

GREAT BRITAIN SHOWS FALLING OFF; UNITED STATES FORGES AHEAD

How Great Britain's maritime power has been falling off while that of the United States has pushed steadily ahead is shown by figures of tonnage holdings and ship production of the two nations since the beginning of the war. The calculations given are in gross tons.

TONNAGE HOLDINGS			
	United States	United Kingdom	British Lead
Aug. 1, 1914	1,076,000	19,256,000	18,180,000
Jan. 1, 1915	1,220,000	20,217,000	18,997,000
Jan. 1, 1916	1,429,000	19,776,000	18,347,000
Jan. 1, 1917	1,742,000	18,823,000	17,081,000
Jan. 1, 1918	2,881,000	15,988,000	13,107,000
Jan. 1, 1919	5,275,000	15,750,000	10,475,000
Aug. 1, 1919	7,478,000	16,580,000	8,902,000
Gain or loss	6,402,000	-2,876,000	-9,278,000

SHIP PRODUCTION			
	United States	United Kingdom	British Status
1914	200,000	1,683,000	1,483,000
1915	177,000	650,000	473,000
1916	504,000	608,000	104,000
1917	997,000	1,162,000	165,000
1918	3,033,000	1,348,000	-1,685,000
1919 (Jan.-Aug.)	2,203,000	630,000	-1,573,000

WAR LOSS OF STOCK HEAVILY HITS FRENCH FARMERS

More Cows Used As Draft Animals Than Total of Horses and Oxen.

Though working under many disadvantages, including a shortage of horses and oxen, France is gradually re-establishing a substantial agriculture as one of the first steps in general reconstruction.

There is a serious need for dairy cattle, and a decided shortage of both sheep and swine. Prices of good breeding stock in all classes of domestic animals are high, in some instances three or four times their value before the war.

The foregoing conditions are described in a report on the livestock, dairy, and meat situation in France received by the Department of Agriculture from its two European representatives, George A. Bell of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Turner Wright of the Bureau of Markets. These men are jointly studying live stock in Europe, so that the United States Department of Agriculture and farmers in this country may keep closely in touch with international developments in supply and demand.

According to the report, the general policy of the French government is to encourage the re-establishment and building up of French industries. This policy necessarily discourages impor-

tations from foreign countries and aimed to maintain the exchange value of the franc. But at least until its agricultural resources are greatly improved France will import meat and dairy products and a considerable number of live animals.

Observations of the department representatives in France include many facts of interest to producers of live stock and dairy products in the United States.

Cattle, both oxen and cows, are being used extensively for work purposes, especially in the central and southern sections. In one district the number of cows used for work was twice as great as the number of both oxen and horses. The cows work in jobs, and those used for hauling are used also for breeding purposes. In many instances they are also milked.

There is a general shortage of horses, power for farm work, but army horses and mules are gradually being sold for civilian purposes, and it is estimated that eventually about 800,000 will be returned from the various armies. The farm tractor is also being used to a greater extent than before the war.

French farmers already have taken steps to increase the meat and milk supply, as evidenced by the large numbers of young animals seen on many farms visited in various parts of France. A striking feature of the cattle situation was the large number of calves and heifers on farms of peasants as well as on those of the large landowners. Most of the animals were in good flesh. In many sections there is a larger percentage of grassland than before the war, due chiefly to the shortage of labor necessary to care for cultivated crops. The extra pasturage is expected to improve livestock conditions by furnishing

premium for this summer and some of the additional guarantee will provide more than the usual amount of hay for winter use. Grain is not fed so extensively to cattle in France as in the United States and consequently does not play such an important part in the production of cattle and dairy products.

The number of sheep in France was decreasing from year to year even before the war, and during the last five years the number fell from about 18,000,000 to 9,600,000. This average decline of more than a million sheep a year is about four times as fast as in previous years.

The slaughter of sheep at a principal abattoir in Paris was less in 1918 than in 1917, however, and the available figures for 1919 show that the slaughter this year is only about half that of last year. Such a condition indicates either that farmers are holding their sheep, notwithstanding the prevailing high prices, or else that flocks are nearly exhausted. The latter conclusion however is improbable, since the last estimate, in June, 1918, gave the total as about 9,600,000.

