Perhaps as yet only a section of each community in the old land have taken seriously to the study of the best methods of war-time housekeeping, but should any cook or housewife fail in her duty in this respect, it is not for want of teaching. Warnings and instructions greet her from fence placards as well as in the othodox medium of the printed column. It is wisely pointed out in this campaign for economy that in real thrift not only should the expenditure be limited, but it must be intelligently arranged to produce the maximum of energy and nutrition at the minimum of cost. Health and strength must not suffer in order that pennies may be saved. An article on the subject in The Guardian reminds its readers that to accomplish this it is necessary to bear in mind the relative commercial values of food, as well as the physiological values; but if the well-nourished bodies and brains that are the nation's greatest assets at this moment are to be maintained this much is imperative—the economic consideration must not be made the primary one in dealing with matters of diet. Even where poverty unfortunately makes it so, a study of dietetics will still enable a plentiful and nourishing diet to be supplied. Simplification of household meals must be achieved it is true, but it must not be accomplished at the expense of the health and strength that we have never needed more.

Possibly the reason why the average English housekeeper finds herself at so great a disadvantage with present food prices is that until war broke out England was the country in which food could be brought most cheaply. Abundance of supplies brought in its wake carelessness with regard to making the most of food. Hence our ignorance of the economic value of cooking by means of the casserole and the hay-box.

Grateful German Prisoner

Letter Written by a Prisoner in England Praises Treatment Received From His Captors

Officials of the government which have shown great concern regarding the condition of British prisoners in Germany, have come across a letter from a German prisoner in England which they have given me for publication. I have seen a photograph of the original. The letter was written by a wounded prisoner. A translation follows:

"In a British Hospital, 12-5-16.

"My dear children, my dear mother, —How terribly will the expression 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain—in fact everything that can be done for a wounded man. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies. My food could not be better than it is although I can eat very little; I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners, I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me and it tastes as good as if you had made it with your own hands. Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly and remember how much they are doing for me here. I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful M., and all of you, we will pray to God who has hitherto led me by his grace. Just now I asked a sergeant here to give me a forget-me-not; I have got it already and tears of joy come to my eyes for I know what pleasure it will give to you. Now farewell, all of you, may God's mercy be upon us. Receive the loving greetings and kisses of your father.

(Signed)

("Of the Reserve Infantry Regt.")

Sure to Come Back

A customer walked into a boot shop and asked for a pair of boots. The clerk showed him a satisfactory pair, but the customer said that he had not enough money with him, and asked if he could let three shillings go over until the next day.

The clerk consented, for which after the customer had left the shop, the proprietor severely reprimanded him. "You'll never see the man again," he said in conclusion.

"Never fear," replied the clerk. "I wrapped up two boots for the left foot, so he's sure to come back.—Youth's Companion.

During the war between the United States and Mexico which began in 1847, 300,000 men were employed by the former during the two years that the war lasted.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS CAUSING GERMANY MUCH CONCERN

FINDING THAT TRADE IS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

Germany Will Have to Learn Through Bitter Experience That Between Nations, as Well as Individuals, Trade is Destroyed by Inhuman Motives and Lawlessness

Germany is now finding out that a nation's strength is not in the length of its unsheathed sword, but in the range and stability of its people's trade. And even before the first fruits of Germany's harvests of war-hate are reaped, the German people, to their sorrow and irreparable loss, are being plainly taught that the basis of trade with the people of other countries is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Power, but the honest and much-despised Will-to-Serve.

Prince von Buelow, in his new volume on "German Policies," issued the other day in Berlin, is spokesman for this new lesson in Germany's sad school of experience. This former German chancellor, in an accent almost of pathos, urges the seriousness of the economic situation which faces the German empire as a result of enmities and antipathies engendered by the war. That situation will grow yet more and more serious. It is Germany's real peril after the war. To guard against it von Buelow declares that it is of the utmost importance.

"To retain, to restore, and to strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

This informed student of Germany's trade situation is not misled, as others of his countrymen have been misled, by what dazzles lesser minds. Their Lopes are based on a Zollverein of Middle-Europe, a great and continuous area of trade from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and comprising, all told, "Germany, Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria." Every German economist knows that with only those markets German industries would not work half-time, Germany's Sea-borne trade would languish, and the German fleet, which must be carried on the shoulders of her merchant shipping, would become water-logged. All of Germany's allies are, at best, countries of low wage-rate, and a Zollverein so composed would be, so far as economic trade is concerned, little more than an agreement to "take in one another's washing."

And over against such a Middle-Europe enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that have sealed with the blood of their free citizens their covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace. Britain, the British Dominions and all the British Empire, with Russia, and France and Italy and Japan and, sympathetically, China—these are the countries that have learned to their cost the depth of Germany's treachery, and they will not let the serpent strike them twice. Caught once unprepared for war, they will not be caught unprepared for peace.

And what hope can there be for Germany in any compensating trade with the very few neutral countries, especially with a democracy like the United States, whose every principle of liberty Germany has mocked at, and whose prosperity during these war times has been dependent on Britain and the Allies, and in spite of Germany and her proposed Zollerein? With the United States leading for "a League to Enforce Peace," and for substituting commercial boycott for war against any nation that violates the world's peace, von Buelow's schemes "to retain, to restore, or to strengthen connections" will not greatly avail: especially will those "schemes" miscarry when all the advantages of American trade are with those trading nations that have held the world's economic liberty against the military despots who would sacrifice everything for Germany's world domination.

Germany must learn, and learn through bitter but wholesome experience, that trade's ideal world is a neighborhood and not a jungle, and that between nations, as between individuals, profitable trade is based on the good will of a friend and is destroyed by the lawlessness of a cut-throat.—Toronto Globe.

A despatch from Gen. Smuts, commanding the British and African forces invading German East Africa, concerning operations in that war theatre, mentions among others the following officers:

Lieut-Col. R. K. Scott, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the ordnance department of the Imperial service; Capt. H. T. Skinner, formerly of Kingston, now in the Indian army (Capt. Skinner was wounded in April); Capt. L. C. Sweeny, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the Indian army, and who was recently awarded the Military Cross; and Lieut.-Col. C. U. Price, formerly a field officer in the Canadian Militia.

A fund of $100,000 has been raised in Houston, Texas, to be loaned to dairymen at a low rate of interest, and paid back from receipts for milk and butter. Every bank in Houston and many prominent business men subscribed to the fund. It has been decided to purchase 200 high-grade dairy cows to be distributed among farmers in coastal counties at cost price.

She—How did they ever come to marry?

He—Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds.

Want More Aviators

Candidates May Obtain Training Here Or in the United States

One hundred more Canadian aviators are wanted by the Admiralty for the Royal Flying Corps. The Canadian Naval Service has been asked to recruit them and send them over after taking the training course for probatory Flight Sub-Lieutenants. Candidates must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, of high physical and educational standard, and first-class eyesight.

Canada has already sent some two hundred aviators overseas. Another fifty are in training at the Curtiss School near Toronto, this being about the capacity of the school at present. The new candidates may take training either at approved United States schools or at the Canadian school. There is no difficulty in getting men to take the flying course, and many applications are already on file at the department here. The admiralty is keeping the Canadian flying men together as far as possible, and several Canadian flying squadrons of about twelve machines each are now operating at the front.

