

## BRILLIANT BRITISH OFFENSIVE MIGHTY BLOW IN BELGIUM

Britons, Led by Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, Occupy German Positions on the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge.

A despatch from London says: In one of the most elaborately planned and daringly executed manoeuvres of the war, Sir Douglas Haig's forces have dealt a mighty blow against the German line in Belgium, and been rewarded with notable gains in terrain and the capture of more than 5,000 prisoners and numerous guns of various calibre. In addition they inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans.

Over a front of more than nine miles extending from the region of Ypres southward and nearly to Armentières, the British started their drive in the early hours of Thursday morning and at nightfall had everywhere advanced their line, capturing villages and numerous points of vantage, among the latter the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, which commands the surrounding plains for miles and which for two and a half years has been a troublesome salient.

The villages of Messines and Wytschaete fell into the hands of the British during the attack, and the British

even pressed on eastward from Wytschaete and occupied the village of Oosttaverne and trenches east of the village on a front of more than five miles.

Probably never in history was an attack launched with greater preparation. For days the Wytschaete salient had been the objective of the British guns, which had hurled tons of steel upon it. When the time for the attack came the British loosed mines containing 600 tons of high explosives in front of the German positions, the detonations being heard 130 miles away in England.

With consternation reigning among the Germans and under a curtain of fire, English, Irish, New Zealand and Australian infantrymen, with "tanks" to aid them, started across the open. The Germans offered only slight resistance, and everywhere were beaten off, even late in the afternoon, when they had somewhat regained their composure and attempted a counter-attack near the southern end of the line, which was broken up by the British artillery fire.

## GERMANY ANGRY AT FRENCH DEMAND

Will Not Accede to Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

A despatch from Berlin says: The French Chamber's decision that the war must continue until Prussian militarism is destroyed and Alsace-Lorraine regained caused the greatest indignation all over Germany, and not the least among the Socialists. For some time one could notice a decided change in the attitude of the large German classes toward France, who even to the beginning of the present year had displayed something akin to compassion. German papers preserve rather a forced calmness in discussing the proceedings in the French Chamber, though all of them without any exception emphasize the stereotyped phrase, "Alsace-Lorraine was German, is German, and will remain German forever, no matter what the Chamber may decide." Vorwaerts feels perhaps the harshest, because it says that even French Socialists who recently were ready to sit down with German Socialists at Stockholm and discuss with them peace without annexation now seem to have identified themselves with the war aims of the capitalist classes.

## 8 HUN RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN

Attack of German Air Squadron on English Coast Rout.

A despatch from London says: Eight of eighteen German aeroplanes that took part in Tuesday's air raid on Essex and Kent were driven down by British airmen. Four of these were to a certainty completely destroyed, while two others are believed to have been put totally out of commission.

Of the eighteen machines that started in the raid two were brought down near the British coast after having dropped their bombs, as reported in the official British statement. The remaining sixteen were engaged by ten naval airmen from Dunkirk, who in a great battle over the sea destroyed two more of the Germans and drove down another four, two of which, it is reasonable to believe, were completely put out of action.

## LUXEMBURG STRIKES AGAINST THE HUNS.

High Cost of Living and Refusal to Increase Wages Are Responsible.

A despatch from Geneva says: The Gazette de Lausanne says it learns that a general strike has begun owing to the high cost of living and the refusal of proprietors of factories, mostly Germans, to increase wages as a result of the insecurity of their factories from attacks by allied air craft. Five thousand workmen, says the newspaper, began a strike at Esch, regardless of severe warnings by the German commander. The strike spread to other towns, and German cavalry at once occupied five of the principal industrial communities.

## BRITISH LOSSES ARE VERY LIGHT

London, June 10.—Referring to exaggerated German statements in regard to the number of British casualties in the battle of Messines Ridge, Reuters correspondent at British Headquarters in France says that up to Friday evening the number of men of all ranks who failed to respond to roll call on the British side was just about 10,000. Judging from the past experience, about sixty per cent. of these are men wounded so slightly that they are able to walk, and of the remainder a number will be able to rejoin their regiments later.

