

ALLIES ARE HACKING AT GERMAN LINE ON ALL FRONTS WHILE TEUTONS SULLENLY MASS TROOPS FOR BIG DRIVE.

ITALY'S AIR SUCCESS.

Berlin is Anxious, as Evidenced by Important Conferences Being Held There

From the North Sea to the Swiss frontier the military activity daily seems to be growing in intensity and it may be fair to assume that in the not distant future some of the big battles that have been forecast will break. The American British and French armies have been taking hacks at the German lines, either by fairly strong patrol attacks or by bombardments, while in turn the Teutons have been giving considerable attention on various sections to their enemies.

From the American viewpoint another successful manoeuvre by the Americans on their sectors of the front is of greatest interest. As on last Saturday, the Americans again have nipped in the bud an impending surprise attack on their trenches and taught the Germans a salutary lesson with their artillery. In the German trenches the Teutons were awaiting the word to go over the top for an attack, when the Americans opened a heavy fire on the positions.

Who Were Effective.

Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the Teutons and considerable damage was done by the "T's" on the German trenches, due to the accuracy of aim of the American gunners. The Germans have not yet been able

to recover the trenches and dugouts battered by the American fire Saturday evening and have been forced to build another line of trenches at that particular point.

Next in importance to the operations on the American fronts have been attacks by the Germans against the French in the Aisne region and north of Verdun, near Beaumont. The French War Office asserts that the attacks north of the Aisne were repulsed, but the German War Office says that south of Beaumont, Baden storming troops pushed far into the French front, inflicting heavy casualties, and returned to their own lines with prisoners.

British Inflict Casualties.

The British have carried out successful raids against the Teutons southwest of Armentieres and in the vicinity of the Ypres-Staden railway, where many of the enemy were killed and others captured.

Intensive air fighting has been going on between the French and the Germans in France and between the Italian and British airmen and the Germans in the Italian theatre. Sunday thirteen enemy planes were downed by the French far inside the German lines, while an equal number were shot down by British and Italian airmen.

THE WEATHER POET.

(Toronto Star.) Som folks exclaim with lantern jaw where is our January thaw? They rant and fuss, they fume and scold, the weather is too doggone cold—"We never heard of such a thing, it is an outrage, sir," by jing. It's really quite against the law to have no January thaw. It shows that things are on the blink the

world is going mad, we think. Our other ills we can endure with spirit high and motive pure, but this is just a trifle raw to take our January thaw." And so they rant and rave and let their whiskers wildly wave. They prance around the air they paw all for a January thaw. Such guys as these they make us ill they don't reform, and never will. This fact can never be denied, they're never, no how satisfied. We never saw them suited yet, the weather is too dry or wet, it either is too cold or hot, till we exclaim gee whizz, what rot! But on this one point we are firm, though readers of this verse may squirm. The weather, be it good or bad, we will not let it make us mad. If thaws arrive or fail to come, we will not let that make us glum. When blizzards bliz and north winds howl, upon our face there'll rest no scowl, and though it storms in forty ways we'll calmly hope for better days. On this thing, too, we've set our mind, forgetting all that's gone behind, should e'er weather make us sick of this we're sure, we shall not kick. We shall not murmur nor complain at ice and snow, heat, cold or rain. In fact, since to it now we're spurred about it we shall speak no word. The topic with us is taboo, in silence we'll the weather view—unless there's naught else for our pen—You surely wouldn't blame us then.

EDINBURGH CASTLE TO BE WAR MUSEUM.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The chief secretary for Scotland announced in the House of Commons that the government had agreed to the conversion of Edinburgh Castle into a national war museum to commemorate Scotians part in the war.

Loyalty. Loyalty to our country is good, but loyalty to our town and our neighbors is just as important, although rarer. To send money out of town for things that may be obtained from townsmen and neighbors is not loyal, and does a serious injury to our schools, churches, and other institutions supported by local taxation or philanthropy. Support good roads, good churches and good schools. Spend your money at home. You will get just as good or better value, and can see what you buy before you pay for it, instead of after. Read the advertisements and deal at home.

GREAT SAVING IN WHEAT.

Regulation of Trade in Package Cereals Has Splendid Results.

It is now certain that the Food Controller's regulation of the trade in package cereals will result in a very large saving of wheat during the current year. A number of manufacturers who formerly produced all-wheat products have decided to discontinue such manufacture during the period of the war while others have agreed to substitute barley or corn in whole or part for wheat.

In the case of five products alone the saving of wheat will amount to 50,000 bushels and it is conservatively estimated that the total saving in wheat will be not less than 200,000 bushels while it may be very much greater. One Company which has been producing an increase its production by 25 per cent. This will effect a saving of more than 20,000 bushels of wheat this year. In addition, the Food Controller has not issued any licenses for the sale of farinas or similar wheat products in small packages.

When it is remembered that in addition to the conservation of wheat the public are getting more food for the money in consequence of the Food Controller's regulations upon this trade the very great benefits derived will be appreciated.

EMBARGO AGAIN THIS YEAR.

On Canned Vegetables to Encourage Use of the Fresh Products.

In order to encourage the cultivation of back-yard gardens and vacant lots during the coming Spring and Summer and in order to provide market for fresh vegetables, the sale or use of canned vegetables may again be prohibited in the Fall of this year as in 1917. The embargo on the sale or use of canned vegetables last year was successful in accomplishing its main purposes, which were not only to prevent waste, of perishable food but also to save tin-plate of which there is considerable shortage. The Food Controller's Office is prepared to do all in its power this year. It is hoped and expected that market gardeners will sow part of their land in bread grains.

TO BE USED IN SCHOOL.