After the war Canada will have a body of seven hundred trained aviators, and aviation may become commercially rofitable and useful. Government officials here say that it is quite feasible to use aviators in survey and exploration work, especially in the more remote districts now unserved by railway or other transportation means. It is possible that an aviation branch of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police may be established for patrol work and for covering the long stretches between the northern outposts, which are now covered by dog trains, taking weeks for each trip.

Cigarettes Are Used More Than Ever

The Consumption in Canada Jumps By Over 40,000,000

War conditions in Canada have apparently contributed to an increase in the consumption of cigarettes. During the last fiscal year, according to the statistics of the inland revenue department the consumption of cigarettes exceeded the billion mark, the exact figures being 1,168,979,046. Of this vast number of cigarettes consumed there was entered under the head of "army and navy stores," 86,936,545 cigarettes. Under the same head, 49,900 "heavy cigarettes," 59,346 pounds of tobacco were consumed.

These figures of course, do not include the cigarettes and tobacco purchased from private stores by soldiers.

For the year the total consumption of cigarettes in Canada was 1,051,161,300 as compared with 1,090,125,936 in the previous year.

The amount of tobacco, 20,136,572 pounds, which is a slight falling off.

Immigration on the Increase

Immigration in Canada is again on the increase, but the greater volume of it comes from the United States. For April and May, the first two months of the fiscal year, the total immigration was 12,791, as against 11,330 in the corresponding period.

Of this aggregate 1,601 came from Great Britain, as against 2,697 a year ago, 10,279 from the United States, compared with 7,877 in April and May of 1915, and 911 from other countries, compared with 756.

While the war largely stopped British and Continental immigration, the influx from the United States to the western provinces has been steady, and promises to increase notably this year, owing to the demand for harvesters. Many of these come with the intention of permanently locating in the country.

Canadian Flying Corps in France

A division of Canadian flying men has been formed in France, according to advices received at the Naval Service Department. It consists of twelve aeroplanes manned by Canadians, who have been sent over to England to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Most of these Canadian airmen are believed to be engaged in patrol work along the coasts of France and Britain, but the aviators mentioned have been carrying out bombing enterprises against towns and positions occupied by the Germans in France and Flanders. According to all accounts they have already done good work.

Shorter Hours for German Women

The Berlin Arms Manufactury has reduced the work of its 4,000 women emloyees to eight hours daily. The Vorwaerts urges that all similar establishments follow its example as long hours, combined with underfeeding are proving most injurious to the women.

That the war diet is injurious to health is refuted by Dr. Thiele, of Chemnitz, who according to the Clinical Weekly, has examined 1,055 children and found them on the average an inch taller than pre-war children, while their general health was unimpaired.

Thresh by Electric Power

For the first time in Kansas so far as is known, wheat is being threshed by electric power. Nine wheat growers have organized a co-operative company, purchased an outfit, and secure current over a transmission line. They claim the cost is fifty per cent. less than threshing by steam power.

Brave British Troops

Even Balaclava Charge Was Outclassed at Loos

Wr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, upon the need of more men being placed along the British front in France and Flanders, gave a vivid description of the fate of "the premier division in Scotland."

"In the battle of Loos, with other divisions, it played a very notable part," he said; "out of the 9,500 with whom it went into that engagement 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some battalions lost three-quarters of their strength, and nearly all succeeded in achieving the task which was set them. They gained some of the most important positions, and these were only lost at a later stage when they were handed over to the troops.

"One battalion of this division—a battalion of Cameron Highlanders—went into action about 850 strong, with 30 officers. The colonel and an adjutant and 110 men alone survived and took and held the objective which they were set out to take.

The remnant of these troops, shattered in the first day's battle, were collected, and 1,200 out of the origignal 4,000 were asked two days later to make another attack. They went over the parapet and renewed the attack with the utmost spirit. Talk about the charge at Balaclava and the charge of the Fusiliers at Albuera! Those events pale before these deeds, which have been done in the present day by these new divisions raised in the British Islands.

Needless to say, no account of their achievements other than a very jejune account has been published and that was many months afterwards. The friends of these heroes only know of their glory and of the heavy fighting in which they were engaged through private letters.

Four battalions of this primary division of Scotland have been disbanded and merged with other battalions, who are also short, and their places have been taken by a South African brigade.

These battalions, which had covered themselves with glory, which had only just been created with such immense effort and labor, are swept away, and the officers and men scattered and dispersed to the winds, whatever their interest and regimental ties were."

A New Type of Success

The Successful Farmer Studies Agricultural Text Books

A country newspaper has made a hit by devoting several columns weekly to paragraphs about people worth while near its town. In its hall of fame it places a young man working on a farm, and says of him: "The young man has acquired considerable knowledge of the occupation of farming by reading agricultural booklets. By so doing he is fitting himself to take advantage of the great opportunity awaiting energetic young men who engage in agriculture. He secures most of his textbooks free of charge, just as any other person can, by writing to the State College School of Agriculture and to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture."

Here are two simple points: First, the fact that the young man is educating himself to become a better farmer places him at once among the best known persons of his neighborhood.

The other point is that practically every young man on the farm can get the textbooks for the same results by using a few postage stamps. There are better textbooks than official publications, but the earnest seeker for knowledge can find his mind busy. When he gets the taste he will become interested in obtaining the better books—and the way may open to a full term or a summer course at a college.

This country needs real students as much as it needs hard workers, and the fellow who wants to be a good farmer so much that he spends his time on official publications has the right stuff in him.— The Country Gentleman.

Women Sailors Next

A Cunard chief steward makes the prediction that the Conscription Act will produce a dearth of stewards in a few weeks, and that women will have to be sought to fill their places—in fact, he thinks that soon will be heard the familiar response on deck, but in feminine key, "Aye, aye, sir," to some order to lower the boats, clean the scruppers, unwedge the hatches, turn the donkey engine, and so forth.

William Reen, chief steward of the Cunarder St. Paul, says that they have tried to obtain steward labor in the United States, but the disposition of young men there is against sea life. He adds that there are no men of any nationality to be had in Liverpool, and it may be that women will yet be articled as "Jack Tars!"

It was largely because they put faith in the iron resolution which they ascribed to this cold, impassive, silent man that our people trusted him so fully. It was his doggedness in doing the work that he was set to do that won them, because it was akin to their own temperament. He had none of the gifts by which politicians woo their favors. He was no orator. He did not seem to court the multitude. He had few friends. It was a strange loneliness that he trod the path of duty, but he trod it, as they believed, with a stern and unwavering purpose. —London Times.

The use of poison gases is a barbarous method of warfare, but the action of the Germans in adopting it forced the allies to do likewise. Its use by the Germans very nearly forced the road to Calais, and probably would have done so if it had not been for the unconquerable valor of the Canadian troops, whom even poison gas could not defeat.—Montreal News.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

Only One Fate for Kaiser

Not Until the Kaiser is Eliminated Will the Allies Negotiate With Germany

The present successes of the allies on the western front combined with the astonishing advances of the Russians on the east and the subsequent progress of the Italian troops in the Trentino must have its effect upon the German population. The fiction of a conquering kaiser overwhelming his enemies must gradually become apparent to his deluded people. Whether they will understand the truth lies with them.

The soldiers in the trenches indicate by their easy surrender that they are having their eyes opened. An officer with 150 men told his captors that he thought they would be of more use to Germany after the war than dead in the trenches. This is a sign of returning reason. When the German nation awakens to some degree of sanity it will begin to see that the only thing to be done is to take the allies at their word, and abandon the frightful policy to which the house of Hohenzollern has committed them. If they get rid of the incubus and its sister iniquity, in Austria, the German people will find the allies easy to deal with.

