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Last Days of Lord Kitchener

New York, June 8.—A cable to the Sun from London says:

"Through the special courtesy of the British government the correspondent has been able to obtain the following story of the last days of Lord Kitchener:

"To win this war—that is the essential thing; that is the work before us. It makes no difference who is working, so long as the work is done. People wanted me to take on this task. I've done so. If they were dissatisfied I would have no personal sensitiveness. If they replaced me by somebody more capable I would willingly resign with the consciousness that I have done my best and would give the place to a better man who could carry it on and win."

These sentiments are those of the late Lord Kitchener as frequently expressed to members of his staff and intimates.

The correspondent has had the opportunity of meeting and talking with those who have had the privilege of associating with this great commanding figure in English history since he was called at the demand of the people of the empire to the post of secretary of state for war. The Kitchener of spry like attributes is non-existent to them. Instead, he was an extremely shy, diffident, human person, select but loyal in his friendships, talkative in the right company, with a wonderful sense of humor, dry, perhaps, with a touch of irony if the subject did not please him.

Perhaps the best illustration of his human side is the way in which he

companions in the Soudan and South Africa and India used to roll up to the War office and say, "Is the chief in?"

There were no formalities for them, all without fuss or feathers, found their way to York House, Lord Kitchener's town residence, where even for the unexpected there were always extra covers laid.

Coming to his last days, on Friday, his meeting with the members of Parliament gave him the greatest satisfaction to which he gave free expression when he returned to the War office.

"I was glad to meet them. They seemed satisfied and I hope that many more similar meetings will take place."

Perhaps no more accurate index of Lord Kitchener's character can be found than in those last two days before he went to his death. Saturday afternoon he spent at Broome with Col. Fitzgerald his military secretary, and a mass of work. He returned to York House Sunday afternoon early, and until five minutes before he left to take the train from King's Cross on his ambassadorial mission to Russia, he was engaged in clearing away his work so that his successor ad interim, the Prime Minister, might find the decks clear.

Lord Kitchener's railway journey ended at noon Monday at a small station, from which he drove to the coast in an automobile and boarded a waiting destroyer.

The following despatch was received at the War office from Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces in France, in reply to the message of King George announcing Lord Kitchener's death:

"The army order issued at His Majesty's command informing us of the loss of Lord Kitchener was received

with the deepest regret by all ranks in the armies under my command. His memory is to us an incentive and we shall not rest until we have brought his work to its culmination in enduring victory."

General Smuts Locates German Army

London, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried further into the interior and one of the British columns is now confronted with a German army which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement in regard to this campaign was given out here this evening:

"General Smuts (the British commander) reports that our column, which is advancing down the Panagni River, reached the south end of the Ezeze Mountains on the 29th, and located the enemy near Mikrocheni, occupying a strong entrenched position on a narrow neck between the mountains and the river."

A Comparison in Casualties.

(Philadelphia "Ledger.")

In less than two years Germany has lost in battle over five times as many soldiers as the Union lost in four years of the Civil War. Northern losses were 67,000 killed in battle and 43,000 who died of wounds, making a total of 110,000 killed. The German killed amount to 664,000. Since the Kaiser has only about three times as large a population to draw upon as had Abraham Lincoln, and as he is losing men in battle over ten times as fast, the ratio of Germany's daily loss to population is more than three times as great as was the loss of the Northern States. But Germany is not allowing so many men to die of disease as did the United States. Disease took 199,000 Union soldiers, or upwards of double as many as were taken by Confederate bullets.

ASSESSORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Assessors of Rates in and for the Town of Woodstock, New Brunswick, for the present year.

All persons owning Property in the said town may within Twenty Days give us a statement of their property and income as by law provided.

Dated February 29th, 1916.

RICHARD ALLINGHAM,

GEO. W. JACKSON,

PATRICK BRADLEY,

Assessors.

An Automatic Range Finder

An Italian non-commissioned officer of engineers has invented a special telemeter for anti-aircraft guns, whose aim is automatically rendered practically infallible. This wonderful device consists of a mirror attached to the gun in which the object fired at, aeroplane or airship is reflected in such a way that the gunner is enabled not only to determine automatically the distance between the gun and the target but to calculate the speed of the aircraft. The mirror is graduated so that the distance and the speed of the target can be ascertained at a glance, and no time or ammunition is lost. Provided the enemy aircraft is within firing range, and the range of the anti-aircraft gun has been considerably increased of late, the chances of its being missed when the special telemeter is used are reduced to less than one per cent.

German Navy Made Ridiculous

London, June 10.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking in London last night on the recent battle in the North Sea between the British and Germans said:

"How precipitate was the flight of the German fleet is shown by the fact that only three men were wounded in the whole of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet. Not one of his ships was able to get in the gunfire more than six minutes. The only one of his ships to suffer was the Marlborough, which was torpedoed by a submarine but reached harbor safely."

"No sensible man ever expected anything from the Germans but great efficiency. In the first two phases of the action the German sailors fought well, and their strategy was right in retreating at the beginning of the third phase of the battle, when Admiral Jellicoe's fleet arrived, for if they wanted to preserve their fleet it was necessary to avoid deliberately challenging for the mastery of the sea at this time. But after that to proclaim a great victory and a school holiday and to publish a speech like that of the Kaiser's was making the German

navy ridiculous."

An official statement says that Commander Shimomura, of the Japanese navy, perished in the sinking of the battle cruiser Queen Mary, confirming a despatch from Tokio announcing the death of Commander Shimomura, who was acting as Japanese naval observer on board the Queen Mary.

Copenhagen, June 9.—The new German dreadnought Koenig was struck several times in the battle with the British fleet off the Jutland coast and badly damaged, says a message from Kiel to day. The Koenig displaces 25,293 tons, was put in commission in 1914 and carried a crew of 1,150 men.

What Offended Him.

(London Answers.)

It had been a very tiring case for everybody concerned. The plaintiff and the defendant were both countrymen, and had had to have everything explained to them at least twice.

"Do I understand, my man," said the magistrate at one point, "that the defendant hurled invectives at you?"

The plaintiff scratched his head wildly. Then slowly a look of understanding dawned in his eyes as he replied:

"No, sir. To tell the truth, it was only bricks as he threw at me; but 'wot I complain about was the terrible way he swore at me when they missed!"

Threatened Paper Famine in the West

Toronto, June 10.—The scarcity of news print threatens to become very serious in Western Canada. Owing to floods, paper mills, located at St. Francis, may be compelled to shut down for 60 days and the large paper mill on the American side which receives power from the same source will be similarly affected, practically putting out of business some 65 newspapers in the United States.

The quantity of news print required to meet such a situation is so great that it cannot be met by the Easter paper mills.

Mr. E. H. Macklin, president of the Winnipeg Free Press, who has been here for the past ten days looking for relief, today wired his paper instructions to make material reductions in the size of the paper in anticipation of the crisis. All the Winnipeg papers and many of the western papers, who receive their supply from the same source will be forced to take radical steps to meet the threatened paper famine.

Future of The Live Stock Industry

Hopefulness and confidence in the future were the noticeable features at all the live stock meetings held during the winter, and they were general throughout the country. United with the optimism expressed was the urgent call to the farmer to breed better, or as well as possible, and to breed true to type. Not alone the Dominion Department of Agriculture, but also the various provincial departments, are engaged in active efforts to place pure-bred animals at the disposal of farmers generally. Thus there is little excuse for breeding to scrubs and seventeenth degree mongrels. Above all is the item of health. The wise farmer will take care that the cattle he uses are not only true in pedigree but are good in conformation, sound in health and free from possibility of hereditary disease. In breeding, above all things, there is truth in the saying that a dollar well spent is a pound well earned.

At all times it behooves farmers to note that things are well with their live stock, but there never was a period when Canadians were more earnestly summoned to do their utmost in this respect. Never was there a period when so much depended upon their efforts. In a comparatively short time, reckoned by years, probably before the cattle begotten this year come to early maturity, there is going to be a universal demand for live stock of every description, but especially for the bovine. The nations at present at war will be very tired of eating canned and salted stuff and will demand fresh beef, and, as for dairy cattle, there is even now a scarcity of milk owing to the great output of cheese required, and the needs of the



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days must of necessity be very far short of what they will be when declarations of peace are signed. On the manner of cattle we breed now will depend our success and profit not alone then, but always.

Live stock breeding is a branch of production that, following the bountiful harvest of last year is naturally pre-eminent in the agriculturist's mind. Taken in conjunction with fruitful fields if successfully, wisely and thriftily carried on its mean untold prosperity to the country. It means money to the farmer and benefit to the soil. It means help to Britain and her Allies. In short it means profit all round. The main things needed to bring this about are to breed to the available best, to pay every possible respect to health and sanitation, to hold on to producing cows, to give every good heifer a chance, to bear in mind in securing service that the cheapest is more frequently than not the dearest in the long run, and to remember that Canada's reputation as a producing country will be particularly at stake in the earliest shipments after the war.

Food Problem In Luxemburg

The Hague, via London, June 10.—"Relentless economic pressure is driving Luxemburg into the arms of Germany, despite the fact that the sympathies of seven-eighths of the population are the other way," said American Minister Henry Van Dyke, who has returned from a week's trip through the little Grand Duchy. The food problem has become acute among the industrial population, mostly miners, iron workers and glass makers, of whom 40,000 are unemployed or on half time.

Allies Take Action In Greece

Paris, June 8 (Thursday), 11.40 p. m. (Delayed).—The official press bureau states that the Entente Allies have notified the Greek government that as a result of its negotiations with Bulgaria and Germany, they would take all measures necessary to enforce the treaties safeguarding Greek unity and the Greek constitution. These treaties, moreover, are binding on the reigning dynasty. Greece is informed. In consequence, the Greek commander of the port of Saloniki has been replaced by a French naval officer and entry to the port has been refused to Greek ships from Kavala. Moreover, an embargo has been placed on Greek ships in French ports.

Paris, June 9, 1.35 p. m.—A Havas despatch from Athens says Premier Skoufodis has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that King Constantine would sign the decree demobilizing the twelve senior military classes. It is said this decree is to be submitted to parliament for its approval.

Athens, Greece, June 8, via Paris, June 9.—There is general rejoicing here over the decision of the government for demobilizing. It is not thought that the present government will be able to continue in power after the army is disbanded.

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