DAIRRY

(Continued from Page Nine.)

day and if the regular hours are not adhered to the dairyman suffers by a decrease in the production. Combined with good feed and attention must go kindly treatment. The cow that is treated roughly will not give the same quantity of milk as she would were she handled in a gentle manner.

HAVE THE CREAM SEPARATOR ON A SOLID BASE.

The old method of creaming milk by the use of shallow or deep pans has given place to the use of centrifuge machines. This new method has many advantages, chief of which are an almost complete separation of fat from the milk, a good quality cream, less labor, and a supply of warm skim-milk for feeding hogs and calves. However, the machines require attention in order that they may give the best satisfaction. It is essential that the separator be level and set on a solid base. It cannot be expected to give satisfaction if the floor is springy. A concrete base is preferable, and if wooden blocks are imbedded in the cement when building it, the machine can easily be securely fastened down and there will be little danger of it getting out of plumb or loose. One of the first indications that the machine is not level is a quivering when turning. This trouble may also be caused by the bearings being too tight, or the spindle of the bowl being slightly bent. However, having the machine set on a poor foundation is a fore-runner of considerable trouble.

There are several things which might happen to cause a variation from day to day in the amount and percentage fat of the cream from the same weight of milk. Separating the milk with the same machine, at the same speed, day after day, does not guarantee a uniform test, as many things may transpire to cause a variation. Increasing the speed above normal tends to increase the percentage of fat in the cream and decrease the weight; while decreased speed lessens the percentage of fat and increases the number of pounds. Feeding the milk into the machine too slowly, having the milk below normal temperature, or the cream outlet too small, will have a tendency to cause a thick cream. Feeding the milk too fast, or clogged skim-milk tubes, causes thin cream. A fairly uniform product can be secured day after day by properly adjusting the cream screw and endeavoring to do the separating when the milk is at a certain temperature, and with the machine turned at uniform speed. Cream appearing on the skim-milk, after standing a few hours, may be due to cold milk, insufficient speed, and the machine not being on a firm foundation. However, with the best separator made and the taking of every precaution, the percentage fat in the cream will vary more or less from day to day, as it is almost impossible to perfectly control all the factors which cause the variation.

For convenience the separator should be in or near the stable. If there is no special milk-house a room can be partitioned off in some part of the stable, and if properly constructed it can be made sanitary. It should be kept clean and well ventilated, otherwise there is danger of particles of dust or dirt falling into the milk while it is bein separated, and any foul odor will be absorbed by warm milk. Care should be taken to keep the separator and its surroundings clean at all times. Uuless this is done the highest grade cream cannot be produced.

BETTER BUTTER PAYS

Farmer Holds Key to Quality and Profit.

The farmer holds the key to the quality of the butter manufactured and the price received for the same. The market price of butter is governed primarily by its quality. Good butter which brings top market prices can be made only from good cream, and the quality of the cream in turn is controlled by the care it receives on the farm. Under modern market conditions the quality of butter affects its price more than ever before. i.e., the difference in price between first grade butter and second grade butter is very great. This fact is due largely to the increase of imports of foreign butter, made possible by the reduced tariff. Most of this imported butter is of good quality. This influx of foreign butter will be vastly greater. In order to successfully meet this competition with foreign butter, and Candian butter, we must produce better butter; we must produce a butter equal in quality to that of the imported product.—Maritime Farmer.

DAIRY SCHOOL.

Definite arrangements have been made for the holding of a Maritime Dairy School, at the Truro Agricultural College, during the month of March, 1917.

Butter and cheese making is a science. The consuming public are becoming more fastidious in their demands and are insistent that the quality be standard, not occasionally only, but always. To meet such conditions and to produce a product which will successfully compete on the open markets is no small undertaking, more especially when the raw material which is to be used is not always delivered at the factories in prime condition. The maker controls to a certain degree, the amount of profit that the farmers will make from the milk or cream delivered. He is also engaged in a business where the influence of germ life makes or mars. How can any man do justice to his position, except he has the opportunity to study and discuss the various conditions that arise in the every day routine of a factory? How can this be properly taught without an expensive equipment and a large and competent staff of teachers?

A large amount of expensive equipment has been purchased by the College, over and above their present equipment, in order that every man attending may receive every opportunity. Butter and cheese making, along with the judging of the finished product will be the principal part of the course. Arrangements are being made whereby factory conditions will be met in so far as it is possible to make them. In addition there will be practical work in milk testing, separators, and some on engines. Lectures in Bacteriology, markets, feeding dairy cattle, and any necessary subject will be given. Experienced men will be in charge.