It is not the German people but the abominable system of their kaiser and his clan that has created the enmity of the world for Germany. A republican Germany, or a Germany under any form of democratic government which would give the will of the people free play and put an end to autocracy in every shape, would see a speedy end of the war. It would be possible to negotiate with a free people, but never with the kaiser. For him there is only one fate, and that must be dictated by the allies at Berlin.—Toronto World.

Paternal Interest

The Treat of Going With Father is Too Often a Rare Occurrence

I think I may say I do not know a single child and I very much doubt if any one else does, who would not willingly give up his play at the offer of half an hour's companionship with a grown man whom he can trust and who really understands him. And when the grown man is the child's father, the response is just so much the more ready.

You notice I have said whom he can trust and who really understands him. And in those two conditions are implied all the obligations as well as all the rewards of fatherhood. If a boy cannot trust his father or if his father does not understand him, it is likely enough he will prefer his toys; and I cannot help feeling that he shows wisdom in the preference.

It is a pitiful commentary that so many children given the chance to be with their fathers, to sit beside them, to go for a walk with them, to hear them tell of this or that, will jump at the chance, not because the companionship is so complete and satisfying, but because it is a rare treat, a real novelty.—Laura Spencer Portor in the August Mother's Magazine.

India's Gifts Increasing

Both Princes and People Give Freely For Cause of Empire

A special despatch from Simla, India says:

News of the recent allied successes has been received with the utmost pleasure in India, and has infused a new spirit of enthusiasm throughout the country. Both Princes and people continue their generous war gifts. The Nawab of Malerkotla has lent his house in Simla, where the Government may accommodate 50 convalescent officers in a nursing home. The Maharaja of Benares has given the minthouse at Benares to house 150 patients, and will bear all the expense. He has also given a petrol launch for use in Mesopotamia. The Raja of Faridkot recently collected 18,000 rupees to purchase ambulances for the Indian troops.

The Durbars of Baroda, Bahawalpur, Faridkot and Kharsia have all given a number of horses as free gifts. The Maharaja of Patiala recently gave 21,000 rupees to the Red Cross Council of St. John Ambulance, which has received many subscriptions for its excellent work. It has just received a splendid collection of comforts from the people of New Zealand for general purposes throughout India. From Lady Chelmsford and the wives of the Provincial Governors downwards the women continue their splendid efforts in the aid of war hospitals, provision for comforts of the troops, etc.

An Anomaly That Must End

Mr. Lloyd George has shown a wise instinct in linking the permanent Irish settlement to that of the future Government of the Empire. Under the existing system England can commit the British Empire to a world-war affecting its whole destiny without designing to inform, far less consult, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa. Such an anomalous condition of things cannot continue. One of the most urgent of our post-war problems will be the task of reshaping our system of Imperial Government. That will be work for an Imperial Conference which in accomplishing it, may solve the Ulster question and the problem of our Second Chamber at the same time.—London Chronicle.

Transatlantic Zeppelin Service Next Enterprise

It is reported here that a carefully-thought out plan is under way in Germany to inaugurate a transatlantic Zeppelin service to supplement that established under the sea.

According to the report, the first airship to attempt the passage will be named the Z-Deutschland. It is said she may carry passengers in addition to mails and cargo of dyestuffs.

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked a customer of an inexperienced shop assistant. "Nothing but bananas, ma'am!" replied the youth.

PLANS TO BE MADE FOR PLACING RETURNED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

A SPECIAL INQUIRY BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Splended Work Has Already Been Done for Returned Soldiers as Shown by the Report of the Military Hospitals Commission, Many Problems Having Been Dealt With

Advice From Chief Scout

The Duke of Connaught Tells Boy Scouts That Character is Their Greatest Possession

"During his recent visit, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Chief Scout, in addressing the Scouts and their officers at Winnipeg, said: Boys, your character is your greatest possession, and I know of no organization doing more than the Boy Scout Movement; for the building up of a strong, verile, manhood, and I hope that the older members of the community will aid and encourage this movement in every possible way. I am shortly leaving the Dominion, and one of my greatest regrets is, that I cannot continue to be your Chief Scout; but I go back to my old position as President of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I assure you that my interest in the movement will ever be continued. I hope that my successor will be as much interested in this movement as I, and there is no movement that I am more interested in that this." At Brandon, the Chief Scout said: I understand that some of the Municipalities are contributing towards the work of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I hope that all public bodies will take an ever increasing interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

Immigration Figures

Immigrants From British Isles Since 1900 Total Over a Million

The immigration department has compiled figures which show that from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1916 a period of almost 16 years, immigrants from the British Isles who went on to the land in Canada numbered 1,168,292. English immigrants headed the list with a total of 839,837, while Scottish numbered 241,993, Irish 72,962 and Welsh 13,498. In addition, a large number of farmers and farm laborers of the immigrating class came from the British Isles and settled in all parts of the Dominion without homesteading. The biggest movement from Great Britain to Canadian homesteads occurred in 1913, when 150,542 natives of the British Isles settled on Canadian farms. The movement to Canada exceeded the 120,000 mark in 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

In 1915 it dropped to 43,276 owing to the war. The statistics just issued show that between 1897 and 1916, 18 per cent. of the homesteads entered for in the west were taken up by settlers from the British Isles, 30 per cent. by Americans and 28 per cent. by immigrants from other countries. Canadians took up the remainder of the lands homesteaded.

Immigrants to Canada during the 1915-16 period included 27 Germans and 15 Austro-Hungarians.

Kiel Governor is Getting Nervous

An official announcement signed by Vice-Admiral Bachmann, Governor of the Kiel district, placing further restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports, is printed in the Kiel Zeitung:

The only ports henceforth open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Laboe. Ships' crews will be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading or unloading. Visits aboard other ships are strictly forbidden. Captains and seamen will be permitted uptown only when guarded by policemen or soldiers, except by special permission of the governor.

Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships departing from Laboe or Kiel must have a military guard aboard .o a distance off shore.

Makes Quite a Difference

A certain New York paper has been making some historical and literary investigations, with the result that it writes: "Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England. Later—decades later—the bronzed and lithe-limbed athletes of the island Kingdom gazed in open-eyed bewilderment upon the flaming indictment of Kipling. 'The muddled oafs at the wicket; the flannel fools at the gate.'" The only objection that we can think of to this way of putting it is that Wellington never made the first statement, and Kipling never wrote the second. This seems to make a difference when you come to think of it.—Christian Science Monitor.

Eggs For Wounded Soldiers

The demand for eggs for the wounded now extends to 1,000,000 a week, according to the National Egg Collection, which up to date has distributed 16,000,000 new laid eggs among the hospitals at home and abroad. Two thousand depots have been established all over the country, and approximately there are 100,000 collectors engaged in this splendid work. "Eat No Eggs; Send Them to the Wounded," is the motto which the National Egg Collection, which appeals for further help, is making the public to bear in mind.

A Painful Reflection

I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last 50 years the leasured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.— W. E. Gladstone

Rehabilitiation of returned soldiers, with the rather complicated machinery which thousands of cases calling for different kinds of treatment make necessary, has been attended by most encouraging results, according to the report of the Military Hospitals Commission issued by Secretary E. H. Scammell of Ottawa. Co-operation between the medical branch of the Department of Militia and the Hospital Commission, together with the invaluable aid extended by the Assistant Directors of Medical Services and their assistants in the various military divisions, have helped to simplify the problem which the Commission has been called upon to solve.

