

JOHN WESLEY'S DISCOURSE ON OLD AGE

We think our readers will be interested in these paragraphs from John Wesley's Dairy and we give them verbatim:

"This being my birthday, the first was considering, How is this, that I find just the same strength as I did thirty years ago? That my sight is considerably better now, and my nerves firmer than they were then? That I have none of the infirmities of old age, and have lost several I had in my youth?—The grand cause is the good pleasure of God, who doeth whatsoever pleaseth him. The chief means are (1) my constantly rising at four for about fifty years; (2) my generally preaching at five in the morning—one of the most healthy exercises in the world; (3) my never travelling less by land or sea, than four thousand five hundred miles in a year."

"I have now completed my seventy-fourth year, and by the peculiar favor of God I find my health and strength, and all my faculties of body and mind, just the same as they were at four-and-twenty."

"I am this day seventy-five years old, and I do not find myself, blessed be God, any weaker than I was at five-and-twenty."

"I can hardly think that this day I am entered into the seventy-eighth year of my age. By the blessing of God, I am just the same as when I entered the twenty-eighth. This hath God wrought, chiefly by my constant exercise, my early rising, and preaching morning and evening."

"I preached at eleven in the main street at Selby to a large and quiet congregation; and in the evening at Thorne. This day I entered my seventy-ninth year; and by the grace of God, I feel no more the infirmities of old age than I did at twenty-nine"

"I entered my eightieth year; but blessed be God, my time is not labor and sorrow. I find no more pain or bodily infirmities than at five-and-twenty. This I still impute (1) to the power of God fitting me for what He calls me to; (2) to my still traveling four or five thousand miles a year; (3) to my sleeping, night and day, whenever I want it; (4) to my rising at a set hour; and (5) to my constant preaching, particularly in the morning."

"I have this day lived four-score years and, by the mercy of God, my eyes are not waxed dim. And what little strength of body or mind I had thirty years since, just the same I have now. God grant I may never live to be useless. Rather may I My body with my charge lay down And cease at once to work and live."

"Today I entered on my eighty-second year and found myself just as strong to labor and as fit for any exercise of body or mind as I was forty years ago. I do not impute this to second causes, but to the Sovereign Lord of all. It is He who bids the son of life stand still, so long as it pleaseth Him. I am as strong at eighty-one as I was at twenty-one; but abundantly more healthy, being a stranger to the head ache, toothache and other bodily disorders which attended me in my youth. We can only say: 'The Lord reigneth!' While we live, let us live to Him."

"By the good providence of God, I finished the eighty-second year of my age. Is anything too hard for God? It is now eleven years since I have felt any such thing as weariness. Many times I speak till my voice fails and I can speak no longer; frequently I walk till my strength fails and I can walk no farther; yet even then I feel no sensation of weariness, but am perfectly easy from head to foot. I dare not impute this to natural causes; it is the will of God."

"This day I enter into my eighty-eighth year. For above eighty-six years I have found none of the infirmities of old age; my eyes did not wax dim, neither was my natural strength abated. But last August I found almost a sudden change. My eyes were so dim that no glasses would help me. My strength likewise now quite forsok me, and probably will never return in this world. But I feel no pain from head to foot; only it seems nature is exhausted, and humanly speaking, will The weary springs of life stand still at last."

"I have now completed my seventy-fourth year, and by the peculiar favor of God I find my health and strength, and all my faculties of body and mind, just the same as they were at four-and-twenty."

HOW THE DOLLAR IS DECLINING

Effects of War-Time Inflation are Far-Reaching, and the Future is Clouded in Uncertainty.

There is a phrase going the rounds just now that is bound to acquire deeper and deeper meaning as the war goes on—it is the Diminishing Power of the Dollar. It was observed in spite of this country having become the "Bank of the World" that dollars were at a slight discount in Europe. When the reason for this was sought, Americans suddenly sat up and realized that the dollar was at a still greater discount right here in America. That is—the dollar purchases less today than it did before the war.

Perhaps the best illustration of the diminishing power of the dollar is in a table compiled by a financier in Buffalo. Compared to 1900, the dollar's purchasing power was only 82.3 in 1914, 66.4 in 1915, 51.4 in 1916, 50.3 in February of 1917, 48.5 in March of 1917, 46 cents in June of 1917, and is still declining.