## CANADA CAN DRAW ON HALF MILLION

British Subjects in United States Liable for Service.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Extensive arrangements have been completed by which British subjects in the United States may join the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Various centres of recruiting have been opened in American cities, including New York, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, etc. British subjects, of whom a complete list is in the possession of the United States Government since the registration day in the States, can proceed to any of these centres, pass a preliminary medical examination, and, if fit, are sent on to the headquarters of the military district in Canada that is nearest to them.

## JANINA SEIZED BY ITALIANS.

Cabinet of Athens Send Protest Regarding its Occupation.

London, June 10.—The occupation by Italian troops of the city of Janina, in north-western Greece, is reported in a Reuters despatch from Athens. On receipt of this information at Athens the cabinet assembled to formulate a protest.

Janina is a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, thirty miles east of the Albanian border and more than 100 miles below the battlefield in Macedonia. In the last few weeks the Italians have been extending operations from their base at the Albanian port of Avlona, taking over various southern Albanian and Greek towns. Last March Greece presented a note to Italy, insisting upon the withdrawal of Italian troops from Epirus.

## NORWAY PARALYZED BY FOOD STRIKES.

Many Important Plants Throughout the Country Are Idle.

A despatch from London says: A despatch to the Central News from Christiania says that great demonstrations against the unsatisfactory food situation were held throughout Norway lately. The Government, with a view to preventing rioting, prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages for three days, and as a result of this order the restaurants were closed. The despatch adds that all stores in Christiania shut their doors, that the gas works and electrical plants are idle, and that nearly all workmen are striking.

## WHEAT FROM HALIFAX HAS REACHED HOLLAND

A despatch from London says: Word was received here on Friday that two Belgian Relief Commission boats have reached Rotterdam from Halifax with 10,000 tons of wheat. These are the first boats to cross the Atlantic for some time and their cargoes will be welcomed in Belgium, where there has been a shortage of cereals.

## CROPS IN THE WEST ARE LOOKING FINE

A despatch from Calgary says: The Alberta crop prospects are excellent. In a few districts there has been too much rain, notably about Crossfield, and in some places the crops are doing well. The weather is favorable. The acreage will be about ten per cent. under last year.

These are the times when the wise farmers say to himself: "I'll try to raise on my farm everything that's needed for home consumption."

A Hongkong man has invested a system of shorthand applicable to the Chinese language by which a speed of 140 words a minute has been attained.

## Markets of the World

**Wheat**  
Toronto, June 12.—Manitoba wheat—No official quotations.  
Manitoba oats—No official quotations.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.82, nominal track Toronto.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$2.48 to \$2.53, according to freight outside.  
Manitoba flour—First patents, 19 to 20 bags, \$12.00. Second patents, 19 to 20 bags, \$11.50. Strong bakers', 19 to 20 bags, \$12.10. Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.00 to \$11.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.  
Wheat—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.  
Barley—Maltster, nominal, according to freight outside.  
Rye—No. 2, \$2.00, nominal, according to freight outside.  
Milled wheat, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00; middlings, per ton, \$16.00; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.50 to \$2.90.  
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$13.00 to \$14.00; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11.50, track Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track Toronto.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE—Wholesale**  
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 26 1/2 to 27; prints, per lb., 37 to 37 1/2; dairy, per lb., 33 to 34.  
Eggs—Per doz., 26 to 27.  
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; country, 34 to 35c; solids, 41 to 42c.  
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 44 to 45c; out of cartons, 42 to 43c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 600; fowl, 24 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 30 to 35c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 40 to 45c; hens, 32 to 35c.  
Cheese—New-laid, 24 1/2 to 25c; old, 24 to 24 1/2; triplets, 25 to 26c; old, large, 26c; twins, 25 to 26c.  
Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per lb., \$1.75 to \$1.85; medium weight, \$1.70 to \$1.75; light weight, \$1.65 to \$1.70.  
Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, \$1.75.  
Potatoes—No. 1, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, per bag, \$0.90 to \$1.00; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Althons, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10; E. F. reds, per bag, \$1.00.  
Beans—Imported, hand-picked, \$3.50 to \$3.90 per bush; Lima, per lb., 19 to 20c.