In the face of a situation which has never before presented itself in Canada, the Commission consider that the administration up till the present is a matter of congratulation for them.

Sanatoria and other special institutions for men requiring individual treatment are expected to be needed when the volume of returned men becomes greater. At present, soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis are given treatment in sanatoriums at Gravenhurst and elsewhere, at the Government's expense. The establishment of a hospital for rheumatic cases and another for mental disorders and nervousness due to shock is under way.

Very few Canadians have been blinded while on active service. The few who have totally lost their sight are given instruction in England, and on their return to Canada are able to secure literature from the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. In most cases it is thought that men who have suffered blindness will become self-supporting with the aid of a pension.

Besides the problem of obtaining immediate employment for the soldiers, the advisability of devising a practical method of placing returned soldiers on the land is one that is absorbing the attention of the Commission. This, however, gives promise of becomming so intricate that the Commission advises a special inquiry to be instituted by the Federal authorities. Another large problem which lies in the future is that of obtaining employment for the many thousands who will return to Canada after the war.

In connection with the list of convalescent hospitals published in the Commission's report, the fact is noteworthy that all the buildings have been given rent free, and that many of them have been fitted up by private individuals and institutions.

The list of convalescent homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, together with the number who can be accommodated in each institution, is as follows:—Ross Military Hospital, Sydney, N. S., 45; Parks Hospital, St. John, N. B., 35; Beauvoir Manor Military Hospital, Quebec; Savard Park Military Hospital, Quebec, 150; Khaki League Military Hospital, Montreal, 44; St. George's Annex, Montreal, 55; Khaki Home, Montreal; Grey Nun's Hospital, Montreal, 125; Sir Sandford Military Hospital, Ottawa, 72; Elmhurst Military Hospital, Kingston, 50; Richardson Military Hospital, Kingston, 35; Longwood Hospital, Toronto, 25; Central Military Hospital, Toronto, 130; Spadina Military Hospital, which will accommodate 250 when completed; Victoria Hospital, Hamilton, 35; Belvidere Hospital, London, 35; Central Hospital, London, 130; Keefer Hospital, Port Arthur; Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, which will accommodate 130 when completed; St. Chad's Hospital, Regina, 70; Ogden Hospital, Calgary, 140; Esquimalt Hospital, Victoria, 100.

No Solitude for Strathcona

Donald Smith became Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and his place in history is secure as one of the great builders of our modern North America. It all began in the unlikliest place imaginable, that lost fur store in the wilds of Labrador, and Smith tells us the secret in his own words:

"People speak of the solitude of Labrador. It wasn't solitude for me. I knew everything there, from the oldest white traders and fishermen to the youngest Indian hunters and Eskimos, and even their dogs. I knew every turn in the coast line and bend in the river, and every natural object had an interest for me. As for ennui, I can honestly say I did not know the meaning of the term. Time never heavily on my hands. I was always busy, and when I had no actual or definite task I was planning."

Men of that sort are the makers of the world.—Colliers.

Two Accounts, One Balanced

To what he described as an encouraging fact and a curious coincidence, Lord Curzon called attention when he said that the British merchant ships lost through war operations were exactly balanced in number and tonnage by the new ships added to the register during the war. In other words, the register has held its own against the submarine. That it should do this exactly, not only in ships, but in tonnage, proves truth to be stranger than fiction. The curious coincidence should be inwardly digested by those who have directed the operations of the submarines. It shows that for every vessel sunk a vessel has been found to take its place, but it says nothing of the wrong side of the German ledger. There is an account there that never can be balanced. It is all debt and in indelible ink.

He—My dear, isn't that dress a trifle extreme?

She—Extreme! Why, I put this on in order that you may become accustomed to the one I am having made.

An Adaptable Garment is the Smock

A Separate Smock of Crepe de Chine

Even Pongee Falls Into Smock Lines

ANY one who knows that smocks made their early appearance on the field laborers of England and France will be quick to agree that the garment is truly an adaptable one, especially after one has glanced at the various models here shown. The group is composed of smocks of many forms, made of linen and silk. The humble peasant would be flattered to see the smock in its glorified role.

The white crepe de chine smock is the least modified of them all. It is effectively smocked on either side and, therefore, is supplied with graceful fullness. A big advantage of the smock craze is the fact that it can differ in color from the skirt with which it is worn and still look smart. Proof of that is seen in the blue linen skirt worn with the white smock.

The old-rose overblouse has splendid lines for the figure inclined to be stout. It is not so loose fitting as the former model. The placing of the white buttons also adds to the long, straight lines. In copying this model, one should be most careful in placing the belt Experiment before giving it the final stitching, so that it will improve the lines of the figure.

This Sports Satin Suit Uses the Smock Jacket

Conservation and Thrift

Each Leads to Personal Gain and to National Profit

Conservation is thrift. Perhaps it hould be added—when properly exrcised. Conservation is not hoarding. Hoarding is more frequently waste han not. The miser does not enrich he country. He impoverishes it. Jucious investment makes the country cher. It means production and prouction that adds to the capital of the ation; production that means proress and advancement; that leads to reatness. When the war broke out ty dwellers rushed to purchase ecessities in large quantities, fearing rapid advance in prices. That was ot conservation, preservation, or se investment. It provoked the ry evil that it was desired to avert. It was waste. Scavengers state that e amount of perishable produce that as subsequently thrown out with the rbage was tremendous. Thus an that should have started with conrvation and thrift commenced with eful extravagance.

Time proved the unwisdom of the ly panic. But stocks had been deted and prices advanced. The evil d been done and the effect lingered. feeling of insecurity was caused at remained in the memory of lers, who were not slow to take vantage of the situation. The larger n profited immensely. The smaller nt to the wall. The consumer reap the result of his folly. But the son has been learnt, and although ces have not fallen, the normal convation of the people has returned d with it to some extent the habit conservation. It is doubtful, hower, whether the importance of the ter has yet entered into the minds the Canadian population in the e measure that it should.

Conservation, or thrift, or both, is ssible in the smallest way as well in the largest. Each leads to pernal gain and national profit. And re is no manner in which both can better exercised than in the household and in personal habits. Care in r method of living contributes not ne to the formation of individual t to what is more important—nanal character. France learnt this eat lesson from the Franco-Prusn war and is benefiting by it today. nada is acquiring it and there is ery indication that present experices will lead to further conservaon, to more thrift, and to greater sbandry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

How the Submarine Catching Net Was Invented

When twelve months or so ago the rates of von Tripitz were doing ite a lot of damage to the ships of ery nation the British Admiralty re faced with an awkward problem. t a solution was soon found.

"How do you catch fish?" said an d admiral.

"Why net 'em, of course. How ould you catch these mechanical sh which are doing you no good? hy, net 'em. Catch 'em alive, oh."

What has been the result? The peoe in Whitehall alone know that, and the suitable time we will be told hat the haul has been. The invenon is quite different from anything e would expect, and probably not e in a hundred has any idea of it.

London's 27,000 Underground Railway Men

Some suggestive facts have just en published that show the phenonenal operations of the London Elecic Underground Railway system. When the war broke out the traffic as seriously threatened by the ultra yalty of its operatives, and Governent officials had privately to use eir influence to regulate the zeal of plicants for service. It now apears that out of 27,000 employees 700 enlisted and over 6,000 attested. everthless each of the railways thin the group report satisfactory ceipts, and a big dividend has been eclared for the yar 1915-16.

