

The Coaticook Observer

VOLUME XLVIII

COATICOOK QUE., FRIDAY JANUARY 25, 1913

NUMBER 26

Neilson's High Grade Chocolates 40c a pound on Saturday at Robinson's Pharmacy.

The Guild of Christ Church will meet with Mrs. F. J. Meade on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Quevillon and Miss Blanche Quevillon and Miss B. Mullins are visiting in Sherbrooke this week.

Miss Carlyne Andrews recently spent a few days with her sister Miss Verna Andrews in Richmond.

Mr. P. H. Armitage expects to spend the week end in Montreal where Mrs. Armitage still remains in the hospital.

Mr. E. F. Nelson has gone to California to spend the remainder of the winter season.

Mrs. A. C. Hanson is in Montreal for the week end the guest of her brother Dr. A. H. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Akhurst are among those who are in Montreal this week to attend the motor show.

You get the regular assortment of Neilson's 60c Chocolates for 40c a pound on Saturday at Robinson's Pharmacy.

A Bachelors in aid of one of the popularity lady contestants for St. Mark's Church will be held in Meade's Hall Tuesday evening.

Big, Fat, Juicy, Providence River Oysters again. Woodman & McKee.

Mr. Duquette, traveller for McFarlane, Son & Hodgson was in town on Thursday.

A social followed by dancing will be given Friday evening in Meade's Hall.

Miss Baker of the High School Staff entertained her sister for a few days this week.

The young people of the Baptist Church will spend this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bowen of Compton.

Messrs B. N. Robinson, T. L. Baldwin, M. T. Lovell, B. Altari, C. W. Hanson, P. A. Dionne are in Montreal this week to attend the motor show.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Woodman have received word that Mrs. Milton Woodman has been sent to the base hospital of the Division to which he was sent for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Orcutt with their daughter Edna who have been visiting their son in California have returned home. As Mr. Orcutt's health has been poor while away his return was hastened.

A pleasant social evening was spent at the Rebelah lodge rooms at the close of the regular meeting on Monday evening when some of the younger members provided refreshments.

The Emerald Guild was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. N. J. Bertrand and in the evening of the same day a party in honor of the St. Jean l'Evangelist popularity contestant Miss Mildred Bowen was given by the same hostess.

The body of the late L. F. Tillerson who passed away at Palm Beach Colorado arrived yesterday by the noon train and was placed in the vault at Mt. Forest Cemetery. Mr. John Tillerson eldest son of the deceased who was in town for a day or two has returned to his home in Portsmouth N. H.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



PRICE 25c
ROBINSON'S PHARMACY

Council Elections

The apportioning of electors to place candidates in the field for seats at the new Council passed off very quietly in spite of the many rumors which were in circulation over Sunday. The following were declared elected by acclamation: For Mayor P. L. Baldwin, for the West Ward Ald. C. E. Akhurst, H. B. Lovell and Wm. Wallace. For the East Ward Ald. L. A. Leclerc and I. Giroux. The only contest is for seat No 4 of the East Ward. Here Mr. T. E. Gagneau is contesting Ald. Lallier's seat. The contest promises to be lively and not without hard feelings.

The situation is not difficult to understand for the past two years there has been a certain amount of hard feelings which should not have been. Extreme views were held, voiced and acted upon by both sides. It is immaterial at the present time which side was the aggressor, but Ald. Lallier was the undoubted leader or spokesman for one faction and ex-Ald. Scott was too outspoken in the other faction to be agreeable to the French Canadian. Practically everyone wanted the wrangling and hard feelings to cease, and it was thought that if ex-Ald. Scott retired in favour of another, who would be more acceptable to the French, Ald. Lallier would do the same. This idea prevailed right up to the time of the close of the nomination when it was found that Ald. Lallier had been nominated.

Some of the newly elected Aldermen spoke to the meeting. Ald. Akhurst's address was specially pleasing. He told the electors of the splendid record of the Electric Light Department under his management. The past year's record seemed particularly good in as much as it showed that, aside from meeting all expenses and keeping up wear and deterioration \$11,000 of the indebtedness had been paid, \$2,000 been advanced to the Red Cross Society, \$1,000 paid towards the new Penman Power recently purchased, and still there was a balance in the Treasury of \$1,500.

Mr. Gagneau explained his reasons for entering the contest with Ald. Lallier. He flatly denied that he had been influenced by the English in coming up, stating that not even one English speaking man had approached him in the matter, but that the request had come to him very largely signed by the influential French of the Ward. His appeal to the electors was largely upon the ground of his being a practical man of long experience both in the matter of road making and in the electric plant. Ald. Lallier was called upon for an address but he had already left the meeting.

Red Cross Notes

The Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following Amounts: Donation to Stock Fund \$5.00 being the Christmas contribution of some of the pupils of Grade 1 Academy and Bernice Parsons, together with a contribution of \$8.00 from Mrs. Somersall.

Through error the following list has been omitted from our notes, returned and completed by Hereford Group, Dec. 10th 5 grey flannel shirts, 5 suits pyjamas and 23 prs socks.

The R. C. S. will welcome all ladies wishing to assist at the Red Cross rooms Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening. It is not necessary to join the Society in order to work for this cause. All ladies whether members or not will find plenty of work and their services will be greatly appreciated.

We also print below a card from Mrs. Chagnon who is doing patriotic work in England and wishes to be remembered to all the members of our Branch.

Duke Hill Camp
Waldingham, Surrey,
England

Wishing you and all the Red Cross workers a Merry Christmas. Tell them they cannot do enough for the poor bys fighting. We have here 1000 blue boys so young and yet so old looking. We are 17 miles from London and can hear the

YOUR
MONEY
REFUNDED
IF IT
DOES NOT
CURE
YOUR
COUGH

guns in the air raids very well. Remember me to all friends.

N. D. Chagnon

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of cheque for \$34.00 contributed by Mr. Frank Hall enclosed with the following letter.

Coaticook Jan. 20th 1913

Miss Cora Benner.

Treas. Red Cross Society.

Coaticook
Dear Madam:

I enclose find cheque for \$34.00 received from the Provincial Victory Loan Committee, in commission on bonds sold by me in the December campaign.

Kindly apply to Local Red Cross Funds as I presume same will be acceptable.

Yours very truly,
J. B. Hall

CASINO

PROGRAM OF FOUR CHANGES

SATURDAY, JAN. 26
A Five Reel Triangle Feature
and Two Reels of Comedy

SUNDAY AND MONDAY
JANUARY 27 AND 28

"THE GUARDIAN"

Five Reels, and a Two Reel
Comedy

TUESDAY & WED'DAY
JANUARY 29 AND 30

"HASHIMURA TOGO"

Five Reels

"THE GREAT SECRET"

THURS. AND FRIDAY
JANUARY 31 AND FEB. 1

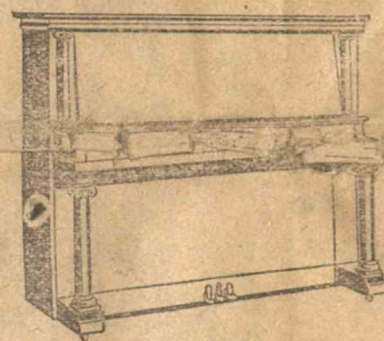
"THE HOSTAGE"

With Wallace Reid

THE NEGLECTED WIFE



SESSUE HAYAKAWA
"HASHIMURA TOGO"
A Paramount Picture



The Wilson Piano

When you buy a Wilson Piano you get full value for your money and one of the most valuable investments made in Canada or the United States. To produce a Wilson Piano contains many improvements not found in other pianos. Used in many Colleges, Convents and homes throughout the Province. Full line of

H. C. Wilson & Sons, Ltd.,

144 WELLINGTON STREET, SHERBROOKE
Branch Stores Coaticook, Magog & Rock Island

Fine Watches require special attention in repairing and Cleaning

We have been first in this line of work for over 30 years—

—With all modern equipment and material, we still lead

EXPERT WATCHMAKER from Toronto at your service.

J. N. WHITE & CO.

Watchmakers—Jewellers
Coaticook - Que.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hutchinson

EAT VEGETABLES

One of the items that the Food Controller urges very strongly for the people to use is that of vegetables in any form, as it helps save meat. We have at present—Cabbages, Turnips, Peas, Beets, Corn, Celery, Tomatoes, Squash, Wax Beans, Red Onions, Succotash, Lettuce, Asparagus, Spanish Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Spinach, Carrots, Lima Beans and Pumpkins. Isn't that a good assortment for mid-winter?

Woodman & McKee

HAVE YOUR

Watches and Clocks

PUT IN PERFECT ORDER AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

M. J. McNAMARA

ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
BY SCIENTIFIC WORKMANSHIP

Announcing

New Series "E"

McLaughlin
Leaders in
All Points of Merit

The New McLaughlin Models
Eclipse all Previous Standards
of Beauty and Value

EVEN more graceful in design with greater power the new series "E" more than maintains the supremacy accorded "Canada's Standard Car" for eight successive seasons.

The famous McLaughlin valve-in-head motor develops more power than any other type of motor of the same bore and stroke, and develops this reserve power with the minimum gasoline consumption. Every mechanical feature of McLaughlin cars has been perfected to the same high standard of efficiency as the motor.

McLaughlin designers and engineers have built 12 body styles of rare beauty—worthy masterpieces of our coach builders' art.

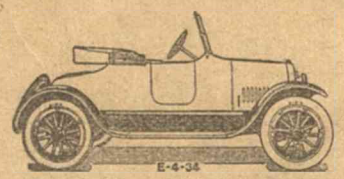
This complete line of 12 new models built in one group of factories and distributed by 12 branches and over 300 dealers from coast to coast includes a car for every need.

See the new series "E" before you buy your car.

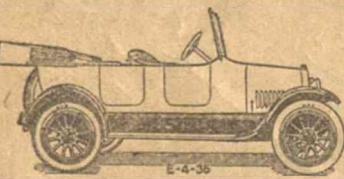
SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE

"WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT,
McLAUGHLIN WILL BUILD THEM."

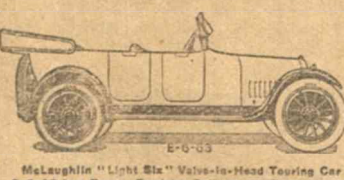
THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Oshawa, Ontario Limited



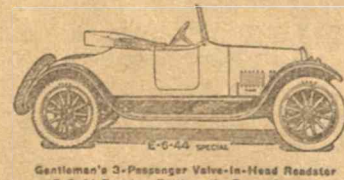
McLaughlin 2-Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster



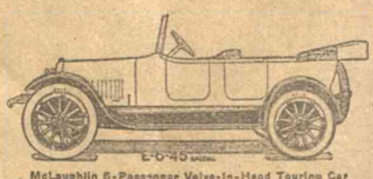
McLaughlin 5-Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car



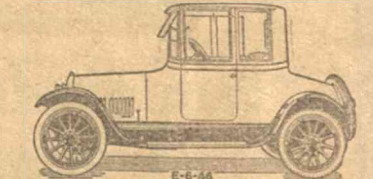
McLaughlin 4-Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster



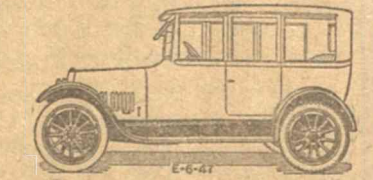
McLaughlin 3-Passenger Valve-in-Head Roadster



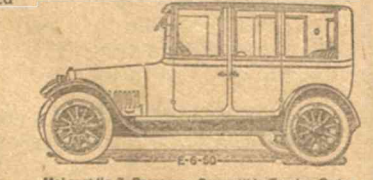
McLaughlin 6-Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car



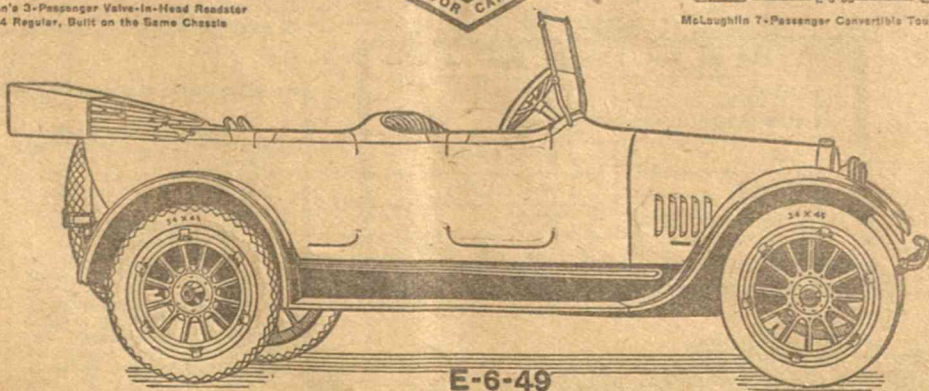
McLaughlin 4-Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Coupe



McLaughlin 5-Passenger Convertible Sedan



McLaughlin 7-Passenger Convertible Touring Sedan



McLaughlin 7-Passenger Valve-in-Head Touring Car

BACHAND & DIONNE, Limited

COATICOOK OBSERVER

COATICOOK, JANUARY 25, 1918

After many years of extreme unselfishness at the Council Board, ex-Ald. C. E. Scott has now retired under circumstances which reflect a great deal of credit upon him.

During the last two years of considerable strife in the Council Ald Scott made himself unpopular with a certain element both in and outside the Council. He had very clear and decided ideas as to the right and wrong of the situation under discussion and was very pronounced in his expression of them. Now when there seemed to be a desire on all sides to smooth over the matter, and when it appeared to him that this could be better done by his retiring he did not hesitate in adopting that course.

His past services to the town coupled with his generous action at the present time will be a source of great strength to him should he ever in the future again seek municipal honors.

The Provincial Government is now making a move which will be really effective in enforcing temperance. Nothing, however, can be effective unless the transportation of liquors within the Province is prohibited. So long as liquor can be freely transported within the Province so long will private cellars be well stocked as well as the storehouses of the "blind pigs." The Scott Act is undoubtedly working out much better than many expected, but all must admit that it leaves much to be desired. Nothing short of prohibition can be effective, the sooner such a law is enforced the better it will be for the temperance cause which is the cause of progress in every sense of the word.

Casino Notes

Saturday's show at the Casino will be made up of a good strong Triangle feature and two reels of comedy, seven in all. This programme will be shown only the one day—so if you like Triangle features and comedies, be sure to come. Sunday and Monday a complete change of pictures will include "The Guardian" one of the excellent World-Bundy Made features, with June Elvidge and others, and a refreshing two reel comedy. The need for more comedy has been lately expressed many patrons, and we are striving to meet their wishes in giving them more good, really laughable comedies both of the slap-stick variety and straight comedy drama.