Doubtless some would have preferred a school on the Island, but the cost of necessary equipment over and above that in any factory and the securing of a staff to take charge is no small undertaking. A school to be a success must be placed on a solid footing, under favorable conditions, or the time and money spent by those attending will be partially wasted. It is a decided advantage to have such a school connected with a College, because many of the staff will assist, and the environment is much better than it can be made elsewhere. The opportunity for mixing with the makers from the other provinces will prove valuable for every man who attends.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Wholsalers in Toronto are selling to the trade at the following prices:

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery, 45 to 48c;; solids, 44 to 44½c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 41 to 42c; storage selects, 43 to 44c; new laid, in cartons, 58 to 60c; out of cartons 55 to 57c.

Cheese—arge, 24 to 24½c; twins 24½c to 24¾c; triplets 24¾ to 25c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowl 13 to 14c; ducks, 13 to 15c; turkeys 25 to 28c; geese, Spring 14 to 15c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowl 17 to 19c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 35c; geese, Spring 17 to 19c.

Honey—White clover, 2½ lb. tins, 13 to 13½c; 5lb tins, 13 to 13½c; 10lb tins., 12½ to 13c; 60& tins, 12 to 12½c; buckwheat 60lb tins 9 to 9½c; Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight per doz., $3; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—Ontario per bag $2.25; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $2.10 to $2.25; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $2.35 to $2.40; Prince Edward Island Whites, per bag, $2.10 to $2.25 track Toronto.

Cabbages—Man., per ton, $35.00 to $40.00.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bushel, $6.00 to 06.25; Canadian Primes, $5.00 to $5.50.

—Toronto.

ST. JOHN COUNTRY MARKET PRICES

Beef, western	...0.11	"	0.12½
Country Beef	...0.10	"	0.12
Mutton, per lb	...0.10	"	0.12
Lamb, per lb	...0.16	"	0.18
Pork, per lb	...0.11	"	0.14
Egg, per case,	...0.00	"	0.38
Tub butter	...0.34	"	0.35
Creamery butter	...0.39	"	0.41
Fowl, per lb	...0.16	"	0.20
Turkeys	...0.35	"	0.45
Bacon and Ham	...0.23	"	0.26
Ducks	...0.00	"	0.00
Geese	...0.00	"	0.00
Celery	...0.07	"	0.09
Hides	...0.18	"	0.19
Calfskins	...0.28	"	0.30
Shearlings	...0.20	"	0.30
Lambskins	...1.00	"	1.25
Wool, washed	...0.47	"	0.50
Wool, unwashed	...0.33	"	0.34
Tallow	...0.06	"	0.06½
Mushrooms	...0.00	"	0.50
New beets, per peck	...0.00	"	0.25
Carrots, per peck	...0.00	"	0.25
Cucumbers, each	...0.00	"	0.02
Cauliflower	...0.15	"	0.25
Lettuce	...0.00	"	0.05
Pootatoes, per bus	...1.25	"	1.50

MONTREAL PRODUCE PRICES

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—Corn, American No. 2 yllow, $1.12 to $1.14.

Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 69½; No. 3, 69¼; extra No. 1 feed, 68¾.

Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.05; malting $1.30.

Flour—Manitoba, spring wheat patents, choice, $10.30; seconds, $9.80; strong bakers, $9.60; winter patents, choice, $10; straight rollers, $9.50 to $9.80; bags, $4.55 tto $4.70.

Rolled oats, barrels, $7.45; bags, 90 lbs, $3.60.

Bran, 30; shorts, $33; middlings, $35 to $37; moullie, $40 to $45.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $1.70 to $1.90.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

Dealers are quoting the following prices, delivered at Toronto:—

City hides—City butcher hides, green flat, 23c; calfskins, green, flat, 35c; veal kip, 30c; horsehides, city take-off, $8.50 to $9.50; city lambskins and pelts, $2.75 to $3.00.

Country markets—Beef hides, flat, cured, 23 to 26c per lb; calfskins, cured, 35 to 37c; part cured, 28 to 29c; deacons or bob calf, $2.50 to 3.00 each. Horsehides—Country take-off, No. 1, $8.50 to $9.50; No. 2, $7.00 to $8.00; sheep pelts and lambskins, $2.00 to 2.75; horsehair, farmers' stock, 38 to 41c.