The first Bible published in the nited States was in the Indian lanuage and printed at Cambridge, ass.

Adds a Healthful Zest to Any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich, delicious flavour, yet contains no harmful element.

The original **Postum Cereal** must be boiled; **Instant Postum** is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavour, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

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

NO ALUM MAGIC BAKING POWDER READ THE LABEL

The Rubber Industry

The Bulk of the World's Supply of Rubber Comes From Brazil

The rubber gatherers in jungles of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Congo, making incisions an inch and a half long, three-eighths of an inch wide and a half inch deep in the bark of the tropical trees which sometimes attain a height of 60 feet and a circumference of 8 feet. Beneath these cuts the natives attach small cups to catch the rubber milk, which is not the sap of the tree. The average Para rubber tree yields two ounces of milk a day. By coagulation in the smoke of a wood and palm-nut fire the milk yields one-third its weight of the prized rubber, the normal annual production of a tree being ten pounds of rubber, and the flow continues fairly constant for a number of years.

One of the bye-products of rubber harvesting, and one which promises extensive development, since plantations of these trees have been successful in Sumatra, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, is the rubber seed which yields almost half its weight of an oil closely resembling linseed oil, and adapted to the same uses.

There are many varieties of rubber producing trees, vines and shrubs, the most valuable species being that which yields the standard "para," and which grows over an area of a million square miles in Brazil alone.

The world production of rubber during the year preceding the European war was 151,000 tons, of which Brazil produced 40,000 tons, her nearest competitor, the Dutch East Indies yielding 8,000 tons. The United States in that year imported more than twice as much of the raw material as Great Britain, which stood second as a buyer. For 57,000 tons $90,000,000 was paid.—National Geographical Society, Washington.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P. Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Real Economy

Among the Japanese thrift is a virtue in high esteem. Two old misers of Tokyo were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about twenty years," said one. "I don't open the whole fan wastefully and wave it about. I open only one section at a time. That is good for about a year. Then I open the next and so on until the fan is used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family we use a fan for two or three generations and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. We hold it still like this, under our nose, and wave our faces!"

Stayed With His Pal

The story of a brave Saskatchewan lad is thus told: "One Canadian doctor, with his assistant," "had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors, deserted his post, but 'carried on' to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure which is entirely safe to use and certain and satisfactory in its action.

It was several days after arriving home from the front that the soldier with the two broken ribs was sitting up and smoking a cigar, when the doctor came in. "Well, how are you feeling now?" asked the latter. "I've had a stitch in my side all day," replied the wounded soldier. "That's all right," said the doctor. "It shows the bones are knitting."

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary seal tion. 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."

"I'll give you ten shillings for that dog of yours, old man." "Ten shillings! Why, that dog's got a pedigree a long as your arm!" "That's all right! You can keep the pedigree. I only want the dog!"

Weed Inspectors Convene

Much Interesting Information About the Control of Noxious Weeds

The convention of weed inspectors for the province of Alberta, which met recently at Claresholm, was productive of much interest in the prairie provinces.

Among the principal speakers during the convention were: Dr. Rutherford, head of the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Dean Howes, of the Agricultural faculty of Alberta University, and Professor Blue.

The first part of Dr. Rutherford's address was reminiscent. He spoke of the early days in Manitoba, and how difficult it was to awaken an interest in the weed menace.

After vainly endeavoring to induce the government to adopt some means of checking the weed nuisance, as a last resort he published a pamphlet giving cuts of the various noxious weeds, and sent copies broadcast through the province. This caused the farmers to look around their fields. They found that what they considered innocent flowers were harmful weeds of the worst kind.

The next time the legislature met the members accused him of introducing noxious weeds into their constituencies. On one occasion he found a station agent fertilizing and watering with great care, a bed of ordinary stem-weeds.

In Alberta the commonest weeds were tumbling mustard and the Russian thistle. He thought, however, that if the Canadian thistle were allowed freedom to pursue its own virile course, that it would, in a short time, take first place. Regarding the control of the plant, he advised, "keep it under the ground; never let it breathe, and it must die."

Dean Howes thought that the most effective means of controlling noxious weeds was to sow good seed. Good farm methods were not the product of modern minds. Pliny, the Roman writer, who lived 1800 years ago, wrote on the best methods of growing alfalfa, and gave advice which twentieth century farmers might well follow. "There is nothing," he said, "that a farmer is so lax in as concerning the selection of seeds."

The selection of seeds came under three heads: (1) Purity of seed. (2) seed vitality. (3) Soundness of the stock.

From experience he said, he knew that there was much poor seed coming from the seed houses into Alberta. Farmers should demand good seed, and make the seed men guarantee the seed that they sell.

The quantity of seed required per acre depended on its vitality. He had tested seed that only germinated one per cent.; the best seed is the seed that germinated the largest percentage in four days. Regarding frozen grain, he said that frozen oats never grow. Wheat will germinate, but it is never wise to sow it if it can be avoided. Frost causes a low vitality, and must affect the yield.

The following rules were given: (1) Screen the seed, and sow big seed. (2) Keep breeding and pick out the big heads. (3) Sow seeds grown on your own farm. Seed doesn't run out, as some think, except from lack of selection.

Prof. Blue gave an address on the work of the weed inspectors, and among other things he said:

"The weed inspector is one of the most valuable men in the community. He used to be considered as a trouble maker when he visited a farm but now sentiment is changing. The weed inspector should know the weed act, and when he approaches a farmer should try to interest him in the problem of getting rid of his weeds for his own sake as well as for that of his neighbors. He should advise the farmer of the value of a cultivator, and also of a fanning mill, and should encourage him to have his own seed plot every year.

"Farmers claim that the government has distributed poor seed. That may be true, but if the farmers didn't grow poor seed the government wouldn't be able to buy it."

Prof Blue advocated good fencing as the best way to control tumbling mustard and Russian thistle, and then took up the act explaining its provisions and requirements."

Acclaim Lloyd George

The appointment of Lloyd George as successor to Lord Kitchener, as Secretary of State for War was heralded by an extraordinary manifestation of public endorsation. With one exception, all the newspapers in London acclaimed him as the natural successor to the great soldier.

In enumerating his qualifications. The Pall Mall Gazette—one of Lloyd George's bitterest opponents politically,—set forth in the following paragraphs Mr. Lloyd George's qualifications for the position:

Finance—As Chancellor of the Exchequer at the outbreak of war he pursued a policy which, by common consent, prevented a grave crisis and maintained our financial stability.

Trade Unions.—He succeeded in inducing trade unions throughout the country to abandon many of their privileges in the national interest.

Drink.—The difficult and thorny problem of the sale of intoxicating drink in time of war was handled by him with skill and a large measure of success.

Munitions.—His work in connection with the munitions supply has been a triumph of organization.

Compulsion.—By general consent, Mr. Lloyd George pressed forward the question for decision and gained a victory.

War Office.—As successor to Lord Kitchener in the office of Secretary of State for War his appointment would be approved by the nation.

The Pity of It

We learn from an exchange that an Englishman and a Scotchman who travelled to Egypt together paid a visit to the Pyramids.

The Englishman was lost in admiration, and asked his companion for his opinion.

The Scotchman shook his head sorrowfully.

"Ach, mon," he said, with a sigh, "what a lot o' masonwork no to be bringin' ony rent!"

The Salvation of France

How Germany Has Tried to Eliminate France as a European Power

One of the German aims in this war was to eliminate France as a European power. The first attempt was foiled by the battle of the Marne.

