

AMMUNITION IS THE GREAT DRAWBACK TO THE BALKAN STATES.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Take Jonesco, the former Rumanian minister of state, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, of Milan, on May 23rd, the day after Italy declared war on Austria, and said that two things, and only two, prevented Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece from joining in the conflict on the side of the entente powers—these were the lack of ammunition and the fact that Greece still held off from granting certain territory to Bulgaria. He said: "Greece and Bulgaria would probably come to an agreement if only the other obstacle could be overcome. All the Balkan states have placed huge orders for ammunition from Germany, particularly in America, but Russia, France and England appear to have contracted for everything in sight. Serbia alone seems to be in a position to secure ammunition, and even some of this has been sent back to Russia. It is believed that a military agreement was arrived at between Roumania and Bulgaria on May 6th, which would be preliminary to a formal political alliance. According to a Solnik dispatch to the Gazette of Turin on that date, this agreement makes it obligatory for Roumania and Bulgaria to support each other in case of war. When the scheme of a new Balkan league, under the protection of Italy, fell through in April, owing to the refusal of Greece, without the formal assurance of Bulgaria's neutrality, to place a landing force on the Greek peninsula, Great Britain took a hand and the centre of the negotiations was transferred from Rome to London, but with what result it is not yet known. In the Balkan wars of 1912-13 the states were chiefly supplied with ammunition from Germany. Of course, this supply is now cut off, and the amount of artillery ammunition, particularly that of high explosives, locally manufactured, is very small. According to Take Jonesco and M. Venizelos, the former premier of Greece, this country is best prepared with ammunition, and both the statesmen have declared that with every shot lodged on the Turkish forts of the Dardanelles, the value of Roumanian, Bulgarian and Grecian intervention is diminished. The states, according to Take Jonesco, realize this, and have their plans of campaign already laid out, to be put into execution as soon as they have sufficient ammunition. Roumania will send a force into Bukovina, where it will co-operate with the Russians, and in the first blow will be struck in Eastern Turkey, North of Constantinople, either by troops being transported thither under convoy of the Russian Black Sea fleet, or overland co-operating with the Bulgarians before Adrianople, which has been denuded of its principal guns for the defense of Gallipoli. Greece would follow automatically, Take believes, "perhaps chiefly from the fear of being out of the winning team and suffering to the profit of the other Balkan states. As was formerly planned, Greece would reinforce the Franco-English armies at the Dardanelles, or might conduct a campaign of her own on the Smyrna coast."

be pitted at this lack of liberality on the part of the brand new Benedict, for they are the traditional recipients of these additional emoluments. Many a paragon piano or set of dining-room furniture has been purchased with the \$5 and \$10 bills that have found their way from the bashful bridegroom to the preacher's pocket. Why are the fees so small today? It would seem not entirely accurate to blame the deficiency on business conditions, for the average young man who gets married has saved up enough cash to provide for immediate contingencies, while he also possesses a job. Indeed, the very fact of his marriage indicates confidence in his ability to bear additional financial responsibilities and shows that he at least is not worrying much about his future prosperity. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why there should be a falling off in the size of wedding fees. If it is due to a feeling that the minister doesn't need the money, bridegrooms should get rid of this notion at once. It is clearly erroneous. The demands on the preacher's pocketbook were never more heavy and insistent than at present. There are enough would be beneficiaries to relieve him of his entire salary. He should not be regarded as a sort of automatic coupler, but treated as a professional laborer worthy of his hire. Don't insult a minister with a one dollar marriage fee, even though you know he will be sufficiently polite to pocket the insult.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE CLOSED.

CHATHAM, N. B., June 4.—The Woman's Missionary Convention of N. B., and P. E. I., Conference of the Methodist church closed last evening after a successful series of meetings. The election of officers took place with the results as follows. Hon. President, Mrs. J. D. Chipman; President, Mrs. C. F. Sanford; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. H. S. Stewart; 2nd. Vice-President, Mrs. G. F. Dawson; 3rd. Vice-President, Mrs. P. B. Gough; Cor Secretary, Mrs. P. S. Enman; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. W. Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Williams; Circle and Band Secretary, Mrs. John Humphreys; Supt. of Christian Stewardship, Mrs. E. C. Turner; District Organizer, Charlottetown, Miss Mary White; Chatham Mrs. Thomas Clark; Mrs. A. C. Woods; Fredericton, Mrs. C. L. Peters; Moncton, Mrs. R. McLean; Sackville, Mrs. E. P. Goodwin; St. John, Mrs. E. C. Hickson; St. Stephen, Miss Jennie Veizer; Summerside, Mrs. W. A. Thompson; Woodstock, Mrs. W. S. Corbett; Representative to Board, Mrs. John Humphreys; Representative to ... B., and P. E. I. Conference, Mrs. J. B. Gough.

GOING AFTER TRADE FOR THE N. T. R.