Wool—Unwashed, fleece, according to quality and condition, 34 to 36c; washed fleece, as to quality, 44 to 46c; washed rejectd (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.) 37 to 39c; Northwestern unwashed, having regard to quality and condition, 25 to 28c.

Tallow—Rendered, solid, in barrels —No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c. Cakes—No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 8½c.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS

NEW YORK Nov. 30.—Butter firm; receipts, 3,451; ceamery, higher than extras, 43 to 43½; creamery extras 92 score, 42 to 42½; first, 39 to 41½c; seconds, 37 to 38½c. Eggs firm; receipts, 3,650; fresh gathered extra fine, 49 to 50c.

RALLY IN PRICE OF WHEAT

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Wheat prices today showed decided power to rally. Opening prices which ranged from two cents decline to one and seven-eighths cents advance, with December at 166 to 166¾ and May at 174½ to 176, was followed by a moderate setback and then a sharp upturn to well above yesterday's finish.

FLOUR TAKES A DROP

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 30.—In accordance with expectations, the reduction of the price of flour that went into effect at Montreal, Tuesday, reached here yesterday afternoon. Both the Manitoba and Ontario grades came under the reduction, placing Manitoba at $11.20 a barrel, and Ontario at $10.25. Decided weak spots are still evident in the wheat market. Conditions were such, yesterday, that hope was held out by the dealers for still further decreases within the very near future.

GERMANY IS READY FOR PEACE NOW.

But She Wants it on Terms Satisfactory to Her—U. S. Protest to Berlin Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Ambassador Gerard conferred with President Wilson today and received final instructions on views to be presented to the German government regarding the deportation of Belgians and submarine warfare. No written communications have been given the ambassador, but Mr. Wilson outlined to him fully the attitude of the American government toward pending issues.

The President is understood to have emphasized the unfavorable impression created here by Germany's treatment of the Belgians, and to have reiterated that the United States had said its last word on submarine warfare and expected Germany to live up to her pledges.

While Mr. Gerard would not discuss the matter for publication, he is said to have informed the President that Germany undoubtedly is ready for peace on terms satisfactory to her.

WONDERS OF SURGICAL SKILL.

When the history of the war comes to be written, no pages will be more eloquent of good work than those devoted to the services rendered by the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Red Cross.

While war ravage has made heavy toll in the precious lives of Canada's sons, the skill of her surgeons has robbed the death-dealing missels of the enemy of many victims. At no centre is there more assurance of restored health and strength, if such be humanly possible, than at the Canadian Special Hospital at Ramsgate.

Fourteen months ago the Granville Hotel was taken over as a convalescent home. It soon developed into a special centre for the treatment of orthopoedic and nerve cases sent from other hospitals, and of certain types of illness following trench fever. Functional neurosis, due mostly to shell shock, has found an infallible and now widely-adopted cure in the methods followed by Major Russel of Montreal. The science of orthopoedics has been advanced by Major Smith, D. S. O., and his surgeon-captains. Orthopoedic hospitals in every command in England and Scotland is being established on the model of the Granville. Important developments are now in view. The bulk of othopoedic cases will be transferred to Canada, and patients who have undergone amputation will also be sent there.

"Hope, eternal hope, for ye cripples," might well be inscribed in letters of gold over the portals of the operating theatre, where Major Smith works his skill. Men who have been bedridden for even twenty-two months have got up and walked after half an hour's treatment. There is a certain corner known as Major Russell's shrine—a pile of crutches, body-belts and so forth. Mental suggestion is employed to convince the patient he has the ability to rise from his bed and walk. Captain Wright, of Ottawa, who showed a representative through the hospital, was unable to show him any deaf, dumb or blind cases—they had been there, but such maladies had departed, although the sufferers remained still under treatment. There wos Corporal Hogan, for instance, an employee of the Grand Trunk, who having been twice wounded before was buried alive on the Somme and when rescued was bereft of speech and hearing and the sense of taste. After ten minutes' treatment at Ramsgate the deafness and the dumbness had gone, and the corporal had since also recovered his sense of taste. "Dr. Wright put me to sleep," he said "and when I awoke I could both speak and hear." The doctor explained that this was a case where it was necessary to use hypnotism and exercise the power of mental suggestion. In the majority of instances, though, the procedure does not require hypnotic or anaesthetic influence. A remarkable case of blindness being cured is afforded in the experience of a man named Villeneuve, who was "gassed blind" by a star shell in France and for fourteen months went from hospital to hospital without recovering his sight. Finally he was sent to the Granville, where his blindness was swept away just as darkness disappears, when the curtain of the dawn is raised. This man is now on service again at the base in France.