Principal asks for Copies of the Canadian Food Bulletin.

The Principal of a large High School has written stating that he finds The Canadian Food Bulletin exceedingly interesting. "It seems to me that it could be used to good purpose in the High School here," he says. "If you could send me enough copies (say 50) for one class each week, we would be glad to use them for reading and composition purposes and so interest the pupils and, through them, their parents, in matters which are of such vital importance at the present time."

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Last week there were recruited in Chicago a big bunch of young Canadians, of these 82 went to Toronto, 31 to Windsor, N. S., and 26 Montreal

PLAN REGISTERING OF CANADA'S MANPOWER.

OTTAWA, February 3.—The main result of the conference of the representatives of Organized Labor with the Government during the past week has been securing of Labor's consent to the principal compulsory national registration of the man and women power of Canada. This measure of basis compulsory co-ordination of all available labor supply to meet war conditions and fill the gaps made by the withdrawal of men for military service, Organized Labor has consented. To any suggestion for the actual conscription of labor for agricultural work, for transportation, for munition manufacture, etc., the Labor leaders are unequivocally opposed, and they are further emphatically opposed to the bringing in of Chinese or other Oriental labor for farm work, although they raise no objection to the scheme for securing additional farm help from the United States.

One further tangible result of the conference is the agreement of the proposals for a system of Government Labor Bureaus replacing the individual employment agencies and insuring an adequate basis for co-ordination, supervision and direction of the labor supply to meet the nation-wide demand. The government is now working out, in conjunction with the Provincial Governments the establishment of these Labor Bureaus at Ottawa under Federal control. The Central Bureaus will be established to act as a sort of general clearing house of information directing the work of the Provincially controlled bureaus.

The national registration scheme will be gone ahead with at once. Provision will be made along the same lines as were adopted under the National Service registration scheme of a year ago, but the signing of the cards will be made compulsory. The case of the first registration the signing of the cards was purely voluntary and, as a result, the information gathered was incomplete and inadequate, only about eighty per cent of the man power was registered. Organized Labor has consented. A really definite idea of the labor supply available for meeting all requirements of essential industries was consequently not obtainable. Under the new scheme the Government will have at its command the essential information necessary as a basis for adopting measures to meet conditions as war developments and needs arise.

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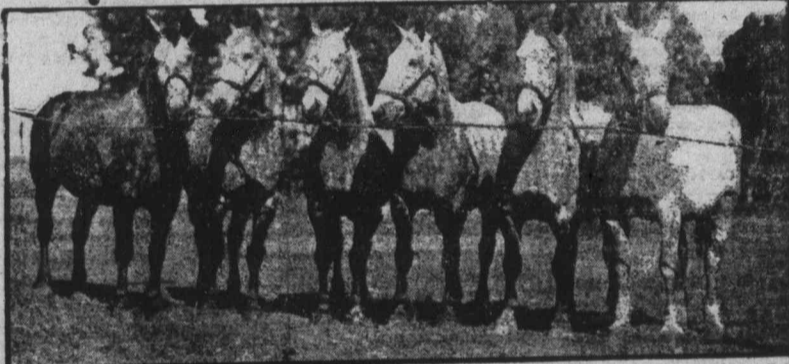
AUSTRALIA HAS WHEAT BUT NO TONNAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Millions of bushels of wheat are available in Australia to feed the armies of the Allies if only ships can be obtained, Crawford Vaughn former Premier of South Australia today told twenty-eight State directors of the Public Service Reserve, who are aiding the campaign to enroll workers for ship-building.

"The Prime minister of the Allies is ship, Mr. Vaughn said:

"There are today 800,000,000 bushels of wheat in my country waiting for tonnage. The workmen in the yards of America must realize that every time they slacken up or take time off, the effect is just the same as if their artillery in France stopped the barrage fire during a charge."

Horse Breeding and Environment



At the present time there is an enormous demand for heavy work horses which cannot be adequately met with, and, as a consequence, prices are higher than they have ever been before. This condition, though chiefly caused by the use of a large number of horses for war purposes, is likely to continue for many years after the termination of the war. Nowhere is the demand keener than in Western Canada where considerable areas of arable land are available for putting into crop. The market there is an immense one. Farmers are breaking more land every year, and although large numbers of tractors are being used, many farmers prefer to use horses. New settlers continue to arrive in increasing numbers. It has always been possible to sell locally bred horses at prices altogether out of proportion to the cost of production. The country is particularly adapted to the industry, and large as are the returns from other branches of farming in Western Canada, in none are they larger than those which the farmer who engages in the raising of horses may expect. In an article written by Mr. E. A. Davenport, of Acme, Alberta, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" (Winnipeg), some of the advantages possessed by Western Canada as a horse raising country are pointed out. Mr. Davenport has been a successful breeder of Percheron horses in Alberta for a number of years, and writes from experience.

"We are fortunate in Western Canada that our climatic conditions are favorable for the production of healthy horses, that our soil conditions are such that the feed grown is wholesome and nourishing for the construction of a strong, perfect and enduring frame. The atmosphere is bright, bracing and pure, with the oxygen required for lung development and blood building, while abundant sunshine benefits animals and plants alike. For the development of dense, bony and powerful muscle, the essentials for which the Western horses are already famed.

"It may, therefore, be stated with confidence that Western Canada favors these desirable qualities, which are less perfectly developed where the climate is hotter and consequently less bracing, and where the character of the soil is better adapted for the production of corn and other food materials more or less deficient in frame building ingredients. We can almost better than any other section of the country produce draft horses of ideal frame, vigor, stamina, constitution, action, docility and ability. There are no more important or necessary requirements than these in a horse that works hard in the city or upon the farm."