OTTAWA, June 5.—That the Government in taking over the operation of the Transcontinental Railway is going to adopt strictly business methods, and that all the traffic that can be obtained going either east or west, is seen by the fact that arrangements are now being made for securing a large amount of rolling stock and other equipment. With the good crop prospects in the West this year and the abundance of an unusually large quantity of grain to be carried eastward. Hon. Frank Cochrane has asked Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, for a very considerable sum to purchase the necessary equipment. In spite of the difficulty of borrowing money just now, Hon. W. T. White consented. The Transcontinental will, therefore next fall provide largely increased facilities for transporting the crop, and the revenues of the road will be that much greater. It is understood that a close agreement for exchange of traffic will be arranged between the Government and the G. T. P., with its eastern terminal now at Winnipeg.

By a series of concerts in Australia Madame Melba has raised over £6,000 for the British Red Cross Society.

THE REVIVAL OF THE CANADIAN CHEESE TRADE

Our Trade Steadily Declined for ten Years--Then the War Came and High Prices. What Will Happen When the War is Ended.

(By Professor H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, in the Canadian Countryman.)

CAMPBELLFORD, May 11.—"At today's meeting of the Cheese Board, 440 cheese were bonded; all sold at 18 7/16 cents." The foregoing despatch, clipped from the daily press of May 12th, tells the whole story of the revival of the cheese trade in Canada, so far as price goes, and price is a mighty big factor in any line of trade. It is not long since cheese sold so low as about seven cents per pound wholesale, at which price farmers were producing milk at a loss. In the early part of the last two seasons, 1913 and 1914, prices were ranging about 12 1/2 c., which was considered a good price for fodder and fodder grass stuff. When over six cents per lb. is added to the price paid during what we considered two fairly good seasons in the cheese trade, we can readily understand that it has caused a movement among cheese-milk producers, manufacturers, and cheese buyers, such as is unprecedented in the trade. Farmers are securing all the cows possible, in order to send large quantities of milk to the factory, consequently the price of cows has advanced markedly this spring, at a time when there is usually a "slump." But the increased amount of milk available for cheese making cannot be very great, except it is withdrawn from some other line of dairying, as cows cannot be produced under from three

learning the methods of making cheese, saw the business slip away from them and they were obliged to go elsewhere or take up a new line. The town and city milk and cream trade, together with the creamery and the condensery, got the patronage formerly sent at the cheese factory, and the latter closed its doors or was turned into a creamery. Now all this has changed. Factories once closed are opening up again. New factories are being rushed to completion, so as to be ready for the opening of the season. Factories are opening earlier than usual and everything is being produced as much cheese as possible while the price is high. What has caused all this change? One word explains it all—War.

Cheese is being largely used in the army rations and the British Government has been a heavy buyer of Canadian cheese for some time. In fact, Canada has been unable to supply the demand, and large quantities of American cheese is being sent to Europe through Montreal, as well as from American ports. For the time being, the American export of cheese trade, which was practically dead, is sharing in the revival started in Canada. So long as the war continues there is likely to be a good demand for Canadian cheese, which will stim-

ulate prices, and it looks as if the cheese farmer in Canada will come into his own during the present year at least. Back of all this is the fact readily recognized by the belligerent powers, that cheese is a concentrated, healthful food, especially well suited for army purposes, and it is very compact, does not readily spoil, is always ready for eating, requiring no preliminary cooking, and even at the present high prices is the cheapest concentrated food which can be purchased. At 20 cents per pound cheese furnishes over two and a half times more food value, as measured by calories (heat units), than does beefsteak at 24 cents per pound. Cheese is relatively much cheaper than meat at present prices. In addition, this fact should be borne in mind—the protein (muscle-forming) material in dairy products, in all probability, has a higher food value than has protein compounds in any other class of foods.

After the war—what? Many are asking this question along several lines. As applied to the cheese trade, it would appear as if the export trade was likely to slacken again. It will be imperative for the exhausted countries of Europe to repair their fortunes as rapidly as possible. The third point in connection with which education is needed, is among the consuming classes, more especially among those who buy food for the family, which means, in most cases, the housewife. The great majority of people spend about half of more of their income on food. There



Much of the best cheese made in Canada to-day is obtained from the milk of those hardy cows—the Ayrshires.

ceiving clean milk. No class of men can do so much along this line as can the cheesemaker, who comes in contact daily with the milk producer or his representative the milk hauler. Government inspectors can do something, but after all the burden of improved milk must be borne by the cheese maker or factory owner, who should at all times point out in a tactful way how the cleanliness and general quality of the milk can be improved. He ought also to set an example to his patrons at all times, in matters of neatness, tidiness, orderliness and cleanliness, about, and in the factory. No bad smells or dirt in any form should be tolerated about the place where so delicate and valuable a human food as cheese is manufactured.

