



No Heat Waylaid

Straight walls in the deep firepot of the Sunshine Furnace prevent ashes from collecting and absorbing the heat instead of allowing it to do its work in heating the home—one of the features that make the Sunshine the kind of furnace you want for your home.

FOR SALE.
T. P. GALKIN & CO.
Kentville, N. S.

McClary's
Sunshine
Furnace

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Calgary Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Operations on The Macedonia Front

Allied Forces Entered Kichovo While Serbians Occupied Heights Between Uskub and Bulgarian Frontier

PARIS, October 2—(Delayed)—The Allied forces in Macedonia continued their progress until midday of September 30 according to the French war office statement of last night, and on the west entered the town of the chevo, twenty miles east of Kichovo.

On the north the Serbians occupied the heights of Gradishte and Plavice, between Uskub and the Bulgarian frontier.

In the regions of Lakes Presba and Ocarida on the Serbian Albanian border, the Austrians are putting up a stiff resistance to the Allied pressure.

Mr. Robie Parker, of the Royal Flying Corps Toronto, is home for a ten days vacation visiting his parents at Canning.

NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917 REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918; and such CITIZENS OF THE AGES 19, 20 AND 31-44, both inclusive, must so register during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING OCTOBER 12th, 1918. It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, and includes ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, or HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local Postmasters for despatch to the proper Registrar, under the Military Service Act.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917 MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS

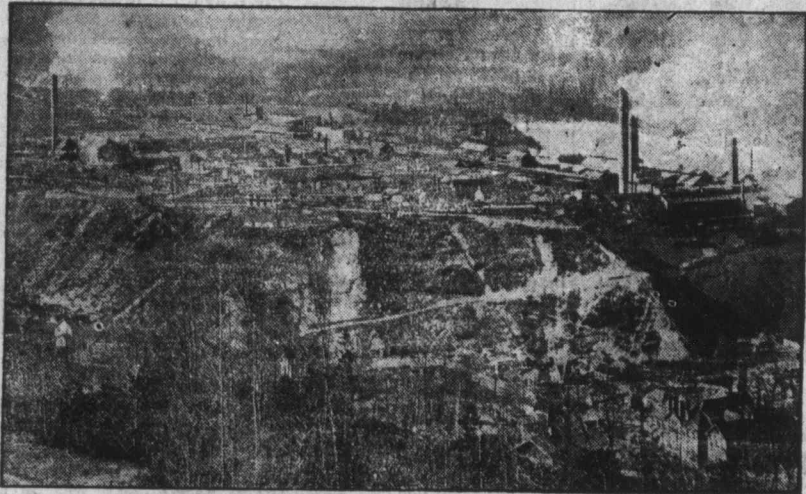
Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A., of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

SMELTING IN EXCELSIS Canada's Only Refining Centre



The Great Smelter at Trail, B.C.

ALTHOUGH, as is well known, a world-wide attention was first directed to British Columbia by reason of the discoveries in the late 'fifties' and early 'sixties' of the alluvial gold in the Fraser river and in the streams of the Cariboo district—and for many years a rich harvest was reaped from these sources—mining as an important basic industry of the Province—and it is now by far the most important industry in British Columbia—was not fairly launched until nearly forty-five years later; and the building of the Trail smelter in 1896 by that brilliant young American financier and copper king, P. Augustus Heintz, not only made Rossland, whose mines have since produced gold, silver and copper to the value of \$70,000,000 in round figures, but had the effect of enormously stimulating mineral development and the investment of capital in mining in other sections of the province. But Heintz was essentially a business man, and in establishing his smelter was certainly not actuated by philanthropic or eleemosynary motives. It was no part of his plan to operate the smelter for the profit of anyone but himself. Hence although he received a land grant from the Provincial Government as a consideration for the construction of the smelter and of a narrow-gauge railway to afford connection between the works at Trail and the mines at Rossland, and also obtained an assurance from the Dominion Government of a bonus of a dollar on each ton of ore treated, he also took care that the rate imposed on the treatment of customs ores should be a tolerably stiff one. In fact ere long, as the development of the mines progressed and it became necessary to market ore of a lower grade average, the margin of profit left to the miners after paying treatment charges became considerably restricted; and consequently the satisfaction was very general when in 1898 the reduction works and railway were acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the rates were at once reduced very materially. It is fair, however, to state that the new owners were in a much better position to undertake to smelt at a lower cost owing to the great cheapening of fuel following the development of the Cremona coalfield. In 1906, the smelter became the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, which also acquired