THE ALLIES ARE NOW GERMANY'S AGGRESSORS

An illuminative and most optimistic letter from Major A. A. Durkee, a native of Truro, N.S., and a veteran of the South African War, appears in a recent issue of the Daily Evening Item, Lynn, Mass. Major Durkee conducted a boot and shoe manufacturing business in Truro, and on the outbreak of the war enlisted with the First Canadian Contingent. The letter is written from "Somewhere in France" to his brother, George R. Durkee, Swampscott., Mass. Following is the letter:

My dear brother,—It has been some time since I have written you, but you must not mind that. I am still doing business at the old stand, and business is getting better every day.

I cannot plead that in all this time there has been no time in which to write, nor yet lack of things to write about. Every day for the last month there have been enough things to write about to fill a book, but somehow one needs a table and quiet surroundings for writing, and these luxuries have become things of the past.

As you no doubt know, we have become a factor in "the big push" and a real live factor, too, and during the last two weeks particularly, we have justified our existence as soldiers, and have been taking the measure of the Hun in a very satisfactory manner.

The long defensive is a thing of the past. So is the period of preparation. We are the aggressors now, and are in every way the superiors of our adversaries. That is a broad statement, but strictly in accordance with the facts. In the air we are supreme. There is scarcely an hour of the day that you cannot count a dozen or more of our battle planes circling overhead, and it is a rare thing to see a German plane, and when one is seen he is at a height of several thousand feet, and over his own lines. We have ceased to keep an aeroplane scout, and pay no attention to them.

On any clear day we have 30 or 40 kite balloons up, which are never molested. Sometimes Fritz gets brave and away in the distance one or two balloons go up, but as soon as they appear one of our planes sails over and down goes the balloon. We burn them up as fast as they manufacture them, by dropping fire bombs on them.

This air supremacy means everything to us. It gives us the greatest freedom of movement and enables us to direct an annihilating fire upon his trenches and his batteries, while his artillery is blind and partially ineffective.

Then we have a

Superiority in Artillery

both in number and calibre of guns, and at last there is an abundance of ammunition. There is never a word said about economy, and no one ever questions how much is expended or what it was expended upon. Our expenditures are regulated by transport alone, and it is a slow day when my battery does not expend a thousand pounds. Of course, we fire with a certain object in view, and according to a plan of operation.

There is no let-up to the artillery fire. There is no Sunday and no night. Day in and day out, night in and night out, incessantly we pound him, and there is no word to describe it. Then when things are ripe and right, we give him a real bombardment, and our infantry goes over and we move the guns up, and go at him again.

No doubt it looks very slow, and when you look at the map and read the papers the progress appears small and out of proportion to the effort.

What has actually happened, or what is happening is this: We are smashing the German. Not only forcing him out of the most perfect and elaborate system of defences that human ingenuity ever devised, but we are at the same time smashing the German as a soldier, and the latter is our real success, rather than the former.

The German nation is young, and it was built up by force of arms. Success on the fields of former wars turned his head, and, by swelling out his chest and patting himself on the back, he got the idea that he was a sort of "superman," invincible, the elect of the universe, destined to rule the world and entitled to exact tribute from other nations of the earth, who were inferior beings created for his benefit. The Russians were ignorant. The French were frivolous. The English were lazy, and so on. It seems strange that a people so clever in such a variety of ways should be so foolish in this direction. Another case of "exaggerated ego," I suppose

So long as he had a

Great Superiority of Men.

guns and the necessities of war and held all the advantage of position, he was a tough customer. On equal ground he is not to be feared. Man for man he is inferior as a fighter to the "decadent" Englishman, whom he so affected to despise. He is still a tough customer, not on account of the personal equation, but in his use of the mechanical, such as machine guns, artillery, etc., in which he is an adept, and his ability to make the best defensive use of the country.

There has been and is still desperate fighting. Foot by foot we force him off the hill and out of his well beloved trenches. Yesterday was a glorious day. We all but drove him from the last commanding position and tonight he hangs on by the "eye lids."

Out in the shell holes he strives to build new trenches. He knows no other kind of warfare and we make life a hell for him. Every push forward now sees prisoners running into the thousands. Men utterly broken in nerve and fighting spirit. Get them at last in a tight corner and it's hands up and "Kamorad! Kamorad." Sometimes it works, but there is little but bayonet and bomb. Too many prisoners are a nuisance. Those we do take we make act as stretcher bearers to bring out our wounded.