The best way to realize what that means is to take some basic supply like wheat or flour and figure how much of it the dollar would buy. In 1900, roughly the dollar would buy a quarter barrel of flour or one and a-fifth bushels of wheat. By 1917, the dollar would buy only a fourteenth of a barrel of flour or half a bushel of wheat. Its power to purchase has diminished. Its power to buy labor has diminished; but its power to pay pre-war debts has increased; for you get twice as many dollars for everything you have to sell, whether it is labor or land, or bushels of wheat.

Two big basic reasons are given for the diminishing power of the dollar—inflation. By inflation one set of thinkers mean that while we have no more commodities than usual, we have twice and three and four times as much gold as in former years. For war exports only we have drawn back in the country two billions of gold. The other thinkers hold that the power to issue unlimited paper currency has cheapened the value of coin money. To these two causes should be added a third—consumption has outstripped production; so while we seem to be producing enormous crops of food, we are called on to feed more enormous quotas of population. How accurate these various explanations are, I do not know. We all do know that the purchasing power of the dollar has diminished; and the question is—when money tightens—as it must after the war, as indeed, it has already begun to tighten—will commodities and labor cheapen? Will it be harder or easier to pay debts? Should debts be carried over to be paid when the purchasing power of the dollar goes back to the dollar, or should they be paid now when the dollar is worth only 46 cents?

THE UNCERTAINTIES AHEAD I asked two big financiers that question and their answer was they were paying debts now and hatching future ones against storms in the future. One put it very clearly this way: "If I had owed \$1,000 on a piece of land before the war, it would have required over 1,000 bushels of wheat to pay that debt. Just now I could pay the debt with 400 bushels of wheat and the corresponding lessened cost of labor for a smaller acreage of wheat. Tomorrow, say in 1921 when wheat recedes to 80 cents, it will require 1,250 bushels of wheat to pay the debt; and in the mean time I shall have paid more interest on that debt. I think that comparison could be carried out concerning every undertaking. Now is the time to pay debts and avoid contracting more, when commodities are dear and money is cheap. Later when commodities are cheap and money dear, and you have the money, is the time to undertake new ventures and buy commodities."

The Federal Reserve Banks have issued a chart of the country's business. Except in munition centres, business is not as usual. Business is marked "careful" and "conservative". It may be added that in The Economist, Sir George Paish is warning England of the very same perils of inflation and "business as usual". As told in a previous issue, there is still an undercurrent of peace below the surface of things, not peace at any price, but peace that must soon be inevitable.—Agnes C. Lamb, in The Financial Post.

ENOUGH RAIN FOR THE FARMERS The farmers have had enough rain for their requirements. The land is in good shape for fall plowing and the work is moving along briskly between showers. Only one thing disturbs the farmer's peace of mind, and that is the steam threshing and the silo cutters. The presence of these outfits in the neighborhood spells lost time for the farmer so far as plowing operations are concerned.

Called to North Bay Chief of Police J. Newton and his daughter Miss Florence left this afternoon by Canadian Pacific for North Bay. They received a telegram this morning from Mr. J. F. Wilson of that place stating that Chief Newton's daughter, Mrs. Wilson was seriously ill.

FINED \$200 AND COSTS At Marmora yesterday Isaac McInroy of Bellevue, was charged before Magistrates Hubbell and Bonter with having sold liquor contrary to the O.T.A. and convicted. A fine of \$200 and costs was levied. Crown Attorney Carrow for the prosecution, W. D. M. Shorey and A. McDonald, for the defendant.

Called to North Bay Chief of Police J. Newton and his daughter Miss Florence left this afternoon by Canadian Pacific for North Bay. They received a telegram this morning from Mr. J. F. Wilson of that place stating that Chief Newton's daughter, Mrs. Wilson was seriously ill.

Called to North Bay Chief of Police J. Newton and his daughter Miss Florence left this afternoon by Canadian Pacific for North Bay. They received a telegram this morning from Mr. J. F. Wilson of that place stating that Chief Newton's daughter, Mrs. Wilson was seriously ill.

TAKE CARE OF THE PICKLE

Worth 25 to 28 Cents a Pound Chief Auditor for Davies Company Alleged to Have Said

Toronto, Oct. 12.—"Take care of the pickles, it is worth 25 to 28 cents a pound. The British Government should know more than to pay 25 to 28 cents a pound for salt water." J. T. Wardle, who is in charge of the export department of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., at Montreal until August 26th last, swore at the Government investigation this morning that he was instructed as above by John Cringan, the official auditor of the company.

Wardle said the remark was a sore point with him as a patriotic man and a Britisher. He soon after left the company's employ.