Tuesday and Wednesday another Paramount feature "Hashimura Togo" adapted from "The Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy" will star Sessue Hayakawa, a real Japanese actor. This picture with its comic sub-titles and funny situations should prove really satisfactory to everybody. On these two nights the popular "Great Secret" serial will also be shown.

Thursday and Friday the romantic, juvenile leading man, Wallace Reid, who is already a favourite here, will no doubt add fresh admirers to his list after appearing in "The Hostage." "The Hostage" is a fast moving story of the present war, and abounds in opportunities for the versatile young star. This is also a Paramount picture. Plan to see one or all of the coming week's programmes. The exceptional quality of the offerings being now shown means that we are paying one hundred per cent more film rentals, than formerly. We need your regular attendance to continue showing this grade of picture. The Casino offers the most amusement for the least money, take advantage of it.

MARRIAGES

Miss Florence Hebert of Granby, but for the past few months of Coaticook was married to Mr. R. R. Braun of Sherbrooke on Monday Jan. the 20th at the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Installation of Officers

At a regular communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 31 A. F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening, January 23rd, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899. A. W. GLEASON.

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine — will Protect You

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the Kidneys and Skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pain. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-lives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning—as "Fruit-a-lives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

J. P. M. Wor. Bro. Levi Moore, W. M. F. B. Hall, S. W. J. B. Smythe; J. W. U. A. Vaudry; Treas. S. C. Smith; Sec. J. W. Penock; Chap. Rev. C. G. Stevens; S. D. W. S. Low; J. D. A. C. Jenks; S. S. G. A. Sanford; J. S. B. N. Robinson; D. S. Wor. Bro. H. B. Lovell; Org. L. G. Moulton; Tyler, Alf. Avery.

Baldwins Mills

Miss Annie Norris was a weekend visitor at her home in East Farnham.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Fred Markwell the Red Cross Workers meet with the Misses May last week, eight ladies being present. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. John May Wednesday afternoon Jan. 30th.

Miss Flora Blake who has been visiting her sister at Newport Vt. has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Markwell and daughter Doris visited at Ways Mills Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Irene May was at home from Coaticook Academy for the week end.

Mr. Levi Moulton is a guest of Mr. L. P. Smith.

Mrs. Twofoot and daughter Verna were recent guests at Mr. Matthew Blake's Master's Reginald and Sidney Blake returning home with them.

Mrs. Ida Corliss and Miss Ruth May were in Coaticook Friday.

Dixville

Mrs. Richard B. Martin of Waitsfield, Vt. is paying a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Allison Mayhew.

Mrs. Eugene Young and family of Coaticook were calling on friends here recently.

The Church Hall Circle will meet with Mrs. A. E. Humphrey on Saturday afternoon Jan. 26th.

Miss Anna Gilson of Waterville was the week end guest of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gilson.

Miss Julia Swales left on Wednesday for the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal where she will undergo an operation. She was accompanied by her sister Mrs. James B. Robinson of Ayers Cliff and Dr. Trenholme of Coaticook.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker of Coaticook were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parker on Tuesday.

Nurse Childs was called to Sherbrooke last week to take charge of a case there.

Don't Forget the Days

Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon Professor Stone's Music Studio is open to the public. Vocal and piano teaching a specialty. Telephone 72-5

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Perfect Developing and Printing Comes from THE KILBURN STUDIO

Soldiers Letters

Below is a letter from the Secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association to whom a box of 86 parcels for lonely soldiers were sent out by the Coaticook Patriotic Society.

Miss Wadleigh, Women's Patriotic Society, Coaticook, Que.

Dear Madam:

I am directed by this Association to convey through you the very grateful thanks of the Committee for a splendid consignment of 86 Christmas parcels sent in by your Society.

Will you tell them how very much we appreciate their generous contribution, and that the parcels arrived in excellent condition and have already been sent out to the front.

With grateful thanks,
Sincerely yours,
Eleanor McLaren Brown
Hon. Sec.
LADIES COMMITTEE
C W C A

Letters of grateful appreciation for Xmas boxes have been received from the following men in the overseas forces several of which are here produced.

Pte. A. Haddon, Pte. Chas. McKee, Pte. Alfred Osborn, Gunner F. C. Hall, Gunner A. M. Baldwin, Gunner A. J. Buckland, Sergt. A. F. McCoy, and Bernard Flanders U.S. Navy.

France 25th Dec, 1917

Dear Madam;

It is with great pleasure I write to acknowledge the parcel your Society has so kindly sent me. It arrived last evening, the 24th and was in perfect condition. I assure you I greatly appreciate this seasonable gift.

Possibly it may interest you to know how our Christmas Day has passed. The weather has been fine, except for an occasional flurry of snow. Arising about 8 a.m. we prepared for Church Parade, which was unavoidably cancelled, as the Chaplain was detained. We then took our horses out for an exercise ride. After this we enjoyed a good dinner. The afternoon is spent in reading writing and sleeping! The evening in singing songs. Altogether the time has passed agreeably as possible under the circumstances.

We are all looking forward to an early return to Canada.

Again thanking you for your kindness. Believe me to be,
Yours faithfully,
Gnr. F. C. Hall
Jan. 6th 1918

Coaticook Patriotic Society

Dear Friends:

Received your nice Christmas parcel and wish to thank the Society for their kindness and remembrance.

A package of goodies from home is something to us fellows in the service that brings many happy moments of thought re home ties.

It is now about six years since living in Coaticook and as I pen this letter recollections come to my mind so fast that my eagerness to write and thank you is almost too fast for the pen to scribble.

Of course you may think it funny for me to be in the U.S. Navy but the Navy has such a good opening for young men that the call could not be resisted on last April 9th when the declaration of war came, on my share of doing my bit for the sake of humanity.

Will close by again thanking the Society for their remembrance and that they succeed in each and every endeavor to win the war.

Respectfully yours,
Bernard W. Flanders
U. S. S. Petrel

France, Dec. 24th 1917

Dear Miss Wadleigh;

Just a few lines thanking you very kindly for the Xmas parcel you sent me, everything was very useful and came while I was in the line.

There are quite a few of the boys from Coaticook around here now in different places but nearly all are scattered in different brigades. Milton Woodman and Archie Sisco are in the same unit and a lot of the other boys are in the different batteries. Well I will close now thanking you very much for the parcel.

Yours respectfully,
Charles McKee

France Dec. 17th 1917

Coaticook Patriotic Society, Coaticook, Quebec.

Dear Friends;

Received your nice Christmas parcel a few days ago and wish to thank you for your kindness in remembering me. It certainly cheers me up to know of the good work done by the Patriotic Society which I can assure you is greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
Gunner A. M. Baldwin

Notice

All persons holding any claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Erastus A. Buckland are requested to present same within thirty days to the executors. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. Erastus Buckland, or against whom notes are held are requested to settle same within thirty days. By order of the executors.

P. B. BUCKLAND
MARY E. BUCKLAND

"CAN'T CONQUER THEM."

General Superintendent of Methodist Church Was at Vimy Ridge.

"Deeds of heroism which our boys are doing every day are passed by unnoticed by us. Don't worry about the boys; they're not worrying. When it comes to the big things, the boys stand up and go through it all without a flinch. If they worry at all it is because they think that you are worrying. You can't conquer the kind of men you have over there. When they are brought into the casualty station the captain says 'what shall we say?' and invariably the reply is 'slightly wounded.' That is the kind of men we have over there. I thank God for them."

This was a tribute among many of its kind, which Colonel Dr. S. D. Chown had to pay to the boys of Canada on his return from the front in the course of a thrilling story in which he related incidents of his trip through Flanders. The colonel, who is general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, with General Victor Odium, crossed the battlefield of Vimy Ridge while the guns roared, and witnessed the men from the Dominion "go over the top" from an adjacent hill.

"We speak of 'General This' or 'General That,'" remarked Dr. Chown, "but General Odium is a man who has won the respect of every man who has come in contact with him."

"At one o'clock in the morning, carrying dimly lit lanterns, General Odium and the doctor started out to witness the top of Vimy Ridge to witness what the general had promised would be a "big show." Nearing the German lines they extinguished their lights and pushed on in the darkness.

"I shall never forget that scene," Dr. Chown said. "I could see our men marching in the darkness, equipped with their gas masks, their steel helmets. It was so picturesque and yet it was not a beautiful sight. We went up on to the top of the ridge and from there I saw the tremendous show. The shells whistled over us. I was later told that 6,000 shells were fired at a cost of \$90,000. In a short while the barrage lifted and our boys advanced. The Huns shot up their light to better see our advance, but a few minutes later they sent out the S. O. S. call. Our boys were gassed that night, but nevertheless they got a number of prisoners."

Along the road to Lens Dr. Chown had an opportunity to compare the typical modern dugouts which had shortly before been occupied by the Germans with those which satisfied the Canadians. They were altogether different, the doctor observed. The German made his dugout with the idea of permanency while the Canadian was satisfied with a flimsy affair, feeling that he was not going to stay long and that within a day or two he would be chasing the German out of his.

Dr. Chown next visited the scene of the battle of the Somme before pushing on toward Courcellette, which to-day he says has no semblance of ever having existed.

In the ruins of that once beautiful city he had picked daisies in the gaping shell holes which marked almost every foot of the ground around.

"Going into Ypres," continued Dr. Chown, "the terrible effects of the war were very apparent. The country was literally torn up by shells. The enemy resistance is of a tremendous nature and from a military standpoint, in my opinion, it will surely be impossible to bring the war to a close within the next twelve months. Should the war terminate before that time it will not be through military exhaustion on the part of the enemy."

May Get There Some Day.

The new Bishop of British Honduras, the Rev. E. A. Dunn, finds himself in the same plight as Americans who were in Paris at the start of the war and wanted to get to London. It was easier, they discovered, to return to America and then go to England than to try the direct route, which is several thousand miles less.

The Bishop of British Honduras had to return all the way to New York from the West Indies in order to get across the Caribbean Sea to his new post at Belize, in Central America. He has started on an American steamship from an Atlantic port, but he is not sure that he will not have to return again and try another way.

Bishop Dunn came from Quebec, where his father was bishop. In August he and Mrs. Dunn started to the tropics on the way to his new post, but went first to Barbados to attend a meeting of bishops of the West Indies. From there he had booked passage direct to British Honduras. The steamship was torpedoed, and, finding no way of crossing that strip of the Atlantic, he returned to New York to await a steamship going south.

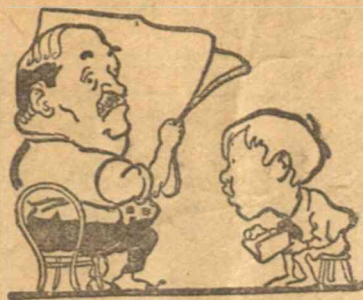
The one he has taken passage on is bound in the direction of Central America, but not even the officials of the company could promise to get the bishop to Belize. He isn't at all worried, for he and Mrs. Dunn find travelling at this season rather pleasant despite the U-boat menace.

Among the Missing.

There'll be many a well known face missing from the next House of Commons. Hon. George P. Graham's great voice will no more go into competition with the hoarse boom of the Chaudiere. Hon. William Pugsley has buried his many griefs in the dim dignity of the New Brunswick Government House. Hon. J. D. Hazen will tell no more of ships that pass in the night. "Ned" Macdonald will omit his daily declamation and Hon. Bob Rogers will no longer smile at his defamers across the aisle. Yes, there will be a lot of oratory missing from that new Parliament.

Sweden has issued a royal decree increasing intrastate telephone and telegraph rates.

Yeacher's Interest.



"The schoolteacher is interested in you, dad."

"How's that?"

"Why, today, after she'd told me six times to sit down and behave myself, she said she wondered what kind of a father I had."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Chance to Agree.

"Why do you reject me?"

"I am sure that we can never be happy. We should spend our entire married life quarrelling. It is better that you should suffer the pain of parting now than to endure a lifetime of misery."

"But what makes you think we should quarrel? I will do everything in my power to please you."

"I know that, but I am sure that we could never get along."

"Why not?"

"We learned the hesitation waltz from different dancing teachers."—Detroit Free Press.

Merely Coy.

"That booby made a bluff at kissing me last night and then quit."

"But, he says you scratched his face, blackened his eye and stabbed him with a hatpin."

"Well, a girl has to put up a little maidenly resistance."—Kansas City Journal.

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FRENCH BREAD CARDS.

Parisians Do Not Like Their Food
Restrictions.

Firmly resolved as they are to
submit to any sacrifice to ensure vic-
tory, the Parisians have shown far
more passive resistance to limitations
of bread and amusements than to
any of the many restrictions that
they have to endure. At one time,
in order to economize lighting and
coal, the theaters were closed two
nights a week and movies were cut
down by several shows. This regu-
lation very soon quietly dropped out
of observation, and theaters, music-
halls, and cinemas resumed full time
operation. It is true that it was
vaguely understood that no place of
entertainment should use more light-
ing and heating during the seven
days a week than it had during five,
but this was merely a way of saving
the face of the authorities who had
made the regulation.

As for bread, the war began by
robbing the Parisian of his little rolls
and crescents which he was con-
vinced was the only civilized form of
taking his day's first meal. Then it took
away his fancy bread and now the
last straw, it has taken away white
bread altogether, leaving him a
brown substance with a very hard
crust which covers a doughy and in-
digestible inside, which so recalls his
own description of German K K
bread that he blushes when he re-
calls his brilliant witisms on the
subject during the first year of the
war.

Madame Elsa Pouille, a lady who
earns her living by selling vegeta-
bles from a pushcart, had a perfect
defense the other day, when sum-
moned for insulting the police. "It's
all the fault of the nasty sawdust
bread," she declared. "It won't di-
gest and you have to drink." Un-
fortunately she was not before a
jury but a magistrate, who had to
support official bread, and so fined
her a dollar.

With bread reduced to the present
unpopular quality, although some
bakers make it quite good, the op-
position to the last stage in bread
regulation, the bread card, has hard-
ly existed. The unhappy Parisian,
who has quite foregone his habit
of demanding more bread, has a
secret hope that bread cards may ef-
fect such an economy that he may
once more be allowed his beloved
white bread, and after his recent ex-
perience he is quite prepared to limit
his consumption severely, if the re-
duced allowance is only of good
quality.