The gas and the flames and the crucified friends of former days are old scores being paid off a hundred-fold.

One ominous thing as far as the Hun is concerned, is that he does not counter-attack us. No matter how hard we hit him, he takes it lying down, and no war was ever won that way.

That doesn't mean that we have a walk-over. Far from it. He is back to the wall fightiag sullenly, savagely, but he is beaten and he knows it, and every soldier in the ranks knows it, and the end of it all cannot be kept off a great while longer.

Your brother
MAJOR A. A. DURKEE.

If Subject To Colds Here Is Good Advice

Don't load your stomach with cough syrups. Send healing mediation through the nostrils— send it into the passages that are subject to colds and Catarrh. Easy to do this with Catarrhozone, which cures a cold in ten minutes. Even to the lungs goes the healing vapor of Catarrhozone— all through the bronchial tubes, nostrils and air passages—everywhere, a trace of disease remains with Catarrhozone follow. You'll not have colds, nor will you suffer from sniffles, bronchitis or throat trouble if Catarrhozone is used. Get it today but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size, two months treatment, costs $1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS CHRIST—THE FIRST AND THE LAST

Rev. 1: 1-20

Golden Text.—Fear not: I am the first and the last and the living one; and I was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore.—Rev. 1: 17, 18.

THE LESSON

The Preface (vs. 1-3).—The Book is described as the "unveiling of Jesus Christ," which God gave to him as man, in order to show to his servants what was about to be fulfilled. The word "shortly" means "briefly", that is, when is starts, it will not take long. An angel unnamed was the instrumentality of conveying these messages to John. An so the Book contains one great revelation concerning Christ and a vision of the future of the Church and the world in relation to him. By "the Word of God" we are to understand a prophetic message, and "the testimony of Jesus Christ" seems to mean a message concerning him.

The Greeting (vs. 4-6).— The Churches addressed were in the western part of Asia Minor, the Roman Province of Asia (Acts 16: 6; 19: 10). Perhaps the seven are mentioned as representative of the whole, especially as seven in Scripture is the symbolical number for what is complete and perfect. The phrase "him who is and who was and who is to come" represents the Hebrew Jehovah, the unchanging, eternal God (Exod. 3: 14). "The Seven Spirits" represent the fullness of the Holy Spirit rather than his unity (Isa. 11: 2). Then comes an outburst of praise, expressive of what Christ has done for us in showing love, delivering us from sin and making us a kingdom of priests. The last element refers to our reigning with him as priests on the throne, a blend of priesthood and kingship (Zech. 6: 13) The doxology here is twofold, while in 4: 11 it is threefold, in 5: 13 fourfold, and 7: 12 sevenfold.

The Announcement (vs. 7, 8).—Then comes the solemn assertion that Christ is coming "with the clouds," referring, doubtless to his majesty and glory (Dan. 7: 13; Matt. 24: 30). This coming shall be seen by all, though not at the same moment. They that pierced him, the Jews, will be particularly impressed and will show their feelings of sorrow. This refers to his coming to the earth with his people and not to the aspect of the coming seen in 1 Thessalonians 4 (see Zech. 12: 9-14). Then (v. 8) God himself speaks and, as it were, solemnly seals the statement of verse 7. The speaker is Jehovah.

The Call (vs. 9-11).—John had been banished to the Island of Patmos, because of his Christianity. Patmos was in the AEgean Sea, twenty-four miles from the coast of Asia Minor. As part of the Mediterranean it would be particularly interesting, because "the great sea" is the central point in this Book, with Rome on the West and Palestine on the east. "The Lord's day" is variously interpreted to mean either "the day of the Lord" into which John was transported in his vision and thus records what will take place in that day, or else the first day of the week. Most writers favor the latter, though a few consider that our Sunday was not named "the Lord's Day" as early as John's time.

The Vision (vs. 12-16).—When John turned to see who it was who was speaking, he saw seven golden lampstands, representing the Churches (v. 20), and in the midst "one like unto the son of man." But it is clear from the vision that the one whom John saw was more human, for, in this vision there are the two ideas of priestly dignity and royal judgship Everything symbolizes majesty and judgment, and this thought of judgment strikes the keynote of the Book, which is concerned throughout with our Lord's attitude to the whole world as the Judge.

The Command (vs. 17-20).—John fell at his feet as dead, so overpowering was the vision (Dan. 10: 4-11). But he was reassured by our Lord's words. Then follows the command to write what is found in this Book. The word "mystery" means a secret once hidden, but now revealed.