**Provisions—Wholesale**  
Smoked meats—Hams, medium 30 to 31c; do, heavy, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 26c; backs, plain, 35 to 37c; boneless, 32 to 40c.  
Lard—Pure lard, tins, 27 to 27 1/2c; compound, 27 1/2 to 28c; tins, 21 1/2 to 22c; lard, 22 to 24c.  
Cured meats—Lard clear, 24c; lard, 25 to 26c; lard, 25 to 26c; lard, 25 to 26c.  
Montreal Markets  
Montreal, June 12.—Oats, Canadian Western No. 2, 75c; do, No. 3, 74c; extra No. 1, feed, 75c; do, No. 2, feed, 74c; do, No. 3, feed, 73c; do, No. 4, feed, 72c; do, No. 5, feed, 71c; do, No. 6, feed, 70c; do, No. 7, feed, 69c; do, No. 8, feed, 68c; do, No. 9, feed, 67c; do, No. 10, feed, 66c; do, No. 11, feed, 65c; do, No. 12, feed, 64c; do, No. 13, feed, 63c; do, No. 14, feed, 62c; do, No. 15, feed, 61c; do, No. 16, feed, 60c; do, No. 17, feed, 59c; do, No. 18, feed, 58c; do, No. 19, feed, 57c; do, No. 20, feed, 56c; do, No. 21, feed, 55c; do, No. 22, feed, 54c; do, No. 23, feed, 53c; do, No. 24, feed, 52c; do, No. 25, feed, 51c; do, No. 26, feed, 50c; do, No. 27, feed, 49c; do, No. 28, feed, 48c; do, No. 29, feed, 47c; do, No. 30, feed, 46c; do, No. 31, feed, 45c; do, No. 32, feed, 44c; do, No. 33, feed, 43c; do, No. 34, feed, 42c; do, No. 35, feed, 41c; do, No. 36, feed, 40c; do, No. 37, feed, 39c; do, No. 38, feed, 38c; do, No. 39, feed, 37c; do, No. 40, feed, 36c; do, No. 41, feed, 35c; do, No. 42, feed, 34c; do, No. 43, feed, 33c; do, No. 44, feed, 32c; do, No. 45, feed, 31c; do, No. 46, feed, 30c; do, No. 47, feed, 29c; do, No. 48, feed, 28c; do, No. 49, feed, 27c; do, No. 50, feed, 26c; do, No. 51, feed, 25c; do, No. 52, feed, 24c; do, No. 53, feed, 23c; do, No. 54, feed, 22c; do, No. 55, feed, 21c; do, No. 56, feed, 20c; do, No. 57, feed, 19c; do, No. 58, feed, 18c; do, No. 59, feed, 17c; do, No. 60, feed, 16c; do, No. 61, feed, 15c; do, No. 62, feed, 14c; do, No. 63, feed, 13c; do, No. 64, feed, 12c; do, No. 65, feed, 11c; do, No. 66, feed, 10c; do, No. 67, feed, 9c; do, No. 68, feed, 8c; do, No. 69, feed, 7c; do, No. 70, feed, 6c; do, No. 71, feed, 5c; do, No. 72, feed, 4c; do, No. 73, feed, 3c; do, No. 74, feed, 2c; do, No. 75, feed, 1c; do, No. 76, feed, 0c; do, No. 77, feed, 0c; do, No. 78, feed, 0c; do, No. 79, feed, 0c; do, No. 80, feed, 0c; do, No. 81, feed, 0c; do, No. 82, feed, 0c; do, No. 83, feed, 0c; do, No. 84, feed, 0c; do, No. 85, feed, 0c; do, No. 86, feed, 0c; do, No. 87, feed, 0c; do, No. 88, feed, 0c; do, No. 89, feed, 0c; do, No. 90, feed, 0c; do, No. 91, feed, 0c; do, No. 92, feed, 0c; do, No. 93, feed, 0c; do, No. 94, feed, 0c; do, No. 95, feed, 0c; do, No. 96, feed, 0c; do, No. 97, feed, 0c; do, No. 98, feed, 0c; do, No. 99, feed, 0c; do, No. 100, feed, 0c.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE SUCCEEDS BALFOUR

Takes Position of Head of British Mission to the United States.

A despatch from London says: Lord Northcliffe, at the request of the War Cabinet, has accepted the position of head of the British war mission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour, who is to return to his duties at the Foreign Office.

Lord Northcliffe's task will be to co-ordinate the various British missions, and act in concert with the missions of the Entente allies and of the American and Canadian Governments. He has made many visits to the United States and Canada. He was born at Chapelizod, county Dublin, July 15, 1865.