Gringan on being called as a witness after Wardle denied making any such statement, but admitted having some conversation with him over the export business. Mr. Wardle was then recalled and declared again that Mr. Cringan had this spoken and that he had also said "I think it is a shame that people should have to pay such high prices. Mr. Wardle admitted that he was irritated because he had not received promotion.

BRITISH SET GREAT EXAMPLE (By Dr. Ramsay Muir, Noted British Educator) British naval power has never been used to threaten the freedom of any independent state. On the contrary, it has been employed time and again as the last bulwark of freedom against great military powers which have threatened to overwhelm the freedom of their neighbors by mere brute strength. That was so in the sixteenth century when Spain seemed to be within an ace of making herself mistress of the world. It was so a hundred years later, when the highly organized power of Louis XVI. threatened the liberties of Europe. It was so again when Napoleon's might overshadowed the world. It is so once more today when the German peril menaces the liberty of nations.

It has been for two centuries the invariable rule of the British navy that in no circumstances must a neutral vessel ever be sunk and in no circumstances must the lives of non-combatants be sacrificed. Is it not reasonable to say that in each of these great wars the theoretic rights of neutral trade were justly subordinate to the struggle for the preservation of liberty? In all the great crises of modern European history, the British naval power has been the ultimate bulwark of liberty.

The self-governing dominions are free states, which remain in association with the mother country only by their own free will. If they were to "claim complete independence there would certainly be no attempt made by Britain to force them to remain in partnership though the breach would be a great sorrow to the mother country. They make their own laws; they appoint all their own officials (except the governors, who perform almost purely formal functions, corresponding to those performed by the king in the 'crowned republic' of Britain); they levy their own taxes and both may and do impose any duties they think fit on imports from Britain, equally fit on imports from other states. They pay not a farthing of tribute to the mother country. They are not even required to contribute to the cost of the navy, which protects them all, though some of them make voluntary contributions. The only restrictions on their political independence is that they do not pursue an independent foreign policy or maintain ambassadors or consuls of their own in foreign countries. The responsibility (and the total cost) of this function falls on Britain. It is only by their own free will that they take any part in a war in which Britain is involved, and the mother country has neither the right nor the power to demand military aid from them. Yet we have seen what whole-hearted and generous aid they have all given. Would it have been as copious or as valuable if it had been compulsory? Clearly, so far as concerns the great dominions, the British Empire is far from being a military domination imposed by force. It is a voluntary partnership or brotherhood of free peoples, of commonwealth of nations.

Urged the Kaiser to Make Haste Von Hindenburg went to the Kaiser it is understood that they told him that the submarine offered the sole remaining chance of winning the war. They said that, in their opinion, if a ruthless submarine campaign were not immediately adopted the war would not be won for Germany. The campaign in the west was at a deadlock, in the east Germany might go far, but gain little. The prospects of the economic warfare seemed in general averse to Germany's cause; but with the submarine England could be defeated and Germany could emerge victorious.

The Kaiser is understood to have raised the point of America's possible entry into the war. "Rest assured that America will not come in," these advocates of ruthless submarine warfare are reported to have answered. "You may decide against this step your Majesty, but you must accept full responsibility for the decision. If all goes well it will not matter; but if Germany loses the war the German people will know who to blame. In the face of this advice from his war experts it is not difficult to see why a man of the Kaiser's character made his decision in favor of the submarine campaign. In fact, it is obvious that if the above report is a correct one, Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff were playing upon their knowledge of the man when they threw their cards on the table in such a vigorous fashion.

Deemed U. S. Non-Belligerent It is now a well known fact that when this action was taken, not only Hindenburg and Ludendorff, but the whole German Government had no conception that the United States would actually enter the war as a belligerent. Count Von Bernstorff in Washington knew better; for the last year he had repeatedly warned Berlin that America would fight on a resumption of the submarine campaign. But with the rise of the purely militaristic faction during the winter of 1916-17, Von Bernstorff had fallen into disfavor at home. Hindenburg and Ludendorff simply did not believe him on the issue, managed to impart a good measure of their skepticism to the Government, and were able at last to bring the Kaiser to their frame of mind.

The Prussian spirit, as exemplified in these two men, believed that America was divided against herself, just as it had believed in 1914 that England was divided against herself. It believed that America could not organize for war, just as it believed that England and France could not organize for war. It believed that

because America was not a warlike nation, the American people were cowards, just as it had believed that the English and French and Russian people were cowards.