Central Truths

We must never forget that, while this Book is full of symbols and has many mysteries and difficulties, it has also a very great deal about Christ himself, and we must consider first of all what is said of him, his life and work and glory. Practically all the features of his Person and work as found elsewhere in the New Testament are here mentioned. Lives of Christ usually commence at Bethlehem and end at Olivet, but here we have his life in heaven as the crown and culmination of all. When we remember that this book dates back about sixty years after the ascension, we realize that Christ is alive, and is to us today what he was to John. This is the special point of the Golden Text which calls for the closest attention.

APPEAL IN U. S. FOR REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—New York City's fight to reduce the high cost of living began in earnest today with a boycott on eggs by thousands of housewives. This was followed by a direct appeal by the National Housewives' League to President Wilson for the regulation of the Country's food supply, and meetings of federal, state and city officials and investigating committees, as well as various civic organizations, were held, at which resolutions were adopted looking to a speedy readjustment of conditions. Coincidental w ith the egg boycott there was a break in the poultry market, the price on turkeys dropping four to five cents a pound.

HUN SUBMARINE TOOK MOVIES OF VICTIMS

PARIS, November 28.— How six members of the crew of the steamer San Bernardo, bound from Philadelphia had moving pictures taken of them on board the German submarine just before their ship was sunk by the under water boat, is related by one of the crew, probably the French supercargo, in the Temps today. The German officer, when he boarded the vessel, noticed a man wearing an overcoat.

"Who is this gentleman?" the German asked.

"The supercargo, a French citizen, representing the owners," replied the captain of the San Barnardo.

"Let him come aboard the submarine with the five engineers," said the German, "I shall keep them as hostages."

The six men were kept in conversation on board the submarine by the underwater boat's commander, while bombs were placed on board the San Bernardo. When the steamer blew up there was a moving picture operator on the bridge of the submarine and a picture of the entire proceeding was taken.

"You seem to be annoyed,"said the German captain in French, to the supercargo, as the latter glanced to the operator of the camera.

"Naturally, I would rather, be a hundred miles away from you," replied the supercargo, "but since you have, without regard to our feelings, taken our pictures, Berliners will see that the English and French always have the smile."

The story adds that the men were not detained as hostages, but that after the camera man had them on his films and their ship had been blown up they were placed in one of the boats, with the other members of the crew of the San Bernardo, and later landed at Newcastle.

A dispatch from London August 12, announced that the British steamer San Barnardo, a vessel of 3,907 tons, had been torpedoed in the North Sea.

Keep the woodwork clean and bright with

Old Dutch

GIFT FOR PRESIDENT WILSON BY THE DEUTSHLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 29.— (via London) —Emperor William will send to President Wilson as a Christmas present a de luxe set of American authors specially prepared printed and bound at the Royal printing works in Berlin according to the Budapest newspaper "Az Est." The German submarine Deutschland, the newspaper says, will carry the gift to the United States on her next trip across the Atlantic.

Emperor William's Christmas gift to Pope Benedict will be a Bible, magnificently illuminated and bound.

IS NORWAY FORCED TO BOW TO WISHES OF GERMANY?

LONDON, Nov. 28.— An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger in commenting on the report that the Norwegian government has conceded that its submarine restrictions cannot be maintained as follows:

It may be supposed that a final agreement will soon be reached. In addition to the submarine question there is also the ecclesiastical question and the position of Norway as an independent neutral to be considered. To maintain good relations with Germany she must alter her economical policies and accomodate herself to Germany's wishes."

AMNESTY HAS BEEN DECLARED FOR ALL CANADIAN DESERTERS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.— An enmesty has been declared for the benefit of men who have deserted from the Canadian expeditionary force, including those who have been convicted and imprisoned.

An order-in-Council has been passed and signed by the Duke of Devonshire as an act of grace on the part of his Excellency on assuming his office as Governon-General.

Clemency is extended to men who have deserted, or who are absent without leave, provided that they surrender themselves to the officer commanding the unit to which they belonged at the place where that unit is still in Canada, or else to the office commanding any military district in Canada not later than December 15.

Deserters who have been imprisoned will be handed over to the officer commanding the unit to which they belonged, or to the commander of the military district in which they are, for the purpose of being returned to their own or some other unit for the completion of their military engagement.

The official statement announcing the amnesty states that "it is probable that the larger number of those absent without leave, did not when leaving, appreciate the seriousness of their offence, and that they are now desirous of coming back, but, fearing severe punishment, hesitate to doso."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received a great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON