

John C McKay

Although it was known that Mr. John Charles McKay was seriously ill, the news that he had passed away at noon Friday last came as a shock to the entire community...

The late Mr. McKay always took the keenest interest in municipal and provincial affairs, having served faithfully and well on the first council board of the town of Wetaskiwin in the year 1902...

He leaves to mourn his departure a widow, two daughters and one son, as well as a very large circle of friends throughout the district who held him in the highest esteem.

The funeral, which was conducted by the A. F. & A. M., took place on Sunday afternoon and was one of the largest held in the city. Service was held at the residence and the Presbyterian Church.

In the cortage which accompanied the remains to their last resting place in the Wetaskiwin cemetery were the officers and members of the Wetaskiwin Lodge No. 15, A.F. & A.M., the Aldermen of the city and a large number of friends.

We join in extending the deepest sympathy to the sorrowing family.

—Wetaskiwin Times, Oct. 25th.

Mr. McKay is also survived by three brothers and one sister. They are David, of New Westminster; Andrew and James, and Mrs. Hugh McCain, of Florenceville, N. B.

SUPPER AND SALE

Keep Thursday Dec. 6 for supper and sale in St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood...

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

Mrs. Mary M. Belyea

On Nov. 14th, after an illness of five months, Mrs. Mary M. Belyea passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elbridge Good, Buxton Road, Saco, aged 86 years 1 month 24 days.

Mrs. Belyea was born in Aylesford, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20, 1831 a daughter of Rev. Robert and Love [Smith] Walker. Four daughters and two sons survive her.

She was also the mother of Rev. S. R. Belyea late of Cherryfield Me., and Geo. M. Belyea late of Centreville, N. B.

Mrs. Belyea was a woman of strong religious nature, having been a member of the Baptist Church Centreville, N. B., for many years.

At 8 p. m. Nov. 15, prayers were offered at the Good home Saco by Rev. L. J. Bamberg, pastor of Main St. Baptist Church, after which the body was taken on the night train accompanied by Mrs. C. E. Robinson to Monticello, Me., where next day funeral services were held in the Church and there she was buried beside her late husband.

Mrs Wm F Harrison

Mrs. Sarah J. Harrison, widow of the late William F. Harrison, of this city, died in New York on Saturday last after four days' illness, at the age of 73 years.

WHAT BONDS ARE.

Those who desire to help along the Victory Loan, but hesitate because of lack of knowledge of bonds, need have no fears or anxieties. Victory bonds are absolutely safe investment, and Victory bond coupons are as good as gold.

position as a man receiving a government salary, payable every six months. He is protected against loss. The advantage of the registered bond over the ordinary coupon bond is that the latter is like money, the property of whoever holds it; while the former is as absolutely the property of the owner as is his house and lot.

House For Sale

Large House 16 rooms with woodshed and barn situate on Broadway near Valley Railway Station. Land freehold, one and one half extra lots adjacent suitable for gardening.

ROBERT L. SIMMS SOLICITOR

Sentinel Building King Street Woodstock, N. B.

Germans Driven out of Trenches

London, Nov. 21.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces. British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defences on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river, 22 miles.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defences, over a mile beyond. The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

The second system of German defences captured by the British is known as the Hindenburg support line. The British captured Benavia, Lemeau Wood, Lavachuerie, the defences known as Welch Ridge and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

The British also fought their way through Coullot Wood. Lieut. General Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army. Several thousand prisoners have been taken.

London, Nov. 21.—The whole German line west of the Canal Dunord to the Bapsme Cambria road has been captured.

The towns of Havrincourt, Marcoing, Graincourt and Anneux, and Neuf Wood have been captured by the British.

A large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry, when the attack was opened, and broke through successive belts of German wire defence, which were of great depth and strength.

The official announcement follows: "Yesterday morning the third army, under command of General the Honourable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation, and in each case the enemy was completely surprised.

SUPPER AND SALE

Keep Thursday Dec. 6 for supper and sale in St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

Gunner Wood of the 66th Battery, is a soldier who is worthy of more than usual recognition. He is 55 years of age and a resident of Amherst. He came through the Vimy Ridge Battle and bears the marks of several wounds, and is anxious to get into the fight again.