U.S. WOULD NOT RESENT U-BOATS

"RUTHLESS" CAMPAIGN BEGAN THROUGH DISREGARD OF HUMAN EQUATION

Von Hindenburg Urged Use of Submarines (By Lincoln Colcord) It is interesting to know how the question of resuming the submarine campaign was put up to the Kaiser last winter and how Germany totally misjudged the temper of America in that momentous crisis.

The exact date of the Kaiser's decision in this matter is not known, but a close analysis of events which have transpired would place the approximate date somewhere in the latter part of December, 1916. It is a well known fact that Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, had the submarine note in his hand some weeks before he presented it to the United States Government.

It seems that Von Hindenburg, supported by Von Ludendorff, took to the Kaiser the question of resuming the submarine campaign. The Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, stood far in the background of the whole affair, as befitting the civil head of a militaristic government. Quite apart from what his sympathies or judgment may have been, he had no influence on the decision and no course left after the decision was made but to execute the commands of the military.

Von Hindenburg, who had often boasted that he knew nothing but military tactics and strategy, without hesitation or misgiving entered the field of statesmanship. Von Ludendorff, admittedly better equipped in many ways to enter the wider field, was, nevertheless, irrevocably committed to Prussianism. Once again the German general staff, the purely military branch of the Government, had run away with the country's foreign policies.

Urged the Kaiser to Make Haste Von Hindenburg went to the Kaiser it is understood that they told him that the submarine offered the sole remaining chance of winning the war. They said that, in their opinion, if a ruthless submarine campaign were not immediately adopted the war would not be won for Germany. The campaign in the west was at a deadlock, in the east Germany might go far, but gain little. The prospects of the economic warfare seemed in general averse to Germany's cause; but with the submarine England could be defeated and Germany could emerge victorious.

The Kaiser is understood to have raised the point of America's possible entry into the war. "Rest assured that America will not come in," these advocates of ruthless submarine warfare are reported to have answered. "You may decide against this step your Majesty, but you must accept full responsibility for the decision. If all goes well it will not matter; but if Germany loses the war the German people will know who to blame. In the face of this advice from his war experts it is not difficult to see why a man of the Kaiser's character made his decision in favor of the submarine campaign. In fact, it is obvious that if the above report is a correct one, Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff were playing upon their knowledge of the man when they threw their cards on the table in such a vigorous fashion.

Deemed U. S. Non-Belligerent It is now a well known fact that when this action was taken, not only Hindenburg and Ludendorff, but the whole German Government had no conception that the United States would actually enter the war as a belligerent. Count Von Bernstorff in Washington knew better; for the last year he had repeatedly warned Berlin that America would fight on a resumption of the submarine campaign. But with the rise of the purely militaristic faction during the winter of 1916-17, Von Bernstorff had fallen into disfavor at home. Hindenburg and Ludendorff simply did not believe him on the issue, managed to impart a good measure of their skepticism to the Government, and were able at last to bring the Kaiser to their frame of mind.

The Prussian spirit, as exemplified in these two men, believed that America was divided against herself, just as it had believed in 1914 that England was divided against herself. It believed that America could not organize for war, just as it believed that England and France could not organize for war. It believed that

because America was not a warlike nation, the American people were cowards, just as it had believed that the English and French and Russian people were cowards.

because America was not a warlike nation, the American people were cowards, just as it had believed that the English and French and Russian people were cowards.

because America was not a warlike nation, the American people were cowards, just as it had believed that the English and French and Russian people were cowards.

Promptness in Response is Essential Under the Military Service Act

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—"Procrastination is the thief of time." This is especially true with regard to individual duties under the system by which the Military Service Act is now being enforced.

Indeed, the provisions of the Act as operated are such that procrastination may be the thief of important privileges, since a limited time only can be allowed to be taken up by the Exemption Boards. Canadians are advised to take such action as may be dictated by their circumstances as soon as possible. Reports for service or claim of exemption from military service should be made whenever possible, immediately after the proclamation issues, calling out the first class. The machinery instituted under the Act will work much more smoothly if all those concerned came forward without delay. In this case, promptness is a patriotic duty as well as being in the highest interests of the individual concerned.

LINDSAY CADET MEETS DEATH Lindsay, Oct. 9.—On Saturday the sad news reached Lindsay that David A. Swayze, eldest son of Judge and Mrs. Swayze, of Lindsay, and a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps, went to his death near Camp Borden as a result of an accident to his machine.