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Totally Discouraged by Nervous Prostration

After Many Weeys of Doctoring a Friend Recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and She Was Cured

There is nothing more discouraging than Nervous Prostration. Because of the exhausted condition of the nervous system, weakness and helplessness of mind as well as those of the body are affected and hope and courage disappear. At one time I was written on this question, the cost of milk-production is too high for reasonable profit and too much milk delivered at cheese factories is not so sweet and clean as it might and ought to be. Farmers must breed better cows—cows that will produce 8,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk during a year or during the cheese factory season. Cheaper food must be provided in the form of corn silage all the year round to supplement the pastures. Pasture milk, except on cheap land, is expensive to be made from clean milk, in a feeding farm grains. With oats at 60c. to 65c. per bushel and other grains in proportion, it requires a good cow and careful management, even at the present high price of cheese to show any profit on the milk so manufactured. (2) There is need of an educative campaign among cheese factory owners and makers, in order to impress the fact that cheese is a substance used for human food, therefore needs to be made from clean milk, in a clean place of manufacture, and every precaution should be taken that the food so made shall be clean, wholesome and nutritious. This involves getting after the milk producer and insisting upon re-

is great need that women shall understand food values in order to purchase table supplies economically.

ADVERTISE TO SUCCESS

Women are said to be proverbial "bargain hunters." The departmental stores know how to cater to this element, and spend large sums of money in advertising "bargains." The same principle should be applied with reference to the cheese trade. We need to anticipate the slump in cheese prices which is bound to come sooner or later. It would be a wise policy to commence an advertising campaign on the high food value of cheese at an early date, so that when the depression from Europe slackens our own people will be prepared to use cheese more largely as an article of every day diet instead of using it as a relish with apple pie. The writer is always amused at the small piece of cheese which is commonly given for an order for cheese at hotels and on dining cars. The tidbit would hardly make a square meal for a mouse, let alone a hungry man or child. All this should be changed until a piece of cheese the size of an ordinary steak is set on the table by the waiter, cook or wife, who has charge of the food supply. Cheese might readily and cheaply take the place of meat at least once a day on the workingman's table. The same may be said for the man or family who is engaged in sedentary tasks. One thing should be carefully guarded against, namely, the sale of inferior goods, which would tend to give cheese consumption a serious setback, if this class of goods became general. Given good milk, a good cheese maker, a suitable factory and utensils, there is no need that Canadian cheese shall be of inferior quality.

and despondent that I thought I would lose my mind. I doctored with several doctors and received but little benefit. At last I became very much discouraged and thought I would never get better. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before I had finished the first box I knew that it was helping me. It took several boxes of the Nerve Food, to that it is a wonderful builder up of the nervous system. It is only wise to prevent such dreaded disease as Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia by keeping the nervous system in good condition at all times. When you cannot sleep well, have headaches and indigestion, be warned of approaching dangers and restore the nervous system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

able, however, has been occasioned owing to the fact that soldiers must give satisfactory evidence of their marriage before payment begins. Many soldiers have neglected to do this and if there is any fault in their papers lies with them. The separation allowance is always paid by headquarters the moment the sheets are received and the marriages properly vouched for. Cases of hardship have arisen where the evidence of marriage has to be obtained from exact locality is not mentioned, but the officers of the Militia Department are dealing liberally so far as possible with these cases. The department usually accepts the evidence of any clergyman or prominent reputable citizen as to the marriage.

TOES REMOVED SO HE COULD FIGHT.

WELLAND, Ont., April 20.—Many minor operations have been undergone by recruits here that they might pass the medical examinations necessary to join the various contingents, but Wm. Ritson has gone the others one better. When he volunteered he was rejected, owing to the fact that he had a hammer-toe on each foot. Not to be denied his desire to fight the Germans, he submitted to an operation by which the offending toes were amputated.

EARLY VICTORIAN FROCKS.

At the very interesting display of new model gowns for the spring and early summer held by Mrs. Lucile in London a few days since most fascinating of all perhaps, says the Daily Chronicle of that city, were the delightfully demure "early Victorian frocks, worn by mannequins, whose hair was dressed with bunches of side curls. With one of these 1840 gowns, in pink flowered taffeta, a stiff little bouquet was carried, composed of roses and forget-me-nots crushed closely together in a white holder bordered with paper lace. A white taffeta evening frock, with a black velvet waistband, has a full skirt, cut in curves at the hem, and left short enough to show a black lace petticoat. Very charming is a Dresden shepherdess gown in dove-gray charmuse, with an apron of fine white muslin, adorned with tiny bunches of flowers, embroidered in pale tints of pink and green. A frock with a pronounced crinoline effect has a bodice and tunic of gray and silver brocade over billowy petticoats of blonde and silver lace and net.

MEN THEMSELVES ARE RESPONSIBLE.

OTTAWA, June 5.—Complaints have been received by the Militia Department as to slowness in the payment of separation allowances. It is officially stated that where a soldier enlists his wife is entitled to the separation allowance from the date of enlistment. A great deal of trou-

Advertisement for Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the paint, such as longer protection and greater economy. Contact information for Fennell & Chandler, Charlottetown, P. E. I. is provided.

Advertisement for the cheese trade. Features a large illustration of a cow and text discussing the decline of the cheese trade and the need for an educational campaign. The text mentions that the cheese trade seemed doomed and discusses the impact of the war on the industry.

Advertisement for a flag for every home. Includes the headline "A FLAG FOR EVERY HOME" and "PRESENTED BY THE GUARDIAN". It features an illustration of a woman holding a flag and text explaining the offer: "The Complete \$4.00 Flag and Outfit, \$1.48". It also includes a coupon for clipping and a price tag of \$1.10.