The second attempt was foiled by the defeat of the attempt to break the French, British, and Belgian line and march to Calais. The third attempt was foiled by the heroic defence of Verdun.

If the attempt had been successful, it was hoped that France would have become a mere vassal of Germany, like Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The last attempt was made in a spirit of revenge. If France would not submit, France must be smashed.

France has played her own part with magnificent heroism, and has been loyally helped by her allies. Thus a great work has been done, not only for France, but for Europe, and for the world.

We cannot afford to lose France. The world needs all its national types and especially it needs France which has been and is, one of the foremost civilizing agencies of the world. The world would have been infinitely poorer if France had been either destroyed or dominated by Germany.

That does not mean that Germany has not its own contribution to make to civilization. The tremendous blunder the crime of the misleaders of Germany was the conspiracy to destroy civilization and upon its ruin to build a temple for the worship of Prussian tyranny.

But if this conspiracy is defeated we may hope for a new order, in which every national type will be preserved, every national virtue and every national genius encouraged. All nations will co-operate for the common good of humanity, and for the development of a type of humanity nobler than the world has ever seen.— Toronto Star.

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, (SEAL) Notary Public.

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.

Russian Trade With Canada

All calculations suggest that large trade between Canada and Russia will be developed immediately after the war. This commerce will be of great interest to Vancouver, as it should pass through this port. In the last year the foreign commerce through the port of Seattle has doubled the record of any previous year, and most of the increase is due to trade with Vladivostok. It is not forgotten that some of the trade was lost to Vancouver because there were no cranes and other equipment here to handle some of the heavy pieces. We believe that a good deal of the freight shipped to Siberia through Seattle originates in Canada. After the war it should be arranged that freight shipped to Russia from Canada under preferential arrangements will go by way of Canadian ports if they are able to take care of it.— Vancouver News-Advertiser.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

A Prevalent Sin

Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; his sergeant was about a foot shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Higher!" said the little sergeant. "There, that's better! Don't let me see your head down again!"

"Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring above the little sergeant's head.

"You are."

"Thin I'll say good-bye to ye, sergint dear, for I'll never see ye again in this world."

Here is the latest story from Sandhurst Military College: Overnight the cadets conspired. When next morning the sergeant gave the order "Number off from the right!" the voices rang out "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, knave, queen, king." Quick as lightning the sergeant continued with "All court cards fall out and report to the major."

The Bukowina harvest reported to be above the average, will this summer be gathered in for the benefit of the people and not the German army, as had been arranged and actually paid for.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PR

"NERVILINE" STOPS EARACHE IN 10 SECONDS CURES TOOTHACHE IN 2 MINUTES

It Seems to Possess Almost Some Divine Power Over Pain

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia in the gums or to the congestion and swelling of the nerve pulp.

As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache.

Nerviline does more—cures any ache or pain—in any part of the body.

It matters not where your pain is. It may be in a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain is deeply situated in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out.

What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other liniment. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief.

You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline.

We guarantee Nerviline: we refund your money if it does not relieve you.

In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have used it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A Good Scout

Work of the Boy Scout Movement Among the Boys of Saskatchewan

Of many trusts that have been made in the last half century at superstition and ignorance, the Boy Scout movement is one of the most effective as it is also one of the most recent. To be a "good scout" means much the same thing as it once meant to be a noble champion of the lists—only it means more. The knight of old had nothing more to fight than an occasional dragon; he had only to break into a stone castle to find his beautiful princess awaiting him. The scout, however, has to conquer himself. To speak honorably, to live loyally, to act helpfully, to be friendly to all, to be discourteous to none, to obey cheerfully, to smile and whistle in the face of every difficulty, to live thriftily, to think, speak and act cleanly—these are the ten commandments of the good scout, the energizing precepts of clean living and wholesome thinking.

That the Boy Scouts of Saskatchewan are "good scouts" who strive to live up to the principles is fully attested by the place they have taken and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term it is significant that over 150 scout officers and senior scouts who were active in boy scout work at the beginning of the war are now on active service.

On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But ever these have striven to uphold the name of the organization. Some of the troops have given the recruiting agencies splendid assistance. Red Cross societies the country over have had the assistance of the Boy Scouts in their activities. On many occasions they have acted as orderlies at the various functions under the auspices of Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. At the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention held in Saskatoon in March they were much in evidence acting as guides and messengers. They themselves by their own subscriptions, by holding concerts and displays—one troop by killing gophers and cleaning stables!—have raised during the past year hundreds of dollars for various patriotic causes other than their own. And so the record might be written, almost to no end, of the hundreds of public duties which have been assumed by the little fellows in khaki.

To make every boy in Saskatchewan a "good scout" is, then, the aim of the organization which, during the past year, has been working in the province. Ausgustus H. Ball as Provincial Commissioner and Frank C. Irwin as Provincial Secretary are the two men who are giving energy to the movement, and in spite of difficulties these men and their many loyal assistants are meeting from day to day, the province is being thoroughly organized into districts and the boys are everywhere being made acquainted with the purposes and aims of the association.

Contrary to a commonly accepted opinion the organization is not a military one. Indeed, it is opposed to militarism though it responds to the call of duty whenever it may be heard. It is, however, and educational propaganda with the training of the boy's whole nature as its aim. The great war of the immediate future is that struggle for commercial and industrial success which will follow the present European conflict, one which will demand leadership, resourcefulness, sterling character, high ideals, practical minds and honest endeavor. That war will last for a quarter of a century and, in the words of Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts organization, "will be won by the country whose citizens are then the best equipped in spirit and in ability for the great work." The Boy Scout movement is an organized endeavor to grasp for our growing youth a great national opportunity.

The Saskatchewan Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association is on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building, Regina and to that address all requests for information re the formation of local associations and troops should be sent.

Perfect Fit

"Yes, grandma, I am to be married during the bright and gladsome spring."

"But, my dear," said grandma, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride, sweetly. "Seventeen gowns."

First Philosopher—Of course every young man thinks he'd be perfectly happy if he could only have his own way!

Second Philosopher—Yes, and the older he grows the happier he is to think that he didn't have it!

The Women's Suffrage Society in London have offered to take over the street cleaning of the city owing to the shortage of labor.

Canadians Burning Forests Too Fast

Carelessness With Fire Going to Cost Canada $7,200,000 More This Year Than Last

In war time and while many interests are urging thrift and economy, the Canadian people are burning up their created resources at a much greater rate this year than last, is the statement which appears in a bulletin issued by the conservation commission.

For the first five months of 1916 the fire loss in Canada has exceeded that of January to May in 1915 by approximately $3,000,000 or $600,000 per month, says the bulletin. At this rate of increase our fire losses shall exceed that of 1915 by $7,200,000.

Canada has need of all her financial resources. She is borrowing money to carry on the war and is paying five per cent interest thereon. The additional fire losses of 1916 would therefore pay the interest charges on the recent war loan of $100,000,000 and would pay $2,200,000 of the principal. Canada's average annual fire loss of over $23,000,000 would pay five per cent. interest on approximately half a billion dollars. Our fire loss, however, something for which we are receiving no value, either financial or patriotic, is simply a tax due in great part to carelessness which Canadians appear willing to pay and which they as a whole are doing little to avert.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentry and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Socialism in Germany.