On Saturday morning the unfortunate cadet was out for a practice flight and was flying over Alliston. He was above the clouds for a time and when coming into view was suddenly seen to sidle and to appear in difficulty. His machine quickly descended and struck the earth with great force, a portion of it being buried two feet into the ground. Cadet Swayze's body was terribly bruised when found, and was taken to Camp Borden in a motor truck.

An accident which might have easily resulted in the drowning of a cadet of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps, occurred at Deseronto yesterday morning. The flyer dropped with his machine into the bay within half a mile of Foresters' Island. As is usual at Rathburn camp there are many cadets flying and learning "solo" as solitary flying is called. He had taken to the air over the aerodrome and was moving southward over the town. When he reached the bay and was at great height—probably 5,000 feet—something happened his engine and it stopped. The flyer made a desperate attempt to make it start again, but, being unsuccessful, made a try at landing on the island. The speed of the machine had been so reduced by the stopping of the engine that the plane dropped into the water. The cadet—realizing his trouble—jumped clear as the aeroplane struck the water. He swam about until rescued by boats which came to his assistance. The aeroplane immediately sank, engine foremost, but the air pocket of the table kept it from going under water. The boats then towed the plane to Foresters' Island where it now is.

DROPPED 5,000 FEET INTO BAY An accident which might have easily resulted in the drowning of a cadet of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps, occurred at Deseronto yesterday morning. The flyer dropped with his machine into the bay within half a mile of Foresters' Island. As is usual at Rathburn camp there are many cadets flying and learning "solo" as solitary flying is called. He had taken to the air over the aerodrome and was moving southward over the town. When he reached the bay and was at great height—probably 5,000 feet—something happened his engine and it stopped. The flyer made a desperate attempt to make it start again, but, being unsuccessful, made a try at landing on the island. The speed of the machine had been so reduced by the stopping of the engine that the plane dropped into the water. The cadet—realizing his trouble—jumped clear as the aeroplane struck the water. He swam about until rescued by boats which came to his assistance. The aeroplane immediately sank, engine foremost, but the air pocket of the table kept it from going under water. The boats then towed the plane to Foresters' Island where it now is.

MORE TROOPS COMING FROM CANADIAN WEST Further Detachment of From 300 to 400 to Arrive Here This Week It is expected that during this week the Railway Construction and Forestry Corps depot here, will be increased by the addition of between 300 and 400 men who have been recruited in the Canadian West for this branch of the service. With the men already here, it is believed that in the neighborhood of 1,000 troops in barracks here.

YESTERDAY MORNING The members of the depot, headed by the band under the command of Lieut. L. N. Gendreau, paraded for church service, and the Roman Catholics at St. Francis Xavier church. The Protestant party was in command of Major Tidy, M.C., and the Roman Catholic party under Lieut. Hough. At the Armouries the service was conducted by Rev. Canon H. H. Bedford Jones. The Roman Catholic party attended High Mass at St. Francis Xavier church.

At the conclusion of the service at the Armouries, the troops held a route march through the principal streets.—Brookville Recorder.

POST OFFICE BUSY Mr. J. E. Lang of the post office staff is kept busy today handing out exemption forms for Class I men, who see obstacles in the way of their serving their country. Scarcely any have yet filed reports for service.

AUTO TRUCK RAN AMUCK This morning an auto truck which was left in the yard in the rear of the Royal Hotel, Lindsay, started on its own account. When it reached Lindsay St. it collided with another auto and came to a halt. How the truck started is a mystery. No damage resulted as a result of the collision.

Those who witnessed the accident state that the truck made the incline from the Royal Hotel yard at great speed. Mr. J. V. A. Fanning with his grandchild was coming along Lindsay St. when the truck bore down on them. In order to avert a serious collision he turned his car up to the curbing. The machine almost mounted the platform in front of Cain's furniture store before it stopped. It was an exciting situation but fortunately no one was injured.—Post.

GYPSIES MAY HAVE STOLEN LITTLE GIRL Party Sound, Oct. 15.—Big search parties with bloodhounds and Indian trackers have been unable to find Iris Jones, aged three, daughter of Wm. S. Jones, a munition worker here. The little girl strayed from home on Saturday last and was traced to a spot near which a gang of gypsies had encamped Saturday.

PERSONAL PROFITS OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE

In the Three War Years From and Including 1915 to 1917.