The "Official Journal" has just
published the decree regulating the
making and consumption of bread,
and explaining how the bread cards
are to be operated. The decree is
very long and very complicated, and
does not read as if it will be work-
able in practice. Children from one
year to six are allowed two-thirds of
a pound of bread a day. Everyone
above six years can have one and
one-tenth pounds. "In all hotels and
restaurants," the decree reads,
"bread must be counted separately
and only be served in slices at one
cent each."

Bread cards will be in duplicate,
one to be retained by the bread-eater
and the other to be deposited with
the baker. Any baker selling fresh
bread, or bread not made with regu-
lation flour, will have his allowance
suppressed for a month.

Russian Crown Jewels.

The Russian crown jewels, which,
according to rumor, have disappeared
from their safe in the Hermitage
at Petrograd, are said to have been
appraised at \$100,000,000. No other
collection in Europe approaches this
hoard for magnitude.

The collection consists of more
than forty strings of finest pearls,
among them the largest outside
Asia. An American society woman
has offered \$100,000 for two pearls
in the collection. In addition there
are thousands of other individual
pearls.

Some of the largest rubies known
are in the collection, including the
largest pigeon-blood ruby in Europe,
a historic gem mined in Ceylon and
said to have a bloody history.

The crown jewels also contained
seven or more of the finest emeralds
known, in addition to many smaller
gems of the same kind.

The great prize of the collection,
however, is the famous Orloff dia-
mond, about which centre many le-
gends and whose history is the basis
for innumerable stories dealing with
the curse which is superstitiously
said to follow the possession of cer-
tain jewels. The Orloff diamond,
also called the Koh-i-Noor, was stolen
by a French soldier from the eye of
a Brahmin idol, again stolen from
him by a ship's captain and after
much bloodshed and various adven-
tures sold in Amsterdam, where it
was bought by the Russian count,
Grigori Orloff, for \$450,000. Count
Orloff presented the jewel to his
friend, the Empress Catherine II.,
who handed it down to her follow-
ers. The jewel, which weighs 194 1/2
carats, cut, formed the end of the
imperial sceptre and is called the
sceptre diamond.

Jewels collected by all the Roman-
off autocrats from Mikhail, founder
of the house, to the present ex-Czar,
with countless decorations, gold or-
naments and priceless plate, are in
the missing hoard.

Flemish Names in English.

Het sas means the lock; steen-
straete, Stone Street; Frensen-Berg,
Strawberry Hill; verloren hock, lost
corner; kruipeend-aerde, creeping
earth; hooge, height; gheluw-velt,
yellow field; verbrande-molen, burnt
mill; dickebusch, thick bush; wyt-
schaele, white-or-blest-treasure;
wielte, little wheel; poegsteert,
plough's tail or handle; vierstraete,
four streets.

Carry Many Travelers.

Although British railroads rank
fourth among the nations in regard to
mileage, they carry more passengers
every year than are carried in any
other country.

WRITES FAIRY TALES.

Former Toronto School Teacher
Completes Fifteenth Volume.

Few realize that Toronto has in
her midst one of the cleverest Cana-
dian fairy tale writers. Mrs. W. E.
Groves, under the nom de plume of
Edith Leelan, has completed her fif-
teenth story and has proved a verita-
ble fairy godmother to Canadian
kiddies who revel in her stories and
playlets. Not only are her stories
most clever and interesting, but they
sugar-coat the facts of Canadian his-
tory and geography in a way that
are made indelible on the growing
mind. The stories are also written
in the purest English and are such
that can be acted in real life and
have already provided many inter-
esting entertainments in the various
schools.

In the recent book just published
possibly the master piece is "The
Woofing of Miss Canada." The pro-
logue of this little play deals with
Canada at the time of confederation
and the epilogue, Canada fifty
years after, with a prophecy of the
future. The godmother with her
seven good fairies who meet at the
birth of a nation tell how they have
come—two have come by the C.P.R.,
two on a grain steamer, two by
horseless carriage held by an unseen
power, and one on the wings of an
aeroplane. Many suitors are present
to woo Miss Canada, among them
Spain, Japan, Italy, France, Uncle
Sam, and Germany, but Miss Canada
marries Jack Canuck with the ap-
proval of John Bull. This little play
is intensely interesting and instruc-
tive. National costumes are worn
and it is easy of staging and needs
only the ordinary bright boys and
girls to take the parts.

"Like some others who have
reached the roomy areas of the top
of the ladder, Mrs. Groves was a
school teacher. While in the teach-
ing profession, she took special
interest in entertaining work. Suit-
able plays and dialogues could not be
found. So at once necessity became
the mother of invention, and Mrs.
Groves surmounted her difficulties by
writing her own plays.

The first play was given in the old
pavilion in the Horticultural Gar-
dens, now known as the Allan Gar-
dens. This play is called, "How the
Fairies Chose their Queen." There
were five thousand copies in this
first edition.

To-day Mrs. Groves' plays have
found their way into every district in
Canada. The authoress has found
the key to the child's heart. She has
lived with children day by day. She
has lived with them sympathetically.
She knows their needs. The child's
life became her life. She wrote about
that life.

Tribute to Fighters.

The newspaper Excelsior publishes
an interview with Lieutenant-Gen-
eral Sir Arthur Currie, Commander
of the Canadian Army Corps, who
paid the highest tribute to his men.
In the course of the interview, Gen-
eral Currie said:

"It is the mixture of the two races
which gives us such fine soldiers.
They have got the dash and irresis-
tible élan of the French and the tena-
city of the Anglo-Saxon. It is
'furia frances' coupled with bulldog
grit. When my boys have got their
teeth in they do not leave ground."

General Currie recalled with legiti-
mate pride that the general army
did not know what defeat was. From
its first appearance on the battlefield
to its recent capture of Passchendaele
Ridge, fortune had always
turned in its favor.

"That is one of the reasons of the
army's morale," said General Currie.
"An army that has never known de-
feat can be led to the end of the
world. But there are other reasons
for the army's fine, sturdy spirit.
They are fighting with full conscious-
ness of the justice of their cause.
These four hundred and fifty thou-
sand volunteers did not join up and
leave the comfort of their homes in
order to hurl themselves into a war
of conquest and lust. They have re-
solutely descended into the furnace
of war in order to defend the cradle
of their common ancestors and the
civilization handed down by past
generations. And they will not give
up until the fire is quenched."

General Currie spoke in glowing
terms of the officers under his com-
mand, and of the French army
which he had watched in action.

Asked when the war would end,
he replied:

"When there are no more Boches."

A Great Fishing Year.

The Halifax Chronicle tells a story
of the success of the fishing fleet
sailing from Lunenburg, N.S., show-
ing that the season has been a suc-
cessful one. In 1906, it is said, by
way of comparison, the Lunenburg
boats numbered 134 and their catch
amounted to 120,970 quintals. Last
year the number of boats had gone
down to 106, while the catch had
mounted to 218,060 quintals. This
year, with the season over, the fleet
was reduced to 95 boats and the
catch went up to 256,215 quintals,
the greatest catch in 12 years at
least.

The 1916 catch of the 218,060
quintals sold at an average of \$7.50
a quintal, making the value of the
catch \$1,635,500, but this year's
haul sold at \$10 per quintal, thus
amounting to \$2,562,150. The cost
was higher this year than last, but
the increase in the catch as well as
the selling price will more than offset
the increase in the cost of provision
and outfit. The season is about five
months long and some of the crews
made upward of \$1,000 per man.

It may seem surprising that the
fishing fleet should decrease in size
while the catch is being sold at high
prices, but this is explained by the
fact that the demand for boats for
the carrying trade was the cause of
the decrease in tonnage. One of
the Lunenburg boats, to cite an ex-
ample, was bought for \$9,000 and
was put in the fishing fleet for the
season, clearing \$8,000 for her own-
ers, who then sold her for \$17,000.
It was a profitable year for them.

THE UKRAINE PROBLEM.

"Little Russia" Does Not Trust Fel-
low Countrymen.

The thorniest of Russia's racial
problems is undoubtedly that of
"Little Russia," or the "Ukraine."
The Little Russians who prefer to be
called "Ukrainians," differ from the
Great Russians in language and
culture fully as much as the Dutch
do from the Germans. Had the Rus-
sian Government granted them local
autonomy and respected their lan-
guage and customs, there seems little
doubt that the Ukrainians would to-
day be loyal citizens of the Russian
state, especially when it is remem-
bered that the great divider of East
European people—religious schism—
is here absent, both Great and Lit-
tle Russians being Greek Orthodox
in faith.

As a matter of fact, however, the
old Czarist government tried for cen-
turies to make the Ukrainians into
"Great Russians," while the middle-
class "Liberals" who controlled the
dumas after the inauguration of
Russian parliamentary life in 1905,
showed themselves as imperialistic
and intolerant towards the Ukrai-
nians as the Czarist bureaucrats had
ever been. All this has embittered
the Ukrainians and makes them
doubt the possibility of safeguarding
their racial identity within the bound-
aries of the Russian state. On the
other hand, the Ukraine's geographi-
cal position, lying as it does between
North Russia and the Black Sea,
would render it impossible for even
the most democratic Russia to view
with equanimity the severance of the
Ukraine from the Russian political
body. The effect of such a severance
upon the Great Russians would be
much the same as the effect that a
movement to separate the Province
of Quebec would have upon the
other parts of Canada. We here
have one of those "hard cases" which
"make shipwreck of the law."

Sumac in Sicily.

Two species of sumac are grown
in Sicily, the wild and the cultivat-
ed. The wild variety has a short
stalk, small leaves attached two by
two to a short stem, the leaves
sparse, covered with a white fuzz
on both sides, the stem with no
small leaves near its base. The culti-
vated plant (Rhus coriaria) has a
longer stem than the wild, its leaves
are larger and are covered with fuzz
only on the lower side, and the stem
of the leaf has small leaves along its
entire length.

Sumac requires a dry, loose soil.
The best is a clay soil with lime and
silica mixed. It does not grow well
in damp, compact ground. The soil
may be rich or poor, so long as it is
dry. However, the best sumac is
grown on soil of volcanic origin. The
soil, together with much heat, pro-
duces the greatest amount of tannin.
The heat is perhaps the most impor-
tant element in the production of
tannin. In Sicily sumac is grown at
all elevations up to 2,000 feet.

The gathering of the leaves takes
place when they commence to turn
yellow, usually in July and August.
The best method is to gather the
crop in three periods. First the leaves
near the stalk up to about the mid-
dle of the limb are gathered. Twenty
or 25 days later half of the remain-
ing leaves are gathered. A few days
after this the ends of the twigs are
cut off. This method gives two or
three qualities of sumac, but, as it
requires a great deal of time and
labor, the usual method is to cut off
the whole plant near the ground. The
twigs are piled on a floor and are
turned three or four times a day
with a fork.

After the leaves are separated
from the wood, they are taken to the
mill, where they are packed in bales
or ground for shipment. There is
no treatment at the mill which af-
fects the amount of tannin contain-
ed in the sumac.

Peace Plotters in Italy.

Two Ministerial councils have been
convoled and held with urgency in
Rome, to discuss the internal situa-
tion. The gravity of certain facts,
due to the extreme liberty hitherto
accorded to the expression of polit-
ical opinions, has been revealed, and
severe measures are considered nec-
essary. The Corriere della Sera, in
a vigorous leader, denounces in
scathing language the action of these
misguided agitators. It refers espe-
cially to an extraordinary circular
issued by the secretary of the official
Socialists, exhorting to "sedition,"
which urged their followers:

"To stir up by means of municipal
crises subversive agitations in all
towns where the Socialists have a
majority on the councils. Through
the spread and the intensification
of such agitations we should produce
such an upheaval as would compel
Italy to separate from her allies and
conclude a separate peace before the
winter."

"This," adds the Corriere, "is not
the first nor the gravest proof of the
unlimited audacity of our enemy at
home. If this is not treason, if this
is not openly co-operating with the
military forces and intrigues of our
enemies, the Austrians and Germans,
then we don't know what is treason."

The Corriere calls upon the Gov-
ernment to put an end to such mis-
guided agitation, and says Ministers
will be justified in any rigorous
measures they may adopt. The So-
cialists, of whatever ilk, in whatever
Entente country found, are working
with blind infatuation in the supreme
interests, not of their own country,
but of the enemy.

Germany's last hope, after her
huge armies, her zeppelins, and her
submarines have failed, is based on
the moral asphyxiating Socialist gas
in the Allied countries. But as the
Stockholm scheme has fallen through
so vigorous measures taken at last
will also clear the air of this infec-
tion.

The First Stockings.

Stockings first came into use in
the eleventh century. Before that
time it was customary to swathe the
feet with bandages.

A Grippe Epidemic

Every winter Health Boards
warn against this weakening
disease which often strikes
those who are least prepared
to resist it. You should strengthen
yourself against grippe by taking

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

which is the cream of cod liver oil,
refined, purified and so skillfully
prepared that it enriches the blood
streams, creates reserve strength
and fortifies the lungs and throat.

Don't delay—It may mean much.

Use **SCOTT'S**
Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

PA'S A SMART MAN,
ALL RIGHT! OH, YES!

MORE HUN BRUTALITY

How Nurses Were Treated by German Commander.

The statement of the Rev. A. J. Heller, M.A., Oxon, Inspector of Schools in Zanzibar Diocese, has many references to one Dorrendorf, a German planter of ill-repute.

Dorrendorf was in charge at Kiboriani (a Church Missionary Society sanatorium turned into a prison camp).

"Miss Davy left Kiboriani to nurse at Kilimatinde. It was necessary to go to Culwae Station, 20 miles away. It was pouring with rain and she asked for a native chair. Dorrendorf abused her violently and refused.

"Kiboriani, where Dorrendorf was in charge, was the only place to my knowledge where priests and ladies were made to work. The ladies had to make socks and underclothing for the Germans. Kiboriani was supposed to be a first-class camp to which privileged prisoners were sent, especially ladies. Dorrendorf had a reputation, before the war, of gross brutality towards natives.

"Dorrendorf built a special punishment cell, which he called Ross' Villa, after a British prisoner towards whom he was particularly malicious. Dorrendorf ordered us to take off our hats to any German we passed at any time of the day. Punishments were inflicted on anyone who omitted this salute. The Kiboriani prisoners were moved to Ruigiri, with Dorrendorf in charge. The behaviour of the native guards towards the prisoners at Kiboriani was extremely insolent, and was encouraged by Dorrendorf. The guards would enter our rooms (even those of the ladies), and compel the occupants to leave their beds. Miss Horne, a nurse, was ordered to leave Kiboriani for Kilimatinde to attend typhoid cases. Dorrendorf would not allow her a native chair, and she was compelled to walk the 20 miles to Kilimatinde. Miss Dutton, of the mission, was a few minutes late at work one morning, and Dorrendorf abused her violently and threatened her with bread and water.