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His compliments were so many and so varied and obviously so genuine that I was constrained to say:—"But bless you, man, we must have some faults in your eyes; honestly, we have plenty in our own. Now tell me—what annoys you most about us?" He was rather inclined to hum and haw; but at last he said:—"Well, I'd say that the worst thing about the ordinary English man and woman is snobbishness."

"At first I used to get annoyed, and then, later on, it sort of amused me to study the thing. Now, of course, I'm used to it, and I take hardly any notice. But you are snobs all right."

"You see it everywhere," he said. "In the streets, in hotels and boarding houses and private houses, in trains

until the supply of fresh milk has increased materially.

"The large number of yearlings and two-year-old heifers seen on our visits to farms in different parts of France," the report states, "would indicate that with favorable conditions the production of milk should approach something like the pre-war basis within the next two years."

ARE THEY SNOBS?

Australian Makes Few Cautious Criticisms of the Staid Britisher.

(By W. Harold Thomson in London Express.)

On the eve of sailing for his home as a French soldier—the cousin of a friend of mine in Sydney—called on me yesterday, and we had much talk. He was a cheery, frank-natured fellow, and when we had discussed his bird-place and his relatives and the latest shows in London, I asked him to give me his impression of so much of Britain and the British as he had seen.

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"You see it everywhere," he said. "In the streets, in hotels and boarding houses and private houses, in trains

and clubs and omnibuses—even in your churches.

"The first-class passenger doesn't want to be half-fellow-well-met with the third-class passenger; the man or woman who lunches at an A.B.C. won't mention the fact to the person who they happen to know has just come from the Savoy; the woman who is well enough off to keep three servants feels mighty good when she's chatting to the woman who can only afford to keep one; the man who smokes cheap Virginia cigarettes is almost afraid to bring out a packet when some one else produces a case filled with expensive Egyptians.

"These are just a few everyday instances—but, yes! I think that the worst thing about you is your snobbery. It's so silly, too."

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Were \$13.50 to \$18.50 for \$6.00

5 dozen English Soft Hats for \$3.50 each

10 Per Cent. Discount on all Caps and \$5.00 Hats on Dollar Day.

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MILITARY CLERKS IS NOW WA

W. D. Stearns of Pay Office Cheques—Seven Returned—If Entire Number Away With About

The local military pay office mourning the absence of one clerk and some of the funds should be to the credit of that court in the Bank of Montreal a warrant has been issued for the question, who it caught will face a charge of forgery.

The man who is missing and is reported to have fled from the pay office was on Monday night when he disappeared. He is believed to have obtained a passport in his own name. The last seen of him at the pay office was on Monday night when he was reported to have been seen at the depot and obtained a ticket for the day and his last appearance in the city, so far as could be ascertained yesterday was on Monday evening at the depot.

The number of cheques missing Monday night, presumably been returned or cashed. They were all in the name of Stearns, it was said at the office, and the undersigned on back filled with that of Stearns, the name of the pay office, being written on the back of the cheque. One of the cheques was made payable to Stearns and the others to W. D. Smith. The cheques were so far returned as to be cashed at the depot. The amount it means the larger got with over \$1,900.

Stearns' boarding house by the military authorities for the information that he had them being intended going to Boston Monday morning, but he reported not to be seen at the depot. The fact was known to the military authorities and they were going to Walsford but it was reported as went out on the harvest survey train, presumably to Montreal and one of his fellow workers said Stearns had told him that Stearns had \$20 to his credit in the Bank of Montreal in London and that he was in April of the present year was taken on here under the name of Stearns.

The case has not been ascertained yesterday the cheques had been taken from the pay office. It was reported that it will not be known for some time just how many of them he was able to cash.

The local police department who had sent out a description of the man but up to a late hour last night had not heard of his capture.

Use Coconut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Don't use prepared shampoos anything else, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain, unperfumed coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing. Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two spoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff or excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine, silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get purified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family months.

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