Lord Northcliffe is well known as a writer and newspaper proprietor. He controls, among other journals, The London Times and London Daily Mail. He has a controlling interest in great Newfoundland paper mills and the Imperial Paper Mills at Gravesend, near London. He has long taken an active part in British political affairs, and recently has been engaged in vigorous support of Premier Lloyd George's Home Rule for Ireland.

## CANADIAN RAID SOUTH OF LENS

Our Troops Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy

Canadian Army Headquarters, June 10.—A trench raid upon a scale much larger than any hitherto undertaken by Canadian corps was most successfully carried out during Friday night in the neighborhood of the Souchez river.

After occupying the enemy's first line and support trenches for two hours, in which time they were systematically wrecked, our men returned before dawn this morning to their former positions.

The plan of operations excluded the holding of any of the ground occupied, except some elements of trenches between the Bois de Riament and the Souchez river at Riament. The desired ground here was obtained after a stiff fight. At this point the Souchez river had been dammed by the enemy with the object of providing a strong defensive flank. The Canadians, attacking from the south of the river, after hand-to-hand encounters took the German trenches immediately to the north. The troops to the north had a very stiff fight before they reached their objective, the enemy making full use of well-placed machine gun positions in the ruins of the houses and pit heads along the line of the advance. The cool determination of our men brought them victory, and by ten o'clock the enemy trenches were firmly held.

## RUSSIA REJECTS HUN PEACE PLAN

Council of Soldiers and Workmen Denounces the Proposals.

Petrograd, June 10.—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen announced that the German command-in-chief on the eastern front sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armistice to a separate armistice and proposing that they enter into secret pourparlers with the German leaders. The council denounces the proposals.

In the telegram, the council's announcement states, the German command proposed to show the armies a way toward an honorable peace and a means of ceasing to wage war with out a break with the Entente allies.

German thoroughness should not overlook the fact that one of the many reasons that France is popular is that it is essentially a courteous nation.

## BRITAIN CANNOT NOW BE STARVED.

A despatch from London says: Captain Charles Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, speaking at Guildford on Friday night, said the immediate danger of national starvation had been removed, thanks to the prompt and generous assistance of the United States.

100 AVIATORS FROM U. S. ARRIVE IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Washington says: One hundred American aviators from the Navy Flying Corps have arrived safely in France, according to a statement issued on Friday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

They are first of the American fighting forces to reach France.



Prince Lvoff. A new photo of the Premier of Russia, who is having troubles all his own trying to hold all elements of the Russians together.

## From Erin's Green Isle NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The price of hay has dropped in the Athlone market from \$5 to \$3 per ton. Fire raging in the hills south of Clonmel has destroyed large quantities of heather.

Fire has destroyed Ballintemple House, Co. Carlow, the residence of Sir Richard Butler.

A decision has been reached by the Ennisworthy Guardians not to put the Vaccination Act in force until after the war.

The Carrick-on-Suir Guardians are paying one shilling and sixpence a gallon for the milk supplied to the Workhouse.

Fire in the works of William Fortune, building contractor of Ennis-corthy, did damage to the extent of \$2,500.

A series of concerts in aid of the Athlone War Hospital Supply Depot, realized the sum of \$80.

The Co. Wexford United Agricultural Society decided to hold a one day show this year on July 26th.

Dr. C. O'Reilly of Trim, has reported one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis to the Local Government Board.

Tobaccoists of Belfast and district have decided to adopt a scale of prices similar to that of Dublin and district.

A special grant of £400 has been passed by the Tyrone County Council to meet a deficit in the Tyrone County Hospital.

A new ward has been opened in Newry Hospital, by Sir John Ross of Bladenburg, in honor of the late Earl of Kilmorey.

## LLOYD GEORGE HEARS BATTLE

Sounds of Explosion of British Attack Heard in London.

A despatch from London says: The tremendous explosions which opened the British attack on Wytschaete bend were heard by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, who was staying for the night at his residence, Walton Heath. The plans for the attack had been long maturing, and when the preparations were perfected the Premier was acquainted with the exact hour it was intended to open it.

Accordingly, on retiring last night, Mr. Lloyd George gave orders to be called at 8 a.m. Thursday morning, on the chance of being able to hear the explosions. The Premier and other members of his household clearly heard the tremendous detonations, as also did persons at the Premier's official residence in London, who supposed they were the sounds of heavy guns, until later they learned from the despatches that they came from the explosion of mines.