"Dorrendorf was frequently the worse for liquor and extremely noisy. Once he broke into a room in which six of the ladies were sleeping. Forty-nine European prisoners (nearly all British), thirty-four of whom were ladies, and twelve of whom were babies in arms, were taken by Dorrendorf from Bulgiri to Tabora. We walked to Kikombo. We were marched straight into an iron-works shed, together with forty-one native prisoners. Armed Askaris were posted on all four sides of the shed. Dorrendorf gave orders that ladies were to be allowed to go to the lavatory two at a time under armed escort.

"One of the Askaris was very insulting and brought Dorrendorf and Gerth, the other German guard. Gerth kicked against the shed and shouted. Someone laughed, thinking it was a native. Gerth entered. He had been drinking. He was purple with rage. He abused us. Then Dorrendorf entered in a similar state. He abused the English nation. He abused Sister Eva (Miss Clutterbuck) violently, and said English women make more trouble than the men, and finally instructed the guard to shoot at once any man or woman, white or black, who moved. He went out saying 'Swine.' We were left without food for twenty-two hours, until we wrote for some. (The sufferings of the women are then described.)

"At 10 a.m. Miss Plant sent a note to Dorrendorf that we were starving. He allowed Miss Plant and Miss Foden to make a fire, and sent a quantity of rice, a lump of fresh pork, and a bucket of water. About mid-day the heat was dreadful. There was no ventilation, except for one window covered with matting. The Askari said Dorrendorf was asleep and we should have to wait.

The Allied Navies.

Frank Simonds, the well known editorial writer, and author, has written an article for Farm and Fireside, in which he says:

"What so far has been the new lesson of sea power in the greatest struggle of history? How far has that policy known as Navalism justified itself in conflict with the rival doctrine of militarism?

"Even at the present moment it is possible to say unqualifiedly that naval power has achieved all that was expected of it could achieve. So far it has supplied the single decisive element in the whole struggle. British sea power—and it is not necessary now to discuss the relatively minor part played by the Russian, the Italian, or even the French, navies—won the war as far as the water was concerned, in the first days of the conflict, and without battle, and now to these fleets have been added that of the United States.

"With the declaration of war against Great Britain three years ago, Germany became an isolated nation so far as the sea was concerned, save only for the Baltic. First of all her merchant marine was swept from the seas or interned in neutral ports. Almost with the first note of the call to arms, Hamburg and Bremen, the great German seaport cities, were paralyzed; they have been paralyzed ever since."

The Ukulele.

There are 20,000 Portuguese in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is charged that these people, and not the natives, are responsible for the ukulele. It has long been a matter of common knowledge that the instrument was introduced into the islands by a Portuguese, but that is not really the question of greatest moment. So long as the ukulele was confined to Hawaii it was almost as harmless as a banjo, the guitar or the mandolin. Nobody then had a word to say against it. The point that needs to be cleared up is, Where lies the responsibility for introducing it, not into Hawaii, but into Canada?

BIRTHPLACE OF TELEPHONE.

Inventor Says That It Was Brantford, Not Boston.

Forty-odd years ago in a big farmhouse on Tugela Heights, near Brantford, a tall, earnest young Scotchman labored upon an idea. The neighbors considered him a clever sort of chap, but visionary and impractical. They were willing to concede that he might invent an electric motor—another of his ideas—but to suggest that the human voice could be carried over a wire—well, it was straining credulity a bit. But Alexander Graham Bell did not allow scepticism to deter him, and within a comparatively short time the telephone—not the modern product of science, but its primitive progenitor—came into existence. Brantford became the birthplace of the great invention of the age, and on October 24th the people of the city turned out en masse to honor the inventor. The magnificent memorial of bronze and marble erected in the centre of the city to commemorate the achievement of Dr. Bell was unveiled that day by his Excellency the Governor-General. A matter of interest to the whole Dominion, in fact to all countries where the name of Dr. Bell is linked with the telephone, the unveiling of the memorial was an event of the first importance to Brantford, and neither cold nor rain could spoil it. The weather could not have been worse, but several thousand people stood in the pouring rain for half an hour waiting for the ceremony.

The memorial stands upon an elevation in a small square in the heart of the city. In the centre in a marble setting is a great bronze bas-relief symbolizing the transmission of sound through space, while mounted upon columns on either side are bronze figures representing humanity in touch. The conception of Walter Allward, the sculptor, is strikingly original, and its execution a remarkable piece of work.

The memorial as it stands to-day is the result of many years of unremitting labor upon the part of a body of public-spirited Brantford citizens. It was in 1904 that W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., then president of the Board of Trade, initiated the movement to have the discovery of the telephone in the "Telephone City" commemorated in fitting manner. As a result the Bell Telephone Memorial Association was formed and went energetically at the task of raising money with the joint object of erecting a memorial and purchasing the old Bell Homestead. The Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec, several cities and private citizens all over the country contributed. The commission was given to Mr. Allward several years ago, but the completion of the memorial was delayed by difficulty in getting certain material owing to the war.

The Crops of Quebec.

The Bureau of Statistics of the province has issued an estimate of the yields of grain crops in Quebec in 1917. The figures are:

Wheat	3,952,000
Oats	33,958,000
Barley	3,312,000
Rye	443,000
Peas	897,000
Beans	841,000
Buckwheat	2,822,000
Flaxseed	68,000
Mixed grains	3,070,000

The preparation of these statistics in so full a form is a new activity of the administration of the province; and it may take some time and experience to secure the approximation to accuracy which issue that is to be expected in connection with crop estimates. As the records stand they show a grain production of about 50,000,000 bushels, of which over three-fifths is oats. The wheat yield is under 4,000,000 bushels, and is probably about one-quarter of the consumption of the province. The statistics of the bureau would indicate that the acreage under wheat has increased somewhat in recent years, the yield in the late past having been estimated at between one and two million bushels a year. Quebec was at one time a considerable grower of wheat, both of the winter and spring varieties. As the parts of the continent, however, many of the farmers exhausted the capacity of their soils and had to take to other branches of culture to make a living. The greater production now claimed may be evidence of improvement in methods as well as an extension of the area under cultivation. The province has long been a large oat-growing district. In comparing Quebec's production with that of provinces to the west it is to be remembered that this province is under some climatological disadvantages which make harder the work of the advanced agriculturist. In recent years, also, grain growing has been giving way in many districts, in both the eastern and western divisions, to dairying and stock raising, with highly profitable results; and at the last industrial fair at Toronto Quebec dairymen took more than a proportionate number of the awards for excellence.

An Official Story-Teller.

In several of the public libraries of Canada story-telling to children has for some years been a special feature. Each Saturday morning from fifty to one hundred children assemble at the library in a room set apart for the purpose and called the "Children's Room." The ages of the children vary from six to fourteen years. At St. John, New Brunswick, story-telling has been continued now for three years. This year it has been found advisable to divide the children according to age and to hold two classes of half an hour each. The work has steadily grown in interest, and the demand for books of a less trivial type justify the work of the committee in charge. During the summer, when opportunity offers and a story-teller of note is a guest of the city, notice is given to the library, and it is often possible to have a special session.

A CAPTURED ZEPPELIN.

Came Down With Its Nose in a Brook and Its Stern in a Pine Grove.

I personally inspected the German zeppelin brought down near Bournebonne-Cochons in the Vosges, writes Henri Bazin, inside and outside and underneath its entire length, from the stern to the forward section. The landing having been made in a mountainous country, the airship had pitched down and lay at an angle of 20 degrees, with its nose buried in a stream. The stern was resting amid a clump of pines. Walking underneath the ship it was possible to see nearly its full length.

The total length of the zeppelin is 600 feet, with a diameter of ninety feet. It has an aluminum frame, with longitudinal and horizontal ribs, and is covered with stout, interlaced cord. Over this is the outside cover of linen, painted black. The shape is that of an exaggerated fat cigar. Two silk balloons fill the interior, holding the hydrogen gas which gives the lifting power. Slatted runways, nine inches wide, with pin guide-rails, extend the length of the airship. There are sleeping quarters, an electric kitchen, telephones, and an elaborate system of electric push buttons. The five great steel engines have twelve cylinders of vertical type. The propellers are of wood. One is suspended forward next to the chart room and the commander's quarters. Two are placed amidships, one on the starboard and the other on the port side. Two more are at the stern. Access to the body of the dirigible is obtained by means of fixed ladders.

The equipment included Arctic clothing, an oxygen manufacturing apparatus for use in high altitudes, condensed foods, medicinal supplies and charts, elaborately squared, showing France, England, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany.

A bomb-dropping apparatus is located directly amidships. The bombs are suspended over a trap-door, which opens electrically, releasing the bombs. There is space for twelve bombs, but all had been dropped. An electric fire extinguishing apparatus is also included in the equipment. In fact, there is every appliance for facilitating murder from the air.

Just before being brought to earth the commander emptied the contents of an automatic revolver into the forward engine in a vain effort to wreck it. Six unused incendiary bombs were found in the commander's quarters. Barring some tears and rips to the envelope and the buckling of the stern, where it rested amid the pines, the airship was absolutely undamaged.

This is the most complete capture that has been made in the war or is likely to be made.

An airship like this captured one could readily be constructed from this model. The zeppelin had painted forward and also on the stern "L-49" in red letters, with the German white cross on the sides amidships. I encircled the airship completely after I had been through the interior. The spectacle was magnificent, amid the autumn tints of the foliage and the blue-clouded sky.

German newspapers found in the forward gondola of the zeppelin L-49 indicate that the captured monster may have made the longest airship flight in history. A copy of the Reichsbach Nachrichten, published in Reichenbach, Saxony, on Thursday, October 18, was found. Since the zeppelins reached London late Friday night, it seems possible that the airship started either from Reichenbach or the immediate vicinity, as it is unlikely that a newspaper from the small Saxony town would be on sale in all parts of Germany.

The approximate distance from Reichenbach to London is about 620 miles, and the approximate distance from London here is 372 miles.

The zeppelin's instrument for calculating altitude showed she had ascended a distance of 12,000 feet, perhaps setting a new world's record for altitude. If the report is correct, the face of one member of the crew was frozen, despite his heavy clothing.

The French minister of Aviation and several air experts from Paris visited the zeppelin but for fear of vandalism nobody was allowed to approach the dirigible except on a signed order from the commanding colonel. Nevertheless, there has been a steady pilgrimage to the scene from many distant cities. Among the crowds could be seen mothers pushing baby carriages.

A gang of workmen has begun to dismantle the zeppelin, fearing that a severe storm might wreck it. It will be reconstructed and set up for French aeronautic experts to study.

Japan Likes Fat Men.

In this country, when a man of average height takes on girth until his weight runs up to 300 pounds or so, his friends have grave doubts about his condition and advise him to diet in order to bring back a slim elegance of figure. In Japan the contrary is true. If a man can carry 300 pounds of flesh with any agility he is of the material from which heroes are manufactured, and if he can work up to the 400 or 475-pound notch, and becomes a wrestler, he is in the running for the championship.

Wrestling is to the Japanese what boxing is to us, and more. The populace goes crazy over it, and the magnates of the big game handle great sums in the way of gate receipts. The Tokio Wrestling Association controls the flower of Japan's heavyweights, and at its head is a 350-pound veteran, T. Dewanoumi, the holder of the championship for eleven years in succession—a record feat.—Wide World.

German Railroads Deteriorating.

German railroads are deteriorating. No country of 80,000,000 can put 12,000,000 men in the field as fighters and keep up its economic equipment.

EXCELLENT WAR CROP

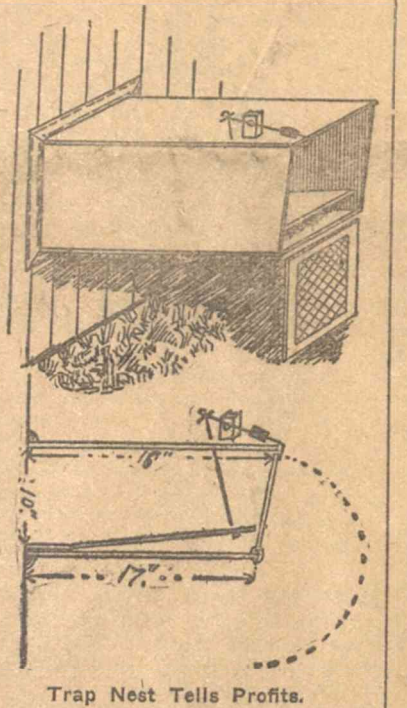
Poultry Offers One of Best Ways of Increasing Food.

Fowls Feed More Economically Than Any Other Farm Animal When Carefully Handled—Little Capital Is Required.

Poultry has been called the crop that never fails. It offers one of the best ways of increasing food production on short notice. Poultry uses feed more economically probably than any other class of farm animal when it is carefully handled. It will produce a pound of meat or eggs on four pounds of grain when protein concentrates are fed. Pullets will begin laying in from 6 to 8 months. Cockerels are ready for market at the age of 12 to 16 weeks.

There is good money in poultry and eggs if the flock is properly managed. Very little capital is required and expensive stock and equipment are unnecessary. Careful management and feeding are more important than expensive equipment.

Laying hens should be allowed to moult naturally. The common idea that if hens are compelled to moult early they will quickly feather out and commence laying early in the fall is erroneous. An early moult is not a sign of early fall production. Usually the late-mouling hen is the heavier producer.



Trap Nest Tells Profits.

In fact a lack of feather growth is one of the points to consider when selecting hens for winter laying.

Very often show birds are forced into summer moult by a restriction of feed. This is done so that the birds may be in full feather once more for the early show season. This should never be practiced with utility stock. It will cause production to stop and weaken the hens at a time of the year when full strength is needed. It is unwise to change the general character of the feed. The addition of some oil-carrying ingredient, however, such as sunflower seed, will aid in the development of new feathers.

Chickens may be produced economically on city and suburban lots by utilizing the food wastes from the kitchen. Under such conditions, hens may be kept profitably for egg production. On farms, chickens thrive on bugs, insects and worms, seeds, wild berries, weeds and grasses, and give the cheapest meat product pound for pound.

The labor required by chickens is slight, which is an important consideration when man-labor is scarce. It can be performed by women, children, convalescents and elderly people.

ATTENTION TO THE WOOD LOT

Burning Over Destroys Leaves and Humus—Prevents Growth—Cut Out Undesirable Trees.