From our standpoint Socialism at its best is seen in Germany, where before the war that part of the nation who opposed the militarism of the Kaiser fought under its banner. If Germany, when the war ends, repudiates Prussianism and becomes a Republic, Socialism will be one of the potent influences which have prepared the way for this beneficial revolution in the national life. Dr. Liebknecht, bearing a name that ranks high in the history of German Socialism, will then become a national hero because of the courage with which he has stood out against the Kaiser's war policy of late. The most ardent opponent of Socialism in this country must recognize that it has given form in Germany to a protest well taken against misgovernment, and that it has in such a case as that of the oppressed German people a definite and valuable use.—Montreal Mail.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

Net Fishing

What the case was about no one seemed to know exactly. The lawyers themselves were pretty well mixed up.

Then an important witness entered the box and was presently asked to tell the Court the total of his gross income.

He refused; the counsel appealed to the judge.

"You must answer the question," said the judge sternly.

The witness fidgeted about and then burst out with:

"But—but my lord, I have no gross income. I'm a fisherman, and it's all net."

We must beat France first of all and finally. That done, our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself also is saturated in the lifeblood of its people.—Berliner Tageblatt. The saturation cannot begin, however, until the British fleet is put out of business.—New York Sun.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."

"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."

Supplement to

The Hedley Gazette

HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1916

Possibly the strongest claim which Mr. L. W. Shatford has upon the suffrages of the electors of Similkameen who reside in the mineral bearing regions of the riding is the valuable work which he has done in the House on behalf of the prospectors of the province. It was very largely due to his efforts that Hon. Lorne Campbell, minister of mines, brought down such a valuable mining programme at the last session of the House. Hon. Lorne Campbell had many improvements which he desired to make in regard to the mining laws of the province, and when he found that Mr. Shatford and other members of the Legislature, in close touch with the mining afairs of B. C., were all exceedingly anxious to have legitimate mining aid in every possible way, it did not take him long to introduce a number of valuable bills, which, now that they are in force as Legislative acts, are proving a great boon to the industry.

It was Mr. Shatford who pressed vigorously for free assays for the prospectors, and his demands have been met by the government to a very considerable extent. It was the Similkameen member also who suggested that the government maintain bureaus at which it would be possible to obtain complete and accurate data with regard to the mineral bearing areas. It is his idea furthermore that the province should be divided into mineral districts, each with its own office and engineer and with its own information bureau for the benefit of the prospector and the intending investor. The local member urged upon the government the advisability of making an appropriation to assist in building roads to promising claims, and of having government engineers give free assistance in examining claims and in a sense putting the seal of approval on them insofar as the claim owner himself is concerned. The government has done a good deal during the past session for mine owners and prospectors and no doubt will do more when it is returned to power.

Mr. Shatford has been given assurances that the additional improvements which he desires and which have merely ben touched upon so far, will be provided next year. This is encouraging news. Further appropriations for the building of roads to mineral claims, practically unlimited free assays for bona fide prospectors, information bureaus where complete and accurate mining data may be filed, mining districts with separate engineers who will assist prospectors in every way possible — all these things indicate that the local member is on the right track in regard to the mining situation. He knows the mining game, he has the interest of the claim owners and prospectors at heart, and he will no doubt receive their support on September 14.

Read what he has to say about mining development in the House last session before the mining legislation was brought down.

"The mining situation in British Columbia is showing signs of great improvement, and this in spite of the apathy and indifference shown by many of our business men. It is my opinion, and one that is shared by many, that we are on the eve of an era of great mineral development and expansion. Evidences of this can be observed on every hand, and it seems that there is an abundance of capital awaiting the favorable opportunity to enter the province and open up our mines. When we consider the prevailing high price of metals and the fact that we are not sharing in the profits and returns in anything like the proper degree, it is surely time that measures were drafted and adopted by which prospecting will be stimulated and a better system introduced for tabulating the results of investigations made by government engineers and geologists. At the present time mining reports are issued regularly and are excellent as far as they go, but I believe much better results would be secured if more definite information were given regarding specific properties visited, inasmuch as it would then be possible for a prospector to get an expert report upon his property and in this way be enabled to offer his holdings in an intelligent manner to capitalists.

"Another innovation I would recommend for the benefit of the prospector would be the installation of government owned assay offices, at which free, or at least cheap assays could be made for prospectors and bona fide free miners. Under present conditions our prospectors are sadly handicapped because of the expense in connection with assays, and consequently they do not produce the best results and, in many cases, lose a great deal of time through operating in unproductive districts. Such a condition is certainly not in the best interests of the province or the prospector, and I believe great good would be accomplished if the government could issue, with each Free Miner's License a book of coupons which would entitle the holder to, say twelve free assays during the year, and at the same time make provision to give the bona fide prospector a further amount of assays at a nominal charge.

"I would also suggest that the province be divided into mineral districts which would be placed under the direction of competent engineers. It would be the duty of these engineers to investigate and report upon all mining properties brought to their attention, and such information tabulated for ready reference in the local district office, as well as in the department of mines. These reports need not be too technical, but should state concisely the work done on the property, the size of the ore body and its assay results. With such valuable information to guide him in different localities the prospector could work intelligently and the investor would be able to get quickly, reliable information regarding any section of the province and without undue expense. There may be objections to such a course, but I claim it leads the way to an increase in prospecting and investment of capital, which is the only way we may ever expect the desired mineral production. It is not expensive, and good returns are assured."

* * *

In choosing a representative in the Legislature there are a number of questions which electors of Similkameen should think over. In the first place they naturally desire a man who knows their needs. We suggest that L. W. Shatford is more valuable to them in this respect than the esteemed reeve of Penticton, Mr. R. S. Conklin. In the first place Mr. Shatford is an old-timer of the Similkameen, having lived in the district for upwards of twenty years. He has been a member for 13 years. Naturally then, he is time tried and experienced. He understands the peculiar needs of each section of the district; he is well able to make a fair and proper division of the moneys appropriated for expenditure here. Can the same be said of Mr. Conklin, who came from Manitoba to Penticton over five years ago for the purpose of retiring? We believe that Mr. Conklin knows nothing of the mining requirements of Similkameen, that his geographical knowledge of the district is slight, that his personal acquaintance among the electors is confined to his home town and elsewhere is merely superficial.

The years gone by have shown that Mr. Shatford has been able to get a very good appropriation indeed each year for his district. This money has been fairly spent, and has done a great deal of good not only in the addition of much needed public utilities, but in the providing of work for ratepayers. No argument has been raised by the Liberals with regard to Mr. Shatford's ability or character. They universally admit that he has proven an excellent representative for Similkameen. For an instance of this note the remarks made by Mr. Brewster while in the riding in his references to the ex-member, who is again the Conservative candidate here.

Premier Bowser's tour of the southern interior has made it clear that this section of the province will go strongly for the government. A writer in the Province, which is generally regarded as a paper presenting unbiased news reports, states that out of 16 seats in the southern interior the Bowser government should carry thirteen. There is no doubt of the return to power of Premier Bowser with a majority of from 15 to 20 seats.

It is well known that a country constituency returning an opposition member has not that opportunity of pressing home its requirements, which it would enjoy in the event of returning a supporter of the government. This is true in all provinces whether Liberal or Conservative. It is just as true of Nova Scotia and Alberta as of Ontario or B. C. On that ground, then, Mr. Shatford would prove to be a much more valuable member than Mr. Conklin.

We have then the fact that he knows the district better than his opponent does; that he knows the people better; that he has had a good deal of parliamentary experience and has the ear of the government, and that as a supporter of an administration which is to be returned to power his services as member would be more valuable to the district than would those of his opponent.