Germany to Make A New Drive?

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Reports from several sources in Germany bear out the assumption that, taking advantage of the situation in Russia, the German government is making heavy transport of troops from the Russian front. Only part of them appear to be going to Italy, where the front is too narrow to permit of the use of great masses, and a blow by von Hindenburg at many other points in the way of a diversion may perhaps be expected.

Some troops are reported to have been moved to the Western front, but this is not necessarily significant, as Field Marshal Haig's pounding tactics necessitate frequent relief for exhausted German divisions.

German newspapers discuss with suspicious frankness and avidity the prospect of an offensive on the Saloniki front, but have never a word to say about the obvious chance of a smashing blow at Roumania in an effort to end the resistance of that nation. As for Italy, if the Austrians and Germans find the reinforced Italian army too hard a nut to attempt to crack, the Central Powers can easily and quickly change to the defensive on a strong line for the purpose of seeking to force a decision on some other selected front with the bulk of their strategic reserve.

ALBERTA HAD WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

Dramatic Features Attended Threshing of Field That Saved the Day —Farmer is Businessman.

A Lethbridge, Alta., writer says: The record has been made in the growing, harvesting, threshing, and marketing of the world's record wheat crop for big acreage and the results are being entered according to a cost system like that of a great factory.

How Record Was Made The story of "How I Did It" includes the use of the most modern methods of business. The telephone at the central office was the main channel for personal directing of operations which covered nearly two square miles and required 120 men.

When his presence was required at any place he had a high powered automobile at his door which whirled him there at high speed. It was not many years since Mr. Noble left the United States to make a modest start in Alberta. When he made the record he owned three farms and his crop for the year was worth nearly \$100,000.

Last Field Saved Day

It was threshing time which told the story of a crop record. When the wheat from the last field was reached it was seen that the world's record would be surpassed if this grain threshed thirty-nine bushels to the acre. It went sixty-four bushels and brought the average up to nearly fifty-four and one-half bushels an acre for the entire acreage. There was a throng present and moving pictures were being taken. Suddenly a bolt broke and it looked as if the climax would be postponed to another day. But feverish work repaired the bolt and the crowd cheered as the last of the wheat came from the separator.

MANITOBA'S PLAN

Government Ground to be Converted into Homesteads

With a view to establishing an ideal community settlement along the Greater Winnipeg water district line, the provincial government co-operated with the G.W.W.D. Commission and acquired from the Dominion Government three and one-half townships in the Birch River district, 72 miles east of Winnipeg. This land will be placed at the disposal of intended settlers, and allotted to them as 40-acre farms. Homestead conditions will apply, but only married men will be given the opportunity of taking up one of these small farms. Very great encouragement will be extended to the men locating on these farms by the provincial government. All preliminary improvements will be made, a school house erected, while the City of Winnipeg purchased the wood from the land in clearing it. J. S. Woodsworth, director of social research bureau for the three prairie provinces, applied his theories of improving social conditions.

The scheme is in the nature of an experiment of one of the popular solutions advanced to meet the problem of handling returned soldiers, and if carried out on a broader scale, with the returned soldiers as the settlers, the district which will be colonized is fertile, and the settlers will be encouraged to go in for small farm raising, poultry and hog raising. W. W. Kopecki has been appointed land settlement agent, and will also act as business agent in marketing the produce for the settlers.

CHEMICALS FOR POULTRY

Charcoal, Ammonia and Sulphur—How to Use Them

Sulphur is a medicine and not a food. While it is true that it is found in small quantities in almost all grains and other articles of poultry diet, it is not true that it is a food and that it should be fed indiscriminately. The sulphur that is found in grain is usually combined with some other substance to counterbalance it. There are times when it may be fed to fowls, but care must be taken. It should never be fed during wet weather, as it is liable to cause rheumatism or a stiffness of the joints. It is a sort of a blood purifier, will arrest disease, and sometimes invigorates a run-down system. A tea spoonful once a week, in soft food for twenty hens, will do no harm and even this amount should be fed in dry weather. It is better to be withheld from chicks until they are at least three months old.