Don't let anyone persuade you to burn over the wood lot. By doing so you destroy the leaves and humus-forming material which nature intended the trees to have.

Cut out only the undesirable and least-valuable trees. Keep the chestnuts, hickories, oaks and white pines, and remove all crooked and defective trees.

Where several trees stand closely together, or where there are shoots from an old stump, remove all but one or two of the best.

Be very careful not to injure the desirable trees when removing those wanted for fuel.

Study your wood lot, its trees and their characteristics and be guided by the knowledge and experience acquired.

MAKE ALL HOUSES RATPROOF

Farmers Should Take Necessary Precaution to Save All Food Produced This Year.

E. W. Lehmann of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that since farmers are doing their utmost to produce maximum crops they should also take necessary precautions to save the food produced. One method of conservation is to eliminate this loss caused by rats and mice. Concrete may be used to keep them out of the basement. Concrete floors may be built for new corn cribs and granaries and small mesh wire netting can be placed in the walls. Old cribs and granaries, chicken coops and poultry houses should also be made ratproof.

WRIGLEY'S



Dear Folks at Home:

Keep your soldier or sailor boy well supplied with

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It's an outstanding feature of the war. "All the Allied Armies are chewing it."

Relieves thirst and fatigue. Refreshes and sustains.

The Flavour Lasts



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General Insurance Agent

Corner Main and Child Streets

The Larger Good

The Quiet Country Home Held the Choicest Audience for Her Glorious Voice

By Mary Mac Knicht.

On the outskirts of the town, where the country met the village street, a home nestled against a background of tall trees and sloping pastures. A little brook, slipping over its pebbles, made a picnic place for frogs who were beginning an evening concert.

On the piazza of the little house, three people were enjoying the quiet which comes to the country between daylight and dark.

"Listen!" the little boy cried suddenly. "The frogs are singing."

"Frogs do not sing, Robert," impatiently laughed his mother, "they croak."

Her husband glanced quickly toward her. One arm stole quietly about the shoulders of his small son. The little boy sighed.

"The frogs are nice but then they always sound lonesome, don't they?" he said presently. His mother frowned a little uncertainly.

"The boy is sentimental," she thought to herself. "He gets that trait from his father." She went into the house, seated herself before the piano and began to practice snatches of a solo which she was to sing at a coming meeting of women's clubs.

The sounds of the practicing floated out to the quiet listeners on the piazza. The difficult parts of the intricate piece, dismembered as they were from each other and punctuated profusely by scales and vocalizations, had no great appeal for the tired man and the restless child by his side. Once, when the music was stilled, the child offered timidly, "Exercises aren't so pretty as songs, are they? I like the Lullaby and Good-night song best. Mother used to sing it for us at night. Say, Mother," he called through the open door, "do you know it yet—the Lullaby?"

"Yes, dear, I remember it but Mother is very busy now. You may play it on the talking machine any time, Bobby, when I am not practicing."

The boy said nothing but struggled manfully with his feelings, looking

than merely that of mastering the mechanics of a house. We should devote our talents to the larger good."

The fires of ambition were kindled in the heart of Bobbie's mother.

She had never before been thoughtless of her husband and son and now it was not that her love had grown less but that her entire energy was taken up by her new ambition. She longed to devote herself to the "larger good" and as she looked into the future, she pictured herself a prominent, perhaps famous, woman.

She had talked it over with Mark. "Of course you must go," he said at first, delighted. "That will be great for you. Bobby and I know that our mother is a beautiful singer and we can let them have her for one week, can't we, Bobby?" He smiled upon her as he had so often done since their courting days. But this time she did not notice nor return the smile. She was eagerly explaining the great opening that would be placed before her.

"But this—" he began, surprised. "Would you wish to do it? It is not necessary for you to do anything like that and it would take you away from home. Do you need more money, Marian?"

"Money!" she exclaimed, impatient at his lack of understanding. "It is not the money, Mark, it is the larger good that counts in life. If one has a talent she should devote it to the public for the larger good. There are no opportunities for great service here in the country."

"But the boy?"

She felt suddenly uncomfortable and a little uncertain.

"You know Mother will be glad to come here and manage the house just as I would do it and everything will be just the same for you and Robert when I am away."

Just the same? He wondered if there could have been any thought behind those words but his confused brain could frame no answer. At last the crisis had come. He had always known that she was too capable,

frogs in evening chorus. Bobby would hear them—and would he be lonely? And Mark—Mark would be more lonely than anyone. After all would not the larger good be in making Mark and Bobby happy?

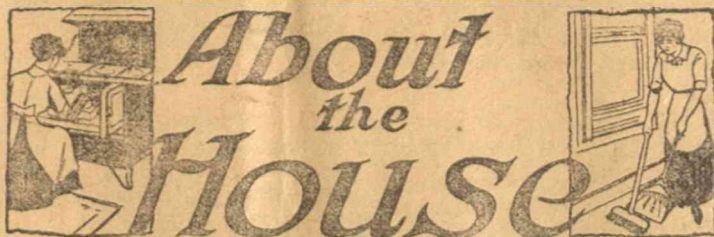
She slipped away to write a letter—a wonderful letter that brought happiness to a mother, a husband and a little son. When she came downstairs the guests seemed to have gone. In the unlighted drawing room, with a great tide of new-found joy and yearning in her voice she sang Bobby's song:

"Lullaby and good-night,
With roses bedight,
With lilies bested,
Is my baby's wee bed,
Lay thee down now and rest,
May thy slumber be blest."

Rudbeck and Blair had gone out upon the terrace to smoke. As the clear notes, rich with feeling, reached them, they stood still, listening till the song ended. Rudbeck grasped Blair's arm. "Man! Listen to that!" he exclaimed excitedly. "She put soul into that!"

True, the singer had put soul into the song but never for public singing, for she had perceived the "larger good" at last and knew that it awaited her back in the little home, by the trees and sloping pastures.

Next time you are in town, drop in at the hardware store and get a small coal-scuttle. Take it down to the granary and keep it there for putting grain into sacks. Beats anything you ever tried.



Value of Stationary Devices.

There is a great difference between a modern home kitchen and a modern hotel or institution kitchen. This difference is not so much one of size as of principle. For instance, in the home kitchen we have separate, detached tables, stoves, etc., and portable smaller equipment. Very little is built in or permanent. In the institution kitchen, on the other hand, tables are more likely to be connected with the stove surface, all equipment is at the same height, connected by various means, so that work may be "routed" or done one step after the other.

Many more pieces of equipment, too, are permanently installed. The advantage here is that everything is ready when it is needed, and need not be adjusted, moved around or possibly lost. In the home kitchen of the future this ideal will have to be met—stationary, permanent installation, similar in type, similar in finish, height of surface, etc. It is this ideal which is now so well worked out in shops and factories, in hotel kitchens, in cafeterias, etc.

Stop a moment and think what any one does in making a cake in the usual manner. How much of the work is spent in actual beating and how much in holding a wobbly bowl in place? Every act of beating, mixing, grating, molding bread, etc., which is done in a wobbly way, is increase in difficulty and muscle strain 25 per cent. Now, why does not the housewife see the advantage of the clamped, permanently fastened fixture? Recall again, the mixer for mixing eggs or syrups used at the modern soda fountain. Is it not clamped or screwed to the shelf surface and self-operating? If a woman did it, would she not still cling to the bowl and operating a jerky beater?

Every device can now be bought in a clamped form. There is the bread mixer, which can be fastened equally well to shelf, stool or table. There is the cake mixer, which screws to the table top. There is the meat chopper—just consider how much more efficient this tool is than the bowl and hand-chopper which it supplants, merely because it is fastened instead of loose and wobbly! There are also excellent devices for beating eggs and mayonnaise also clamped. Coffee grinders may be fastened to wall or table; contrast such types with the old-time square coffee mill, which the worker held in her lap and which required a vast deal of turning on the lap until the coffee was ground.

In the kitchen there should be some sort of shelf so firm that even heavy devices may be kept permanently clamped on it. The utility motor, for instance, which takes the place of any servant in the home, should be stationary. There is need of more screws and less drawers in the average kitchen! If a device is really worth while and is used frequently enough to justify its purchase, it should be permanently installed instead of being set away on a shelf or in a drawer, where it must be hauled out every time it is needed.

The reason the portable device is inefficient is because it takes so much energy to hold it in place, aside from the actual energy needed for the task itself. Therefore, it really doubles the work instead of making it easier. With the clamped device, however, all the energy of the worker can go into the actual task of beating, grinding, or whatever it may be.

"Clamp, clamp, clamp," should be one of the housewives' slogans. It will mean more efficient kitchens and less wasted energy.

How to Economize on Flour in Bread.

The familiar "war bread" means bread prepared by combining a minimum amount of wheat flour with other materials for bread making. Since, in the process of manufacturing patent flour, about three-fourths of the mineral salt is lost, it is evident that, by milling a larger percentage of the wheat, the food value as well as the positive amount of bread-making material would be greatly increased. This added mineral matter may become a vital factor in making up the diet of children.

The manufacture of old-time graham flour, or wheat meal, which is simply the entire grain cleaned and ground, has been almost entirely abandoned, no doubt because of its perishability. Due to its bran and

mineral salt content, flour of this type possesses laxative properties, which are often desirable, although the protein of the coarser flours may not be so completely absorbed. Much of the graham flour on the market at present is merely white flour to which bran has been added.

Some of the materials which may be substituted for wheat flour are: cornmeal, buckwheat flour, soy bean meal and potato flour. Cornmeal may be used in the proportion of one part cornmeal to two parts wheat flour. Buckwheat flour combines well with wheat flour in any proportion. Soy bean meal and cotton-seed meal are both useful in small amounts.

Potato flour, such as has been used abroad, is not generally available in our markets, but boiled mashed potatoes may be substituted for slightly less than half the flour. Boiled rice may also be used with flour in about the same proportion.

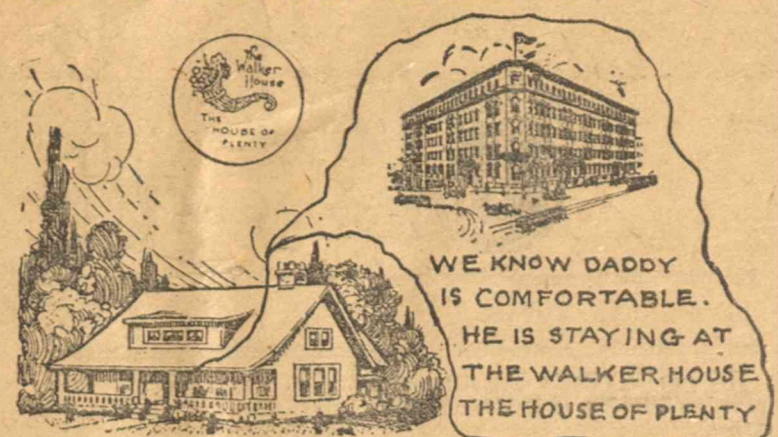
Equal measures of cooled bean pulp and flour are satisfactory in muffins.

Food Shortage in France.

Shortage of wheat in France is becoming more and more alarming each week. M. Maurice Long, Minister for General Revictualing of France, indicated recently that a further reduction of 20 per cent. in the bread ration would soon become imperative. The manufacture and consumption of pastry regarded as a luxury was entirely suppressed on January 1st, except on Sunday and holidays.

Switzerland on Rations.

The food situation in Switzerland is rapidly falling to the danger line. A ration that is far below the consumption in most of the countries of Europe has already been ordered. Under the new regulations, the Swiss may have only a pound and a half of sugar per person per month. The bread ration has been fixed at about half a pound a day, and the butter ration at one-fifth of a pound a month.



Denmark on Rations.

Denmark is now looking forward to a reduction of wheat rations. Final figures for the cereal harvest show a total of about 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916 and about 10,000,000 less than was estimated in the summer, when

the populace was put on bread rations. The authorities are already considering a further reduction in the allowed consumption.

A range will keep black longer if you wash it with soap and water before applying the blacking.

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Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

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BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.
18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

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JOHN J. HERNAN,

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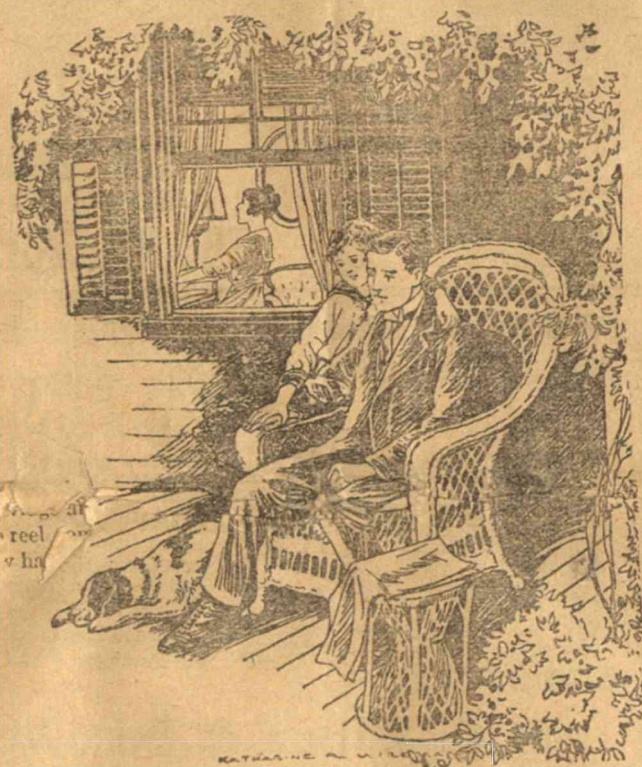
TODAY a bushel of corn or wheat buys more fertilizer (potash excepted, of course) than at any time during the past three years. Note how much cheaper you can buy a 2-10 fertilizer now than before the war.



In terms of farm products, fertilizers cost less today than in 1914.

Fertilizers paid you then—they will pay you better now. Fertilizers are today more profitable and more necessary to efficient production than before the war. Boost crop production, grow more per acre and increase your profits by using fertilizer. Help both the railroad and yourself by ordering Spring Fertilizers NOW.

Send for literature to Department 45
Soil Improvement Committee
of the National Fertilizer Association
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago The Munsey Bldg., Baltimore



"I Like the Lullaby and Good-Night Song the Best."

away toward the road where the fireflies were lighting their lanterns. His mother felt a twinge of shame at her hasty refusal but she brushed the voice of conscience aside.