One would certainly not wish to pass any criticism upon Mr. Conklin in suggesting that as a young, active business man, Mr. Shatford would be more aggressive in pressing forward the interests of Similkameen than would the reeve of Penticton. That is a point worth regarding, however.

It would seem to the ordinary persons that the contest in this constituency simmers down to one or two issues.

Has Mr. Shatford been a good representative? Has he obtained for his district the things he should get? Has he been true to the trust which the electors reposed in his during the past thirteen years? Is he supporting a government which deserves to be returned and which will be returned. Will he do more for us than the other man. The answer in each case is YES. Think it over.

Mark your ballot for Shatford. He is time tried. You know him. You have known him for years. Can you find any fair minded man who can say a word against his ability, his character, his reputation, his strength as a legislator who can fight for the needs of his district? You cannot, we believe.

Do you think that the Liberal aspirant here has that close knowledge of political and general affairs of the province which would warrant you in sending him to Victoria to represent you in Opposition? Do you believe that Similkameen would be benefitted by having him as member instead of a man who has stood for the district's best interests for thirteen years?

* * *

Time was when there was hardly a decent trail in the electoral district of Similkameen. Travellers jolted over mile after mile of rough highways that climbed every possible hill and turned every possible sharp corner.

But that day has gone. L. W. Shatford has represented Similkameen in the Legislature for thirteen years, and in that thirteen years of hard work for the district he has given it the proud name of having the best roads in the interior of British Columbia. That is a record which was not by any means lightly achieved. It took a great deal of patient, persistent endeavor. Other members thought that Similkameen was getting too big an appropriation and they should have more. But L. W. stuck to his guns year after year and every session brought home to Similkameen a satisfactory vote by which it was possible to make the many road and bridge improvements which now grace the district.

New roads are built where a need is shown and it is doubtful if there is a settler in the whole district who has not access to a splendid trunk road which will take him to market with the least possible delay or inconvenience.

The road building programme of Similkameen is but an exemplification of the government's policy throughout the whole province, although there are few districts which got as good results as this one. The government of this province believed that if settlement in B. C. was to be encouraged, and if its tourist advantages were to be advertised it was necessary to spend millions on roads. In a mountainous country a road system costs a great deal. There were only two ways to raise the money, tax the sparsely settled population, or provide funds from the sale of natural resources, that is from land sales, timber sales and leases, mining leases, and so forth. Naturally the latter course was the proper one and it was adopted. Where could the money have come from for roads in B. C. if the government did not follow the policy it chose? Yet the Liberals cry to high heaven about the "dissipation" of the natural resources of the province. Would they have made a direct tax on the people, or would they have left B. C. without any road system such as it now has?

If British Columbia had no such roads how could it take care of its present farming and mining, population, much less the population which it expects to have with the after-the-war immigration? How could it induce tourists from the United States to motor up into these valleys?

The government of this province in its public works expenditures on roads has followed a far-seeing and valuable policy of which we will reap the fruits for all time. L. W. Shatford did all and more than his share when he built the roads of the Similkameen.

Do you not think that his good roads record alone, apart altogether from his other claims, will entitle him to your vote on September 14.

Mark Your Ballot for *SHATFORD*

PROMISES WERE KEPT

The Liberals say "Vote against Shatford, not because of his personal record, for it is a good one, but because he is a supporter of the Bowser government."

We say "Vote for Shatford, not only because of his good personal record, but also because he is a supporter of the Bowser administration."

In other advertisements published in previous issues of this paper readers have been told of the work that Mr. Shatford has done for this district in the way of getting appropriations for schools, hospitals, bridges, roads and creek protection work, of the reputation he has built up as "Good Roads" Shatford, of the stand he has taken on behalf of miners and soldiers, and of the part he played in connection with bringing railway transportation to this district.

Now what about the Bowser government?

Compare the promises made by the premier in his manifesto of December 15, 1915, with the actions of the government. You will find that his promises have been kept.

PROMISES	DEEDS
Business policy; keep B. C. credit high.	Borrowed two million dollars at lower interest than Anglo-French loan.
Complete railways under construction.	P. G. E. forced to resume work; C.N.R. lays steel on Vancouver Island and starts on the Okanagan branch.
Aid to farmers at once.	Agricultural credits board formed; loans now being made.
Separate department of agriculture.	Hon. Wm. Manson now in charge.
Assistance to mining.	Roads and trails provided; prospectors given further rights.
Aid to shipbuilding; extension of lumber markets.	Ten ships now in course of construction; advertising campaigns extended.
Aid to soldiers.	Twelve Acts passed by 1916 Legislature.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.	MOST ADVANCED ACT IN AMERICA PROTECTS WORKERS OF B. C.

MR. BOWSER IS A MAN OF HIS WORD

When on December 15 the leadership of the government of British Columbia passed from the hands of Sir Richard McBride into those of the Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, the new Premier issued a manifesto to the electors. In that manifesto he outlined his conception of the responsibilities which had been placed upon his shoulders, and announced the policy which he intended to pursue in fulfilling that obligation. **That policy he has in one legislative session completely carried out.**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The workers of British Columbia have been given **the most advanced Compensation Act in America.** Industrial accidents will no longer keep a portion of the population in poverty and anxiety while costly litigation runs its uncertain course.

MILLIONS FOR FARMERS

A million dollars has been placed at the disposal of the tillers of the soil, who for the want of capital have been unable to obtain the maximum production from their land. For the first time in the history of the province **a separate portfolio of agriculture** has been created, with a minister whose sole responsibility is the development and protection of the agricultural industry.

AID TO MINING

Production of wealth from the ground has been given a stimulus by the appropriation of **$200,000 for the sole purpose of building and improving roads and trails** to convey British Columbia's mineral output to market. Prospecting for new treasures has been encouraged by the granting of further privileges and rights to the hardy adventurers who follow that occupation.

RAILWAYS WORKING

The McBride railway policy, which brought development and prosperity to the province until the strings of the money bags were drawn tight a couple of years ago in anticipation of the inevitable European war, has been taken in hand once more. The Pacific Great Eastern has been set to work under strict government superintendence at the finishing of its all-important line. Pressure has always been brought to bear on the Canadian Northern, with the result that steel has already been laid over a good portion of the Island line, and ferries and wharves are in course of construction for the Georgian carferry service. Work has also been resumed on the construction of the branch line from Kamloops to Vernon and Kelowna.

SHIPBUILDING

An outlet for British Columbia's enormous timber production is being provided by the building of ten cargo-bearing ships, whose construction under a system of government aid has proven a boon to the seaports. Applications for aid for more of these ships are in hand. The advertising campaign of the merits of British Columbia lumber has been extended in several new fields.

SOLDIERS CARED FOR

Twelve separate acts have been passed to preserve all the interests of the absent soldiers, and to provide opportunity for their once more entering upon valuable productive occupations at the end of the war. Provision for the care of the maimed ones is also given under a commission appointed to deal with the question.

KEEP CREDIT HIGH

These determined efforts to improve conditions in the province have met with recognition on the money markets. Since Mr. Bowser assumed office, British Columbia has floated two loans at a lower rate of interest than the same market, the United States, granted to the combined governments of Great Britain and France a few months before.

OTHER SUBJECTS

The provision of public markets is being inquired into by the new minister of agriculture, and the colonization policy is partly outlined in the Homestead Act of the recent session. This act provides for much elaboration of its provisions by administrative means.

Shatford's Record Merits Support