Charcoal consists almost entirely of carbon, and is prepared by heating wood so as to expel all the gaseous matter it contains. Ammonia is a gaseous compound-alkaline like potassa, and is often termed spirits of hartshorn. If charcoal has been properly treated it would be next to impossible for it to contain enough ammonia to injure animal life. Any impurities charcoal might contain would be more likely absorbed than at atmospheric conditions. There is no hesitation in using any charcoal which is clean and free from dust.

HISTORY OF PAPER

Introduced into Europe About the Twelfth Century

From time to time, almost from the very earliest days of the war, there has arisen in many European countries a shortage of paper. Many factories, often unlooked for, have contemplated going about this world of scarcity of labor, the increased cost of shipping freights, and deficiency in the supply of the many and various ingredients which go to the making of paper in all its many forms of today.

The manufacture of paper was introduced into Europe by the Moors, also about the twelfth century. They held a great part of Spain in those days, and the industry quickly grew. It was good paper, "cloth parchment" as it is styled in the laws of Alfonso of 1263, and well styled, for it was made of substance, and could withstand hard use. At Xativa, Valencia and Toledo the industry grew and flourished until the fall of the Moorish power. And then came a change. The Christian conquerors were less skilled, and the great industry deteriorated, both as to quantity and quality. Meanwhile, however, the Arabs had brought their knowledge of the craft with them when they invaded Sicily. From Sicily paper making ultimately spread to Italy, and there it became a great industry. From Italy it extended to France and Germany.

And then this art reached England, and in Wynkyn de Worde's "De Priocriptibus Romis," printed in 1494, at Cardinal's Press, we find mention of a paper mill at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, kept by one John Tates, licentiate from Queen Elizabeth to make paper at Dartford, in Kent, in the next great figure in the paper trade, and so on to the establishment of the famous mills at Maidstone, where John Whatman turned out his paper in and around the year 1700. In 1798 came machinery, and from the small mill at Beccles, in Hertfordshire, where Fourdrinier, the inventor, first set up his plant, the industry spread all over the country.

HELP FOR INEBRIATES

Ontario Act Makes Provision for Their Care and Cure

The London Advertiser says: One of the bills passed at the 1913 session of the Ontario Legislature that deserves some mention was "an act to amend the hospitals for the insane act." This act made provision for the admission, as a voluntary patient, of any alcoholic habitué, by the superintendent of the hospital, for care and treatment, but the patient must be capable of appreciating the fact that he is to be admitted as a voluntary patient. The time during which he may be detained is limited to one year. Of course the patient must agree to comply with the rules of the hospital. The patient may be discharged cured or incurable, or for breach of the rules.

Another important provision is that with respect to those so given over to drunkenness as to render them incapable of self-control, or of managing their own affairs. In such cases a judge in chambers, or a magistrate, if applied to by a relative or connection of the inebriate, or by the family physician, may cause a petition to be served on the inebriate setting forth the facts, and appointing a time for the hearing of the application. The hearing is to be conducted as other proceedings in courts are, and the judge or magistrate is to report the facts to the inspector of prisons and charities, and transmit the evidence to him.

The inspector may have the inebriate placed in a hospital or placed where he will be detained and treatment administered for a period not exceeding two years. And the judge or magistrate may have the inebriate in some safe and comfortable place, but not in a jail, prison or reformatory. This is a humane act in the true interests of the public, the inebriates and their families. Ontario, by such legislation has not long since found its way to the statute books. The credit is due to one of the young members of the Legislature, a former Londoner, Thomas Fook, member for South Toronto.

NEITHER FOOD NOR DRINK

As an illustration of the keen sense of humor possessed by the famous Scottish judge, Lord Mackenzie, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, late Lord Justice-Clerk, tells the following story in his Reminiscences. On one occasion when the jury had retired to consider conviction or acquittal, they rang their bell, "producing the usual stir of anticipation in court. It turned out, as reported by the mace, that they rang to ask if they might be allowed to have some water while they were in deliberation. According to the law of Scotland, it is forbidden, when a jury has been enclosed, that they should be suffered to have any "meat or drink" until they have returned the verdict. Everybody listened to hear what the judge would say. Lord Mackenzie, looking up meditatively, deliberated himself in slow and deliberate tones, heard throughout the court, thus: "Well, ye canna call it meat (and then more rapidly), "and it sairly is not a drink; they can have the water."