"I am going upstairs now for I must write to Mrs. Rudbeck to-night," she said. "You may turn out the light when you come, Mark. It is about Robert's bedtime isn't it? Good-night, Bobbie!" She came to meet the little boy at the door where she gave him his good-night kiss, then looking down at him, she suddenly caught the small body close to her own and held it there for a moment before she hurried upstairs.

A few minutes later she was engrossed in her letter, unmindful of the two downstairs, who of all in the world, loved her best and who were now together in the little parlor while the voice from the machine sang the old song that Bobby loved:

"Lullaby and good-night,
With roses bedight,
With lilies bested,
Is my baby's wee bed,
Lay thee down now and rest,
May thy slumber be blest."

In the man's mind were memories and vague fears for the future. In the boy's were shadowy pictures of his short past, delightful, loving.

"It is pretty," he said at last, in the quiet voice which was like his mother's. "But the machine is different from real, isn't it?"

Upstairs, Bobbie's mother was writing. She became more and more engrossed. Mrs. Rudbeck was a woman prominent in club affairs throughout the province, who on a visit to the village club, had been pleased with her voice and had urged her to give it to the public.

"I am going to give you a place upon the program for the meeting of the Provincial Federation of Clubs in May," she had said. "I shall have you meet my husband who is one of the managers of the City Lyceum Company. He will hear you sing and can arrange for your public appearance. I am sure of your success. You must think of the great responsibility which you have, in the possession of a beautiful voice. Your talent is thrown away here in this out-of-the-way place. The women of to-day must have some higher aim

"Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

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The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

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Involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

Permanent Highways
of Concrete will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm upkeep—because Concrete eliminates "repairs." For the same reason, boot for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the farm.

ANZAC EXPLOITS IN TURK'S LAND

CAVALRY PLAYED GREAT PART
IN EASTERN WARFARE.

Australian Light Horse Had Many
Thrilling Adventures Like
Cavaliers of Old.

The Australian forces at the beginning of the war were chiefly mounted, for the Anzacs are born riders. Of the contingent of 20,000 which left Australia at the outbreak of the war 5,000 were mounted, and many of the others could ride, says Capt. D. Fallon, M.C., of the Australian forces. Our training in Egypt consisted chiefly of mounted work, and we never did a "stunt" without the operation of the cavalry. To my regret, we had only one mounted action before we dug in and began to live our lives like rabbits.

During the early part of 1915 10,000 Turks, under Prussian officers, rode undetected across the Arabian Desert and attacked us on the Suez Canal. It was a brilliant strategic movement for such a large force to cross the sands without being spotted by our fliers. All day long our aviators scanned the desert for any approaching troops and saw none, although there were 10,000 Turks within calling distance. The Turks marched at night, pulling their small guns along, but during the day lay hidden in the sand.

Rounded Up the Turks.

When the alarm sounded we were camped at Ishmalia, on the Egyptian side of the canal. Without fully equipping ourselves we swam the canal and chased the Turks across the desert and rounded them up as we do our cattle in Australia. The Turks opened fire with their 3-inch guns and rifles, cheering and shouting like a lot of schoolboys. We rode right through them and made for their guns, which we captured after sabring the gunners. The Turks again and again reformed, but they were no match for the daredevil and pugnacious Anzacs, who play at war with the same enthusiasm as they play at their national games of sport.

The Australian Light Horse had many thrilling experiences. Its men rode into a great territory over which they roamed almost at will, like cavaliers of old, seeking combats with those who would accept their gauge. Stories of their gallant charges with drawn sabres against enemy batteries and into strong infantry positions were innumerable. But perhaps none of them had a more exciting adventure than a squadron of Queenslanders.

For a considerable distance these boys cantered along over the sands without encountering an enemy. Then they came upon a battery of guns and found themselves being fired at point blank by 3-inch pieces. The infantry was in a tight place and needed assistance badly. It got it from the cavalry which came pounding in on columns of fours, and whose leader, sizing up the situation, sent it swerving in on either side of the battery. The men charged straight in among the gun crews with sabres flashing and with cheers at the opportunity which offered itself. It was over in a minute, and the last of the enemy lay beaten and trampled upon. The incident over, the cavalry trotted off in search of other adventures.

Flying Leap Upon Enemy.

Not far away was a nullah which concealed considerable enemy forces armed with machine guns. The scouts discovered this trap, and, dashing back, gave the word to the commander who snapped out a command, and the troop, most of whom were still unaware of the presence of the new enemy, divided into two bodies, one of which deployed to the right toward a sand dune, while the others drew sabres and charged straight ahead.

The Turks, not knowing we were so near, remained under cover, and we reached the edge of the miniature valley without being seen. We surprised them. Not a horse hesitated. We took the flying leap straight down among the surprised Turks and began our work. Half a hundred of the enemy lay dead when the remainder took to their heels and fled. We gave chase until we lost touch with the remainder of our force and decided to remain in the open for a time until we got orders through headquarters. Accordingly, a scout went back to carry information as to the location of the troop.

It was quickly brought to our notice that another force of Turks with machine guns was stationed in a commanding position near by. They opened a grilling fire on us and succeeded in killing several horses. It became apparent that the men and the rest of the horses must suffer the same fate if they remained where they were. It would be suicide to ride out into the open and meet them, so to outwit the Turks the horses, which were gathered together, were made to stampede with their empty saddles in the direction of the canal. The ruse worked, for the Turks, peering through the mist which had suddenly risen, thought we were in flight. The machine guns came into action against the galloping horses, but, dismounted, we advanced toward the Turks and surrounded them.

We were nearing the position we were challenged by a Turkish officer. It happened that among the troopers was a little chap who spoke Turkish

fluently. He was sent forward with orders to engage the officer in conversation until the rest of the troopers could close in with their sabres. The little emissary was successful in his mission by engrossing the attention of the officer with a cock and bull story, to which the Turkish officer listened, because he did not know that we were anywhere about. He listened a moment too long, however, for we rushed in and killed or captured most of the Turks.

Fine Cavalry Exploit.

The mounted men from New South Wales at the same attack on the Suez waited a long time for the signal that sent them into action and then rode "hell for leather" to the attack. They succeeded in crossing the canal and penetrating the enemy's lines. What followed equals anything in cavalry exploits in the history of the Empire. A single squadron found itself all alone. Racing forward, the enemy to the right and left of them, the troops galloped over the crest of a sand hill concealing the enemy's guns. Charging straight for a battery, sabring everything in sight as they came, they went to the guns. Advancing down the slope they found themselves facing a battery of four light field pieces. Charging straight, and shooting as they galloped, they came on so quickly that the enemy had no time to load the guns. The gunners attempted to resist, but before they could make a move the cavalry wiped out the crews with the sword.

Dusk found this force two miles inside the desert, commanded by a lieutenant. A defensive position was necessary. With their swords the horsemen fought their way through to the hills. There they were dismounted and two messengers who were sent back to report their position had their horses shot under them, but managed to reach their destination. Darkness was falling and the troops were isolated. The retirement was a succession of hand to hand struggles. Four times the little party met the enemy and dispersed them. Midnight had passed when they reached the canal again, having fought their way through the enemy lines to safety.

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BIRDS AND AIRMEN.

Observations Regarding Movements of
Birds Made by Aviators.

Some interesting observations on the movements of birds at great heights have been made by French aviators. It has been now established, according to Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent with the French armies, that swallows in flying maintain an average altitude of 700 yards. Wild ducks, on the other hand, prefer a greater height, and stick to an altitude of 1,800 yards. Green plover maintain at all times an even greater altitude, and in March, during their period of migration, the French aviators have met them at a height of 2,150 yards. Wild ducks in flight are particularly interesting. Every one knows that these birds always fly in single file behind their leaders, but it is now proved that the wild ducks execute every movement with a wonderful simultaneous and degree of precision. If, for example, the leading duck at the head of the file changes the position of a wing in order to fly either higher or lower, all of the others make the same movement, apparently at the same moment. The average speed of wild ducks in flight is proved at sixty-five and a half miles an hour when they are flying upward and sixty-nine miles an hour when flying horizontally, which agrees with the estimate which has been previously made.

Potash has been found in Arizona in a state of solution, and is pumped easily.

An old razor-strop can be serviceably used in the kitchen to clean cutlery. Put soap-powder on it and rub the large steel knives over it. It saves the hands.

For the Girls Of the Family



She has a vest, for they are very stylish this year, but it can be omitted if so desired. McCall Pattern No. 7764, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



Jaunty and smart is this simple frock with its sailor collar and short sleeves. McCall Pattern No. 7598, Girl's Simplicity Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

DOUKHOBORS SEND JAM.

Gift to Wounded Soldiers From Western Community.

A gift of 20,000 pounds of jam has just been received by the Military Hospitals Commission from the Doukhobors, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood at Brilliant, B.C., for the convalescent soldier patients in the western hospitals and sanatoria.

War is against the tenets of the Doukhobor faith, and exemption from military service was promised them by the Canadian Government when they came to the west from Russia to settle, but like the Quakers who are doing their work in reconstruction service, this western community is eager to succor the wounded.

Jam is the most universally popular delicacy on the soldiers' menu whether he is sick or well, and no gift, according to Miss Violet M. Ryley, the General Organizing Dietician for the convalescent hospitals, could be more welcome.

In the Doukhobors' gifts are 7,500 pounds of strawberry jam, 7,500 of raspberry and 5,000 pounds of various other kinds including peach and plum. This fruit all came from the Kootenay district, and the jam was made in a model little factory noted for the purity of its products.

Abolishing Sunday.

Strikes have broken out in Augsburg in connection with the Bavarian national service department's attempt to make people work on Sunday—the same as week days. A compromise is now being tried. Sunday work henceforth, including rest hours, will only cover six hours. Youthful workers of both sexes will be permitted to go to church. The Bavarian munition manufacturers also agree to limit work to fifty-four hours a week, for which fifty-six and one-half hours' pay will be given. It is promised that Sunday work shall cease by March, 1918.

When the world is frosty everywhere, warm up your corner of it with a smile. But don't try it on the potatoes down cellar—you can't keep them from freezing that way.

Lemon rinds may be used for so many things, so save them! Grind them, bottle, and use them to flavor cakes, pies and desserts. Dry them and sprinkle over the fire when you wish to eliminate disagreeable odors through the house. Put a few rinds into the wash boiler and see how they whiten your linen. Use strips of the peel to flavor prunes, apple sauce and other stewed fruits. Make lemon extract by steeping them in alcohol. Crystallize them by means of a sugar syrup and you have a delicious confection and also a good citron substitute.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspepsia of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. The after dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating would get about an ounce of pure bismuthated magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bismuthated magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.

THE END OF THE FURROW.

When we come to the end of the furrow,
When our last day's work is done,
We will drink of the long red shaft of light
That slants from the westering sun.

We will turn from the field of our labor,
From the warm earth glad and brown,
And wend our feet up that village street,
And with our folk lie down.

Yea, after the long toil, surcease,
Rest to the hearts that roam,
When we join in the mystic silence of eve
The glad procession home.

—Wilfred Campbell (1861-1918).

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whiten and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvellous to smoothen rough, red hands.

The outlets of tile drains should be protected to prevent small animals from entering them. Such places are often selected for homes, and rubbish is carried in for nests. A coarse wire screen will keep pests out without hindering the free passage of water.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen.—Theodore Dorals, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

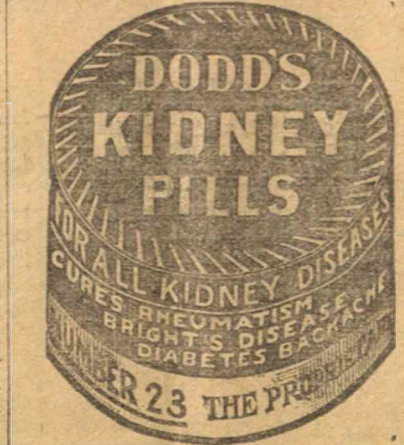
The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.
St. Isidre, Que., 12 May, '98.

A good grindstone is a prize. So many of them are too hard or too soft. If you have a good one, use it right. Keep it out of the sun and rain. Never leave it with water in the trough so that the lower side will be immersed, which will make a soft place; and when grinding be careful not to let the axe, or whatever it is you are sharpening, turn up on the edge. That will make a bad notch in the stone and prevent perfect work thereafter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows
Cottonseed Oil flavored with olive oil is very palatable.

"As I was crossing the bridge the other day," said an Irishman, "I met Pat O'Brien. 'O'Brien,' says I, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, thank you, Brady,' says he. 'Brady,' says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith,' says he, 'and mine's not O'Brien.' With that we again looked at each other, and sure enough it was naryther of us."



ISSUE No. 2-18

The War Bride Ploughs.
She ploughed before her neighbor's door—
Her neighbor's man had died in war;
Though she had never ploughed before,
It seemed the action brought her grace,
And made the weary waiting less—
Oh, waiting! And, oh, loneliness!
Above the field the bombs had swept,
And 'neath its furrows cold men slept—
"The kindly Spring will soon efface
The wounds that war's unsparing hand
Has given this poor widow's land.

When my man comes, he'll find no trace
Of blood and death; so be it God!"

And, praying thus, she turned a sod,
And saw her husband's face.
—Maurice Francis Egan.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

There are many forms of joint disease popularly known as rheumatism. Acute rheumatism is usually due to infection, the source of which may be the teeth, a tonsil, the urinary tract, or the source may be unknown. Chronic rheumatism is probably also due to germs or germ poisons, a very common source of which is the colon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

It is usually that spot in the field which is swept bare of snow by the wind that needs a dressing of manure. The snow on the other portions will allow of getting to such bare spots with the sleigh.

MONEY ORDERS
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

In proportion to its weight, the wing of a bird is twenty times stronger than the arm of a man.

To remove fresh paint from windows heat a small amount of vinegar and rub with small cloth or sponge, after washing window to remove all dirt.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift
corns or calluses off with
fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swollen Veins, Strains, Bruises, sprains, and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Machinery For Sale

- 1 WHELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 LARGE LEATHER BELT, Double, Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft.
Will accept \$300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about \$600.
- PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—\$30; 42x60—\$20; 12 1/2x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.
- 2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.
One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—\$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.
60 Front St. West, Toronto



Fuchsias from cuttings for bedding out next spring should be potted off singly now and grown on in a temperature of 50 degrees. To make bushy plants pinch back the young shoots. For standards which are useful for some purposes only the main stem should be allowed to grow until it is of sufficient height, then pinch back and make it form a bushy head.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When the ground is frozen, underground drains are loafers, because the surface water can't get into them. Before winter sets in make some little furrows or ditches between the plant rows, to help carry off surface moisture.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellin Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When buying your Piano
Insist on having an
"OTTO HIGEL"
PIANO ACTION



Ah! That's the Spot

Sloan's Liniment goes right to it. Have you a rheumatic ache or a dull throbbing neuralgic pain? You can find a quick and effective relief in Sloan's Liniment. Thousands of homes have this remedy handy for all external pains because time and time again it has proven the quickest relief. So clean and easy to apply, too. No rubbing, no stinging, no inconvenience as in the case with plasters or ointments. If you once use Sloan's Liniment, you will never be without it. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

**CUTICURA HEALS
BURNING ITCHING**

Pimples on Back and Scalp.
Hair Came Out. Healed
at Very Trifling Cost.