From London to the region where the British mines were exploded along the German front the distance ranges from 130 to 140 miles.

## WHEAT HARVEST OF U. S. WILL BE BELOW NORMAL

A despatch from Washington says: America's 1917 wheat crop, as forecasted on Friday by the Department of Agriculture, will fall far below normal, despite a prospect for a more-than-ordinary yield of Spring wheat.

A total yield estimated at 656,000,000 bushels will give the country 160,000,000 more bushels than last year's crop, but with the heavy demands from abroad and virtually no reserve store, it will not meet war needs unless the country practices the most rigid economy.

The department forecast a Spring crop of 283,000,000 bushels, a big yield, but estimates of Winter wheat production give a crop of only 373,000,000 bushels, 7,000,000 more than was forecasted from the May 1 condition, but still far from the normal yield.

Herbert C. Hoover, who will be Food Administrator under the Food Control Bill, pending in Congress, estimates the allies' needs this year at one billion bushels of grain, most of it to come from the United States and Canada.

## HUN PRISONERS PREDICT DEFEAT.

Germans Much Shaken by British Gun Fire and Half Famished.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: Prisoners have kept coming in on Friday in increasing hundreds. Dazed by nearly a week of most terrifying gun fire and half famished as a result of the "starvation barrage" the British had kept on their lines of communication and supply, these men upon reaching the cool, grassy spots within the barbed wire stockades erected for their anticipated arrival, stripped themselves to the waist, tore off their heavy trench boots and flung themselves on the ground, where they soon were lost in the heavy sleep of complete exhaustion. For them the war is over, and their relief at being out of it was only too apparent.

The men who had seen most of their military service on the Russian front were the most demoralized of all.

## OSTEND HARBOR WRECKED IN RAID

A despatch from London says: A series of photographic plates of the bombardment of Ostend, which have arrived in London, afford a remarkable example of the development of photographic observation and record by aeroplanes. They show in undeniable fashion that the British bombardment of Ostend last Tuesday was the most successful thing of its kind yet accomplished, ensuring that Ostend will be crippled as a useful German base for weeks, if not permanently.

6,400 PRISONERS SO FAR COUNTED.

German Counter-attacks Repulsed—Gains Are Consolidated.

A despatch from London says: The forces in Belgium have consolidated their gains of Thursday, and during Friday successfully warded off German counter-attacks in the region of Oosttaverne and Messines, according to the British official communication issued Friday evening. More than 6,400 prisoners, among them 132 officers, have already been counted.

## COUNTER-ATTACK UNSUCCESSFUL

More Than 7,000 Hun Prisoners—British Air and Trench Raids.

London, June 10.—The Germans delivered a powerful counter-attack on Friday night on a front of six miles south of Ypres. Large forces, composed mainly of fresh reserves, were thrown into the battle in an attempt to win back the ridge of Messines. The enemy was repulsed at all points, the War Office announces, although the battle lasted until midnight.

The most severe fighting took place east of Messines and in the neighborhood of Klein Zillebeke (southeast of Ypres). Here, according to unofficial advices from the front, the Germans succeeded in penetrating an advanced British post, but this was later retaken.

The total number of prisoners taken in this region since Thursday exceeds 7,000, while a great number of guns are still buried under the debris. There has been no great battle since Friday night, but the British have slightly improved their positions at various points.

Raids of more than usual importance were carried out during the night on the front from La Bassée to south of Lens, large numbers of Germans being killed and their defences destroyed.

In air raids on Thursday night the British blew up a large amount of rolling stock containing ammunition. Fires and explosions followed, continuing until dawn. In the course of an air battle over the German lines two British machines collided, both aviators losing their lives.

## SUBS TORPEDOED TWO BRITISH SHIPS

Southland Sunk Without Warning—Manchester Steamer Also Destroyed.

A despatch from London says: The British steamer Southland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, in ballast, was torpedoed without warning on June 4. She had six Americans on board, one of whom is missing. The gun crew on the Southland fired ten shots at the submarine after the first torpedo was fired. A second torpedo was fired by the submarine, and it caused an explosion in the magazine, which killed eight men.