The profits here calculated are not in the form of dividends paid, but they are the net profits as shown on the books of the William Davies Co. So far as the stock holdings of Sir Joseph Flavelle in the William Davies Company are concerned, it does not make a particle of difference whether the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for the fiscal year of 1917 made by the Wm. Davies Co. \$1,342,987; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of 51 per cent. of Wm. Davies stock \$684,520; profits for the fiscal year of 1916 made by Wm. Davies Co. 1,439,473; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle \$734,094; profits for fiscal year of 1915 made by Wm. Davies Co. 523,000; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle 266,730. Total three years' profits of Sir Joseph Flavelle owing to his ownership of 51 per cent of the stock, \$1,683,345.

When the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for the fiscal year of 1917 made by the Wm. Davies Co. \$1,342,987; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of 51 per cent. of Wm. Davies stock \$684,520; profits for the fiscal year of 1916 made by Wm. Davies Co. 1,439,473; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle \$734,094; profits for fiscal year of 1915 made by Wm. Davies Co. 523,000; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle 266,730. Total three years' profits of Sir Joseph Flavelle owing to his ownership of 51 per cent of the stock, \$1,683,345.

When the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for the fiscal year of 1917 made by the Wm. Davies Co. \$1,342,987; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of 51 per cent. of Wm. Davies stock \$684,520; profits for the fiscal year of 1916 made by Wm. Davies Co. 1,439,473; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle \$734,094; profits for fiscal year of 1915 made by Wm. Davies Co. 523,000; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle 266,730. Total three years' profits of Sir Joseph Flavelle owing to his ownership of 51 per cent of the stock, \$1,683,345.

When the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for the fiscal year of 1917 made by the Wm. Davies Co. \$1,342,987; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of 51 per cent. of Wm. Davies stock \$684,520; profits for the fiscal year of 1916 made by Wm. Davies Co. 1,439,473; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle \$734,094; profits for fiscal year of 1915 made by Wm. Davies Co. 523,000; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle 266,730. Total three years' profits of Sir Joseph Flavelle owing to his ownership of 51 per cent of the stock, \$1,683,345.

When the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for the fiscal year of 1917 made by the Wm. Davies Co. \$1,342,987; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of 51 per cent. of Wm. Davies stock \$684,520; profits for the fiscal year of 1916 made by Wm. Davies Co. 1,439,473; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle \$734,094; profits for fiscal year of 1915 made by Wm. Davies Co. 523,000; share of Sir Joseph Flavelle 266,730. Total three years' profits of Sir Joseph Flavelle owing to his ownership of 51 per cent of the stock, \$1,683,345.

When the profits are separated and paid in the form of dividends at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

RED SON

World is going to be better. I am being the Can. Red Cross a small kit con-brush, soap, tooth hair brush and pencil, hand-knives, cigarettes, were thankfully re-ot have a solitary We never carry in line with us so ded we have no-our things again, and smoking tobacco losing.

was on the boat lost him. He is town. There are and all full. It's of wounded com-adians get a cut-ting got worse. I ens, but we have town by machine the back. He will there as he can't nor can't get out, head. The woman

basketful. I will get the mail for France. I know there for me. We lie here. We de-ple's kindness for enough to eat and no pain at all. am in no hurry to like a big family all sorts of com-

ave told you about for now. I have of finding that up some place I like it just now in O.K. and quite

allow called Jack-to was in Jim Low-sang Jim's prais-ing Jim's law-ven loved him. them through fire. to the Windows. ve. I am your lov-er. Bruce. B. Bowen.

Canada this fall heavy run of stock-tle in the Winni-the past few weeks. et that feed condi-Canada are so satis-amand for feeding Dominion Depart-are has agreed to the freight rate shipments of feed-the Winnipeg stock. This concession to both drovers. Shippers consign ck yards from the ill not be entitled however.

representative will be further informa-ssist farmers in perative shipments

MEN 47 YEARS LD. 16.—Germany ary service to men and is calling up heretofore escaped of military unit- already included ove the legal lim-ore that age could no requirement ex-charge of a soldier. The new regula-colors all exempt-ber 8, 1870.

ton Fire residence of Mr. n as the McMull-nifont, was dest-origin of which he property was The loss will be

OTING ACCIDENT HOSPITAL. of Maynooth, ar-esterday afternoon taken to the hos-ital. As reported a r. "Pompa was the ing accident which a badly shattered dition. It is fear-tation may be ne-

Missing illin's reports that r Allen's dock has and, a rowboat has, not been ret-