"I found red pimples coming out below my right shoulder blade. The pimples festered and then spread on my back. This had a burning itching feeling. Then an eruption broke out on my scalp in a patch and hair came out. 'I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after I had used two boxes of Ointment with three cakes of Soap I was healed.' (Signed) Geo. J. Jones, Edmonds, British Columbia, July 4, 1917.

Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally prevent pimples and other eruptions. Nothing better. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Mistakes in Buying Land.

One of the first things to consider when planning to go to a new place, is to find out whether that particular section of the country is suited to the kind of farming you propose to do. Next, find out whether there is a good market for the things you will grow. Then there is the all-important question, the health of the community; next, the moral and social conditions of the people.

Many people who change locations are induced to do so by some real estate agent. The individual decides that he wants to go to some other place to live, and writes to maybe a dozen real estate agents in as many different places; and the agent that claims the most impossible things for his special section of country is the one that gets the most consideration in far too many instances. As I have had some experience with this, I want to give some advice to people who contemplate moving to a new location.

Never buy until you are sure that you have the kind of land you need for your particular kind of farming; don't buy land with the idea of growing crops that you know nothing about. When you go to a new location to look at a piece of land with the idea of buying it, never be in too big a hurry; better pay a few days' hotel bill than to lose a few thousand dollars in the deal.

Now let me say that it is an easy matter to get fooled in regard to values in farming land. You may see a farm that looks as good as farms selling for \$200 per acre near your old home, and in fact it may be just as

fertile; but that is no proof that it is worth as much locally or anything near it. While it may produce as much per acre, you may not have a market for your crops. There are too many things that influence the value of land for me to try to call attention to them all. The best way to find out the value of the land is to go and talk privately to the people who own land around the piece you are thinking of buying. Ask them all about it, what it ought to sell for, etc. Next, go to the local banker and ask him what the land you want to buy is worth, and find out how much money he would loan you on it. Then go to the tax books and find out what the taxes are on the property, and what per cent. of value property in that county is taxed. Better take this trouble than to pay two or three times the value of the property.

Another big mistake many people make in buying farms, is to buy a too expensive farm for the amount of capital they have. You can take a very little money and buy a large or high-priced farm. You pay down all the money you have as first payment, then you find that you have to go in debt for your supplies. When your first note comes due you can not meet it; hence you lose what you paid down on the place. If you had bought a smaller and cheaper farm you would have had no trouble in meeting the payments. Better buy a small place at first. And never pay out all your money—keep enough to run you until you make a crop. You can make more money if you have a little money to use as you go. Go slow at first; it is the safest way.

Family Portraits

"Really, you needn't laugh. It's the thing! Everyone says so. Uncle Jim, what are you doing?"

Young Uncle Jim's keen, spectacled eyes revealed sudden alarm.

"Hold on, Eveline!" he implored. "Don't move! There, that's better. Just keep still a minute more and I'll be done."

"But what are you doing?"

"Making your portrait, of course. I—"

Eveline made a dash at the paper. "Why, Uncle Jim, I didn't know you drew! Let me see it!"

Uncle Jim's long arm kept the paper tantalizingly out of reach.

"Curb your impatience, infant. Artists can't be browbeaten. When the masterpiece is finished, it will be put upon exhibition—not before."

"It had better be finished pretty soon!" Eveline threatened ominously.

"It will be. There will be an exhibition of family portraits in the library after dinner. Seven sharp." And Uncle Jim fled to his den, sacred from feminine intrusion except by special invitation.

Uncle Jim was esteemed in the family as a rising young biologist, to say nothing of being a very lovable young fellow to boot. His invitations were never slighted. Even Mr. Ewatts joined the procession to the library at seven o'clock.

"He probably has pictures of our skulls or something equally artistic!" Eveline grumbled.

But there were no pictures whatever; indeed, at first sight there was nothing unusual; then Jack gave a shout. He had discovered a sheet of paper covered with Uncle Jim's scrawling writing, under a big interrogation point.

"Adore," he read "Darling—Crazy over—Crush—The thing—Elegant. Garnish plentifully with italics." The boy's voice, full of perplexity, cleared to a whoop of joy. "I know—it's Ev!"

"Never mind," Eveline retorted, coloring a little over the applause that greeted the recognition of the salient characteristics of her vocabulary. "Here's another, 'Us fellers—Play ball—Punk—Bonehead—Sport—Airships—You bet!'"

Jack grinned; then he hunted up the next.

"Rational—Graft—Statesmanship vs. Politics—Yellow Journalism—Sound—Sane—True Democracy—Rant"

—Common sense, the rarest virtue under heaven."

This time Mr. Ewatts joined in the laughter; but Eveline's applause was distinctly absent-minded. Only as she left the room did she give a clue to her thoughts.

"We've enjoyed the exhibition so much, Mr. Kline," she said. "I am expecting to give a little one myself, very soon. I do hope you will be able to come."

"Nothing shall keep me away," Uncle Jim responded, with twinkling eyes.

As he took down the "portraits" a few minutes later his eyes were still smiling. Unless he were greatly mistaken, Eveline's would need a rather complete revision before very long.

The Load Line.

"How about a walk till dinner time, Jess?"

Jessica pushed back the pile of papers on her desk and turned a tired face to her uncle.

"I've no right to," she said doubtfully. "Look at all the work waiting! But my head does ache, and you will be here only a few days. I'm afraid I can't resist the temptation."

"That's right," her uncle agreed heartily. "I'll give you five minutes to get ready. There's going to be a great sunset, and it will be wonderful down by the water. Besides, I have an errand that way."

Jessica was prompt; it was not quite five minutes later that the two were on their way to the wharves. Even before they caught the breath from the bay a bit of color crept into the girl's face, and a little of her weariness fell away from her. But the trouble in her eyes was still there. Her uncle, talking lightly of one thing and another, was in reality waiting; and presently the outburst came.

"Uncle Andrew," Jessica cried passionately, "how do you stand it?" "Stand what, little girl?" her uncle replied.

"All the sin and suffering and pain in the world. If I find it so hard here where I see so little, if I feel the burden of it all the time, how do you stand it over there in China?"

They were down by the wharves then. Before them were a dozen vessels rocking slowly on the tide; some, already loaded, lay close to the water, but many of them sat high, and all those showed marks upon their hulls. Her uncle pointed to one of them.

"Do you see those marks?" he asked. "Do you know what they are for?"

The girl shook her head.

SELLING STUMPS

Turning a Waste Product Into Dollars and Cents.

By Lawrence C. Longstreet

One day about a year ago I found me with a lone dollar in my pocket and no work in sight. After doing some hard thinking as to how I could add to my available funds, I thought of some pine stumps on land belonging to a milling concern. On inquiry I found that the owner would be very glad to get rid of those stumps.

Accordingly, I invested my dollar in as much dynamite, fuse and caps as it would buy. That wasn't very much, but it was sufficient to blow out and break up three full loads of the stumps, that I was able to sell at \$1.50 per load as fast as I delivered them. In short, in less than a half day, I converted my original dollar into \$4.50. With that capital I purchased a larger supply of explosives, and repeated the operation on a larger scale. Before I finished I had a pocketful of money in the place where the lone dollar had formerly reposed.

The average-sized stump in this part of the country will yield a good one-horse load of the finest kind of firewood. When the stumps are blasted out they are broken up into pieces about right for firewood. The

smaller pieces can be used in the kitchen stove, and the larger ones in the sheet-iron heaters commonly used in this locality. The wood readily sells for \$1.50 a load here, although I am told that in the large towns a two-horse load of the wood brings \$8. It takes about six stumps to make a two-horse load. They can be blasted in from one to two hours' time, and at a cost that will enable the blaster to more than double his money by selling the wood.

It is easily possible to make money both ways in a business of this kind. Men that have stumps on their land are usually willing to pay a fair price to have them taken out. This will at least cover the cost of the work, and the amount realized from the sale of the wood should be clear profit.

It seems strange to me that so many farmers permit stumps to remain in their fields when the stumps can be taken out at no expense to the farm owner. By that I mean the stump wood can be sold for more than it costs to blast it out. I believe that if farmers owning stump land knew this, there would be more clearing done.

Poultry

As the poultryman starts the new year, it is advisable that he start operations on a well-planned system. System saves both time and money, and makes the work more pleasant and much easier. At this time of the year it is not always the most pleasant task to go out to do the chores among the poultry, but the man who takes a deep interest in the work goes about it cheerfully, just the same.

On days that are intensely cold, or when there are high winds or cold rains, or if there is snow on the ground, it is best to keep the fowls indoors. If they have plenty of house room, and a good supply of litter to encourage scratching, the hens will not only busy themselves, but will warm up their bodies and feel a great

deal more comfortable than if allowed to be outdoors. It is the comfortable, contented hen that does good winter laying.

Keep up the good work of culling. Get rid of every undesirable fowl, so as to cut down the expense and encourage the workers. Follow good business principles.

Gather the eggs several times each day, and especially when the days are very cold. Eggs that are intended for incubation should be held in a temperature of 50 degrees.

There is something wrong with pullets that do not start laying this month. Either they have been hatched very late, or they have not been properly fed and cared for.

Do not ship dressed poultry to market before the middle of this month, unless by special order. Many people have not yet fully recovered from the holiday feasts, and chickens do not

Hogs

Buttermilk is equal to skim-milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

To keep the hens out of the hog house, hinge the doors at the top, so they will swing both ways. The hogs can push them open and the doors will swing shut after the animals have passed through.

There isn't much curl in the tail of a hungry pig.

Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a

high feed cost. One lot of pigs which was fed nine parts of corn and one part of tankage gained nearly twice as much as another lot on corn alone, and required almost twenty per cent. less feed for a pound of gain.

It's a poor practise to purchase hogs in small lots and hold them in local stock-yards four or five days until a car-load shipment is collected; facilities for feed and watering are inferior in small yards, the hogs make no further gains on their feed and often suffer actual loss of live weight. Local buyers would do well to specify a certain day for the delivery of hogs from the various farms and load and ship without holding. Farmers also could club together to make up car-load shipments on regular week days.

The Dairy

When the roughage for dairy cows is clover or alfalfa hay, the grain rations may be 200 pounds corn- and-cob meal, 100 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds gluten feed; or 250 pounds corn- and-cob meal, 100 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds gluten feed.

Bulls, like bad eggs, are best left strictly alone except when it is necessary to handle them. Give them plenty of exercise and keep them where they can see the other cattle

and the attendant. Let them have no chance to try their strength and they will not be so likely to manifest it in an ugly disposition.

There is not much milk in timothy hay. Instead of feeding it to dairy cows, give it to the herd bull and use alfalfa, clover, vetch, cow-pea or velvet-bean hay for the milkers.

Skim-milk, if made into cottage-cheese, furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. As far as possible, therefore, skim-milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to live stock.

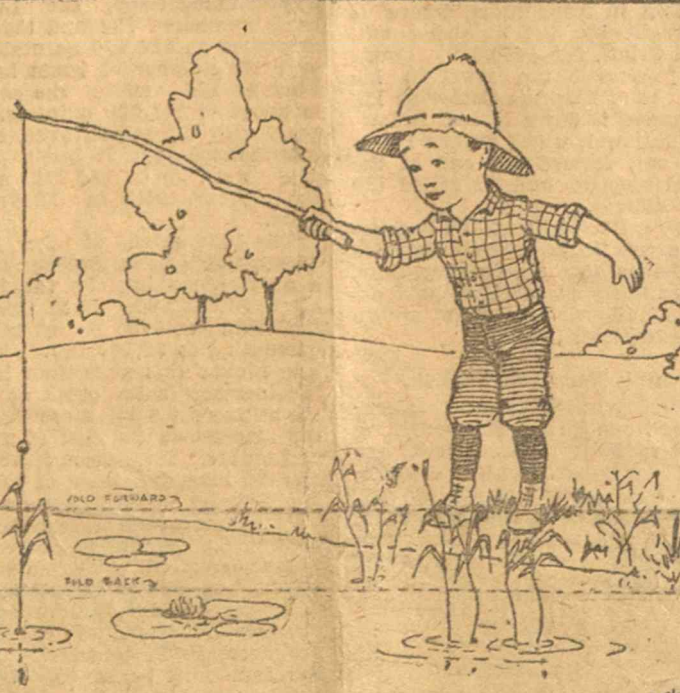
shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters, supplementary protein feed is needed. From one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed-meal per ewe daily should be used, depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the other feed used.

A shed opening to the south, built in the corral, protects sheep from cold rains. This equipment, including fence and shed for 100 mature sheep, costs about \$125. It affords dog protection, simplifies the breeding of ewes, the feeding of grain, the weaning of lambs, and safeguards against exposure to severe weather and, if well drained, provides dry quarters.

Instead of keeping the pancake griddle smoking on the stove while waiting for a late comer, just slip it into your oven and shut the door until you are ready to use it again.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Our Will was fishing in the brook, When 'las-a-luck he snagged his hook. But did he hesitate? Not he; Just waded in and set it free.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Every child has the right to be protected from disease.

Baby's Development II.

Second Month: Squint in occasional until the end of this month. Baby now recognizes human voices, turns its head toward sounds. Pleased with music and with human faces—not however with all it sees. Sleeps three, sometimes five or six hours. Tickle it about the eighth week and it will laugh. Claps with its forefinger at eighth week. First consonants from forty-third to fifty-first days as am-ma, ta-hu, goo, ara.

Third Month: Sixty-first day, cry of joy at sight of mother and father. Eyelids not completely filled when it looks up. Accommodates its eyesight to light and distance at ninth week. Notes the ticking of a watch at ninth week; listens with absorbed attention. Now some considerable baby!

Fourth Month: Eye-movements perfect. Objects seized are moved toward the eyes. Grasps at objects too distant. Enjoys seeing itself in mirror; girl babies exhibit this phenomenon earlier and more insistently than boy babies. Can grasp with thumb contraposed to hand at fourteenth week. Can hold up head without support. Sits with back supported at fourteenth week. Begins to imitate.