at that time the War Eagle—Centre Star group of mines at Rossland, the St. Eugene lead mine at Moyle and other properties, (which since have been further augmented) and the capacity of the plant was greatly increased, so that the undertaking now ranks as one of the largest and most important of its kind in the British Empire. This is attested by the fact that the smelter has treated to date 5,179,307 tons of ore having a gross value of \$24,315,754 and representing 1,778,321 oz. gold, 27,500,350 oz. silver, 458,326,524 lb. lead, 75,047,410 lb. copper, and 22,656,996 lb. zinc. The site of the smelter was admirably selected having regard to engineering and commercial considerations and requirements on an elevated terrace of gravelly soil overlooking the Columbia river; and only a few miles distant are the magnificent Falls of Bonington, from which the plant derives its power. Moreover, ore can be shipped for treatment to this centre most readily and advantageously from the various localities in both West and East Kootenay, and indeed from much farther afield. In consequence the Trail smelter has become almost a national institution, since in recent years it has treated in addition to British Columbia lead, zinc and copper ores from the Yukon, Manitoba, and Ontario, from the United States and from China. From quite small beginnings the works have been expanded until they now cover many acres of ground, and when working at full capacity give employment to 1,600 men, a large proportion of whom are necessarily skilled. In this article it is not proposed to go into technical details, but it may be stated briefly that the main smelting plant consists of four copper blast-furnaces, four lead blast-furnaces, and two 13-ft. basic-lined converters, the product of which is refined locally, employing electrolytic methods. This latter, perhaps, is the most interesting part of the story; and as a national achievement reflects the greatest possible credit on those responsible for its successful establishment. Before the war the only useful metal in refined form produced in Canada was lead, which was exclusively undertaken at Trail; but all our copper and our zinc, both being by the way essential metals in the manufacture of munitions, were shipped out of the country as matte, or in other unfinished state, to be re-

fined, and then to satisfy our own requirements for these metals in finished or unmanufactured form we re-purchased at, of course, a vastly enhanced price representing the profits of manufacture in a foreign country, plus the import duty. All of which was the reverse of good business. But the war, which has had so stimulative an effect on the national energies in general, influenced action beneficially in this direction also; and upon the urging of the Munition Board those in charge of the Trail Smelter set to work with a will, and succeeded after much experimentation in producing refined zinc electrolytically on a commercial scale. The plant now in operation has a capacity of from 60 to 70 tons of spelter daily, and last year produced 10,000 tons of zinc, having a value of \$1,000,000, which, as is stated in an official report, marks "an epoch in the metallurgical history of Canada." So also with the refining of copper, which before the war was on many sides pronounced to be an undertaking that could not economically be conducted in Canada, but which during the past two years has been most successfully carried on at Trail, the two copper converters installed in 1916 enabling the matte from the copper furnaces that previously had been shipped away for further treatment, to be converted into blister-copper, which in turn is refined electrolytically in a plant which had an initial capacity of 10 tons daily, but which since has been enlarged to handle twice that amount. Other products of the smelter are copper sulphate, lead pipe, shrapnel, wire, gold, silver, sulphuric acid, and hydrofluosilicic acid. In short, it is now as complete a metallurgical works as there is on the continent, and as such has played a most important and useful role in furnishing the metals needed for munition making in Canada, thus contributing materially to the effectiveness of the Dominion's war efforts. Nor does this complete its record for patriotic achievement. Since its production began it has an honor roll on which is inscribed the names of something like three hundred of its employees, who enlisted voluntarily for overseas service early in the war. Among these are several members of the engineering staff, all of whom have won distinction for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the battle-fields of France and Flanders. N. L.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

MARRIED.

Bennette—Viner

On Sept. the 23 an event of interest took place at the home of Raymond Viner in Scotts Bay N. S. when Miss Winnie May Viner was married to Joseph Edward Bennette. The wedding march was rendered by Lamont Coffil 1st. Violin and Truman Corkum 2nd. Violin. When the contracting parties attended by Ruth Coffil and Waldron Coffil, entered the parlor to be united in matrimony by the Rev. E. Franklin Petter.

The bride was becomingly attired in white, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and white Asters. The ushers were Pte Water Thorpe and Archie Steele. After the ceremony the assembled guests partook of a most enjoyable repast.

The wedding presents were beautiful and useful attesting to the interest of a number of friends, whose good wishes follow them to their new home.

WASHINGTON, October 2—Woman suffrage was beaten yesterday in the Senate. By a vote of 53 to 31 the Senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the House submitting to the states the Susan R. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution.

Mrs. Ralph Shepard, and Mrs. Frances Austin of Smiths Cove were recent visitors here with Mrs. Melvin Woodman.

For the next six weeks Canadians will have to rely to a large extent on farm dairies for their supply of table butter, as the creamery butter is all to go to Great Britain. The commandeering process started on Monday and will last till November 9.

Metz, which is likely to be the first German fortress to fall, really belongs to France, as it is in stolen Lorraine, and a large proportion of its populace are former citizens of France. When the Allies are across the Rhine civilian Germany will realize fully what war means.

Foch told the Allied war correspondents at Headquarters the other day, that the Allies were "now over the crest and are going down hill." It was not an idle boast. Its truth has been so proved that even the Germans admit it.

The Socialist newspaper Voerwaerts whimpers that the Germans have their "backs" to the wall with death facing them. Sad as the outlook may be for the dear Germans, we quite agree that the Socialist organ has sized up the situation fairly well. And the worst is yet to come, for the "wall" is toppling to its fall.