Two boats, containing forty men, are still missing. The rest of the crew of 159 has been landed.

Two Americans were killed when the British steamer Manchester Miller, loaded with cotton, was torpedoed on June 5. The other members of the crew, including several Americans, were landed.

The steamer Manchester Miller measured 4,234 tons, and was built at Newcastle in 1903. She was owned in Manchester, and was last reported as arriving at Philadelphia on March 9 from Manchester.

## FROM OLD SCOTLAND NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The citizens of Kirkcubright have raised £85 for the limless soldiers and sailors.

The D.S.C. has been awarded to Skipper David Wallace of 65 Society Street, Nairn.

Over £400 was raised last year by the Bathgate branch of the Royal Red Cross Society.

Gourcock has been entirely free from infectious disease since the beginning of the year.

Harrison J. Gibb has been appointed sole agent of the Union Bank branch at Castle Douglas.

The Murchison Award, for geological research has been received by Dr. Mackie, Elgin, Morayshire.

The estate of the late Wm. Proctor, formerly of the Gordon Arms Hotel, Fochaber, is valued at £32,676.

The Berwick Magdalene Fields Golf Club has decided to close the golf course for the duration of the war.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. P. Lyall, R.N.V.R., a solicitor of Macduff, Banffshire.

The Crookston Porthouse has been taken over for a few weeks for the reception of mentally afflicted soldiers.

Miss J. A. Hannah, Newton-Stewart, has been awarded the Royal Red Cross medal for valuable services rendered.

George Murray, Castle road, Cathcart, has been appointed a member of the Cathcart Parish Council.

## CANADA'S CATTLE TRADE

Ten-fold Increase in Animal Products From the Farm is Looked For.

Farm animals in Canada were officially valued February 1, 1917, at \$798,544,000, or a larger amount than was realized from the enormous wheat crop of 1915. There are conservative men of affairs who look for a ten-fold increase in animal products from the farm. This would mean a money return far in excess of even the possible grain yield.

Over nine-tenths of the entire packing business of the prairie provinces is done by three companies—one of them a subsidiary of the Swift Co., Chicago. Two of these companies have large tracts of grazing land and highly improved ranches. They have handled large Government contracts during the war, and have had a substantial share of the animal products export trade, amounting to \$127,000,000 for the last twelve months.

Hogs and cattle on the hoof are at times shipped in large quantities to Ontario. Southern shipments of cattle to be fattened in the States, have for some years constituted an important element in the Canadian cattle trade. Chicago and Minneapolis dealers are frequently heavy buyers at Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, now the chief cattle market of the western provinces.

Production, especially of hogs, has fluctuated widely. From June, 1915, to June, 1916, hogs decreased 6,000, while cows 63,000, cattle 85,000, sheep 73,000 and hogs 297,000. With hogs around 17,500, there has been strong inducement to raise them and perhaps greater temptation to the improvident to sell broad stock. High feed prices also have discouraged that industry.

Roughly estimated there are 3,000,000 cattle and 2,800,000 hogs in the Dominion. Canada has an expanse of pasture land, with numerous water courses, on such a great scale as to make 30,000,000 cattle and 28,000,000 hogs appear within the bounds of near-by probability.

## DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

When water boils in a Japanese inventor's kettle the bubbles strike metallic bars and produce musical sounds.

A vehicle which he claims will serve as an automobile, motor boat and airplane has been invented by a Detroit man.

Flour with which bread can be made is being obtained from sugar beets in France as the result of scientists' experiments.

A telephone lineman has figured that in ascending poles he has climbed more than 800 miles in the last twelve years.

A new picture molding stamped from sheet metal is intended to be nailed to a wall before the plaster is applied, the latter helping to support the weight it carries.

For easy access the drawers in a new kitchen cabinet are mounted in one large drawer that can be pulled forward when the table top of the cabinet is extended.

According to an English scientist's estimate the world's total annual rainfall amounts to 29,347.4 cubic miles, of which less than one-fourth drains through rivers into the ocean.

To enable an automobile to pull itself out of a mudhole there has been invented a reel of broad tape which, when fastened to a mud wheel, is unwound by it to form a dry pathway.

Patents have been granted to a Connecticut woman for a baking board consisting of a pad of waxed paper, from which single sheets can be removed when soiled, and for a waxed paper rolling pin with a cardboard core.