Fifth Month: Discriminates strangers. Looks inquiringly. Takes pleasure in crumpling and tearing newspapers, rings a bell with zest; likes to pull hair; has been known to pretty nearly if not altogether eviscerate an adult ear or uproot a mustache. Can sleep ten to eleven hours without food. Desire shown by stretching out

arms. Seizes and carries objects to mouth. Enlarges its vocabulary with the consonants l and k.

Sixth Month: Raises itself in sitting posture. Laughs and raises and drops arms when pleasure is great. "Crows" with pleasure. Compares image of father in mirror with original.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Have it Snipped off.

I have been troubled for the past yet appeal to them.

4 years with an elongated palate. I have painted it with various remedies. I have been advised to have it snipped, but others claim this would cause an impediment of speech. I find it worse when I lie down at night.

Answer—Be sure first there is no infectious inflammation of the upper air passages then have a good doctor snip it off. Applications having been tried and found wanting, this is the best way. It is possible for an extra long palate to obstruct breathing seriously during sleep. No speech difficulty will follow amputation.

Winter Itch

I have the winter itch of which you write—an itchy stinging sensation nearly all the time; and my finger nails look like warped planks after a rain. My hands crack easily in winter. I have to be careful about putting them in water. My skin is smooth enough in the summer but chaps with the first Northern in the Fall.

Answer—Eczema, fissured, of the hands; am mailing you advice. As you note, water makes the ailment worse, always does in cases of eczema.

When Your Shoes Get Wet.

Many who do not like to wear rubbers take a chance of not getting caught in a storm and once in a while the shoes get wet. Drying directly over a register or near the stove makes the leather hard and brittle, in which case it will soon crack, so dry slowly in warm air, stretching upon shoe trees.

An old-time and very good method used by our forefathers is to fill the damp shoe with hot oats; the grain soon absorbs the moisture and the leather is left pliable. After shoes are wet give them a treatment of yellow vaseline. This will not injure the finest kid, but, of course, is not feasible for colored shoes, as it darkens tan or brown and makes gray or champagne muddy and dirty-looking.

Colored shoes are best dried by stuffing with tissue paper, after which they should be treated with the dressing intended for that particular leather and finish.

To wear wet shoes is to court a cold, for the feet are very sensitive and dampness close against them contracts and closes the pores. It is a peculiar fact that one seldom gets cold when the shoes become damp with salt water. This is because the salt is in itself a tonic, and the one with damp shoes usually walks upon the dry sand after, so the moisture is pretty well absorbed.

With the coming of cold weather coughs and colds are sure to be prevalent, many induced by wearing damp shoes. Coughs and colds lead to more serious complications. There is a deal of truth in the advertisement which says, "It was the cough that carried him off."

Take good care of the shoes; alternate one pair with another frequently, and one step will have been taken toward maintaining good health.

Old-Time Corn Bread.

Hotel and restaurant men as well as housewives will find the following corn bread excellent for serving cold on wheatless days. In olden times the Saturday's baking was incomplete if this corn bread and a big crock of well-browned beans were not baked:

One quart rye flour, two quarts Indian corn meal (yellow), put in deep pan; scald by pouring over it just enough boiling water to merely wet it, not make a batter, stirring constantly with a spoon. When it is cool enough so it will not scald the yeast add one-half teaspoonful molasses, two teaspoonfuls salt, one of soda, one cup yeast. Make as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon by adding warm water and let rise over night. Then turn into a large, well-greased pan, smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water, then with a spoon spread melted drippings over the top. Let it stand for a while to rise again, then bake in a moderate oven slowly for five or six hours. If preferred, graham flour may be used instead of rye. This bread in olden times was baked in the iron kettles on the hearth before the fire and coals heaped on the lid.

Cost of a Soldier.

It costs Uncle Sam approximately \$5,000 to put a soldier in England, as against \$3,700 to place a Canadian soldier in the same place, according to recent figures given out by the War Department. So it is expensive to train and equip a man and send him overseas, unless he is physically fit and stays so.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS

Please write for particulars.

W. F. FOLEY & CO.,

23 Bonaventure Market, Montreal



Little Bear and the Woodchuck Babies
Little Bear loved the old Ground Hog, whose other name is woodchuck. The reason why he loved him was because every year, on February 2, Mr. Ground Hog used to wake from his long winter's sleep and go out for a walk. If he saw his shadow, back to bed he went, to sleep six weeks more; but if he did not see his shadow, he travelled joyfully about to tell the world that spring had come.

Little Bear liked to get up early in the year, while there was still snow on the ground, and that is another reason why he loved the old Ground Hog. Every autumn that old Ground Hog used to wink at Little Bear and promise, "Yes, yes, Little Bear, I will call your father early, if I do not have to go back to bed myself for another long nap."

Naturally, Little Bear loved the Woodchuck babies, who sometimes played in the woods with him the live-long day; but he always wondered why they laughed when he would say, "It is time now to run home to your mother, little Woodchucks, because my mother is calling me."

At last the all-dressed-up Blue Jay told Little Bear that Woodchuck babies are turned out to take care of themselves when they are only a few weeks old. Little Bear was feeling distressed over that news, when Father Ground Hog himself came along and explained that it is a custom in the Woodchuck family, and that no harm comes to the little ones if they obey their parents and stay in the woods; but that if they visit farmers' gardens and eat the farmers' beans and peas, they run the risk of being shot or taken in traps or killed by dogs.

"So long as our children stay in the woods or the meadows, and eat grass and clover, they are safe and happy," he said to Little Bear. "You never saw a little Woodchuck crying!"

Little Bear laughed when he remembered that he never had seen a baby Woodchuck crying.

"I'll take care of the Woodchuck babies," he promised their father, "if you will tell me what traps are like, so I can look for them."

"Very well," said Father Woodchuck, "I will tell you how a steel trap works. It lies on the ground like an open book, only it is hidden by grass and leaves. In the middle of the trap is a little platform or pan, and on that pan is placed something good to eat. When the little Woodchuck sees the good thing to eat, he tries to get it, and in doing it he either steps on the pan or presses it down with his nose. That makes the spring shut quickly, and there the little fellow is caught in the trap. He cannot get away by dragging the trap, because it is fastened to a log or a stump by a chain."

The old Woodchuck then walked away slowly; he was laughing to himself, because he did not believe that there was a steel trap in all that ancient wood.

After Little Bear had told his father and mother about his talk with their old friend, he inquired, "What shall I do if I find a trap?"

Father Bear did not suppose that Little Bear would ever find a trap in the forest; so he laughed and said, "Take a long stick, Little Bear, and let the stick step on the pan and get caught. Then the trap cannot catch anything else for a while."

"I will do it," promised Little Bear, "and I will look and look for traps, so that the baby Woodchucks will be safe."

"If you ever should find a trap," cautioned Mother Bear, "be careful to stand away from it when you poke the stick on the pan. Do it this way." And Mother Bear, with a broom, did her best to show Little Bear how to spring a trap.

She looked so funny, leaning over, thumping the floor with a broom, that Little Bear forgot to feel sorry for the young Woodchucks. Father Bear laughed, too, and when he laughed of course Mother Bear laughed, and straightway the three had a jolly dance.

The next time Little Bear took the baby Woodchucks to play in his playground, he looked and looked and looked for a trap, because he wished to protect the baby Woodchucks, and sure enough, he found one. That is, he saw a most tempting bit of honeycomb, dripping with honey, lying in the grass. For a second he thought of nothing except the honey, and was about to help himself, when he thought of the baby Woodchucks. What if there should be a trap under it to catch them! So he cried out, "Just a moment!" and held back the baby Woodchucks.

Sure enough, when he poked away the leaves and grass, there was the trap, and there was the chain fastened to a stump! And it was such a big trap that Little Bear did not dare to spring it with a stick; so home he ran for his father and mother to come and show him how it worked.

When Father Bear saw the trap, he looked steadily into the bushes for a moment, and then, before Little Bear had time to wink, away Father Bear went, crashing after something! The next thing Little Bear knew, four big boys were running like deer through the woods, away and away!

When Father Bear came back, out of breath and laughing, he pressed the end of his cane on the spring, and—clank! went the trap.

"Little Bear," said Father Bear solemnly, "it is a good thing for you and for us all that you took such good care of the little Woodchucks, because that is a bear trap, and those boys were trying to catch you. But I frightened them so much that they will never venture into your play ground again."

Sure enough, they never did. As for the baby Woodchucks, they thanked Little Bear when he taught them how to look out for traps themselves; and then they lived happily for a long time afterwards.

angle, crossed the old line where the British had been established for months and pushed on to Gouzeaucourt, a mile and a half behind it. On the northern side they recaptured Bourlon and forced General Byng to retire from half the ground he had gained. He succeeded, however, in pushing back the Germans from Gouzeaucourt to Gonnelleu, the point on the old line where they had broken through.

An offensive over a twenty-five mile front between Soissons and Rheims was begun on April 16 by the French. Aubertin, east of Rheims, was taken the next day and a bridgehead south of the Aisne at the junction of the Vesle, which the Germans had held ever since the battle of the Marne, was obliterated. Fort Conde, opposite this bridgehead, fell on April 20 and the Germans retired to the crest of the Aisne Heights, between Fort Malmaison and Craonne, along which runs the road called the Chemin des Dames. On May 4 Craonne was taken.

Position at End of 1917.

Unrelenting and desperate fighting followed all through May and June on the heights and in the caves on either side of the steep hills. The Germans were driven from the Calonne Plateau on the northern side on July 25, but it was not until Oct. 24 that their victory was made complete by the capture of Fort Malmaison. The next day Pinon and Allemant were captured, threatening the whole German line to the north as far as St. Quentin. By Nov. 4 they had reached the Ailette River, which runs parallel to the Aisne and about five miles north of it, drawing their lines closer toward Laon. All attempts to move them from this position so far have failed.

WHALE MEAT A DELICACY.

Can Hardly Be Distinguished From Beef in Appearance and Flavor.

To most people it will be a surprise to learn that whale steak, roast whale and whale in other appetizing forms are now offered on the menus of a few of the best hotels and restaurants in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

During the last few weeks considerable quantities of whale meat have been shipped in refrigerator cars to eastern cities from the Pacific coast. Hotel stewards declare it excellent and are anxious to know how they can obtain regular supplies.

It is hardly distinguishable from beef, either in appearance or in flavor. When raw it is red and the fat looks exactly like beef fat. Whale steak, under its own proper name, has figured on the bills of fare of restaurants in Seattle and San Francisco for many months past.

At last accounts, whale meat in San Francisco was fetching twenty-two and a half cents a pound, but in the Seattle markets it has sold more commonly at ten to fifteen cents. From the housewife's point of view it is very economical, inasmuch as it contains no bones.

A whaling company at Gray's Harbor, Wash., sold 247,000 pounds of whale meat between August 1 and October 15, and it could have disposed of a far greater quantity if its cold-storage facilities had been adequate. The meat is now being canned on a large scale at Victoria, B.C.

The above-mentioned company (a Canadian concern) has newly obtained permission from the United States Fisheries Bureau to extend its whaling operations off the coast of southern California in the winter time, when the huge marine mammals seek warm latitudes.

It is safe to predict that from this time on there will be no more of the foolishness of throwing away whale meat. There will be a profitable market for every procurable pound of it—not merely during the war, but (its edible quality having come to be known) always in the future, so long as there are whales to be caught.

There are a number of species of whales in the North Pacific, and in size they differ. Taking an average, however, it may be roughly said that a fair-sized whale will yield from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of meat.

We're British Still, O Motherland!

Though traitors in our land exist, And men with treacherous acts assist The deadly Hun, to trample down The free man's rights, our fair renown,

We send this cheer to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

No British subject could withhold, Though bribed by power or German gold, To help our soldiers' need, To smash the monster—German greed—

And so we shout to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

Our boys have died on Flanders' field That we, in our fair land, might yield Our manhood's strength in Freedom's cause,

Defending our fair name and laws, And still we shout to Britain's strand, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

O Motherland, we'll aye be true To thee, our fealty we renew, Shoulder to shoulder with thee stand, At Home, abroad, "In No Man's Land!"

One rousing cheer to thee we send, "We're British still, O Motherland!"

—W. W. Staples, Lindsay, Ont.

Cereals are the cheapest grade of food on the market for the amount of nourishment contained in them. Milk comes next in giving food value for money paid.

KAISER'S BLACK DREAM FADES

MILLION SQUARE MILES AND 14,000,000 PEOPLE.

Prospective Colonial Empire of Germany Wreathed From Hun by Boer Kinsmen.

The Kaiser's black dream has dissolved into thin air. He has still nightmares in plenty, but this particular dream was black with a capital "B." It was his vain-glorious hope that some day he might build up an African colonial empire, a colossal empire of the south which would send tribute in men, ivory, gold and grain to the proud throne in Berlin. He saw millions of negroes bending the neck and owning him their lord. Caesar, triumphing over Gauls, Egyptians, Britons and Huns and receiving their testimonies of indebtedness, was Wilhelm's model. He pictured himself, cracking the whip over sooty backs, taming a continent.

He woke up from this highly pleasant dream the other morning when the rude Britishers shook him and dashed cold water in his face.

Not a Foot of Africa.

Germany owned 910,150 square miles of African territory when William began dreaming. To-day she possesses not a foot. The Boers, once England's enemies, have co-operated with the Belgians and Portuguese in occupying all German colonies in the dark continent. Under the military genius of General Jan Christian Smuts the organized forces of the Union of South Africa have vanquished their relatives, the Germans. Aside from its military significance this victory is a superb tribute to England, the ruler, for it proves that sixteen years after she conquered the Boers in bloody warfare the vanquished men have become so loyal that they will fight their own flesh and blood to protect her.

German East Africa was the last German stronghold to fall. General Smuts had been hammering at it for two years. In November 1915, he, but lately one of the Transvaal's best leaders in warring on England, was placed in command of the expedition which was to attack Prussia's main possession in the colonial world. Against him were arrayed 5,000 Germans and 50,000 well-armed and disciplined native troops. Co-operating with him from the south and east were Belgian and Portuguese armies, and from the north he could not join lines, but who, like him, were ready to draw in closer on the province.

Work of General Botha

German Southwest Africa, with an area of 322,000 square miles, had already fallen before the army of the Union. General Botha, also an ex-Boer leader, had guided this effective attack. Togo, a strip of only 33,700 square miles in area in the north, had been occupied by British and French armies almost without a struggle. British soldiers were cornering the German defenders of Kamerun, the last of the four Kaiser colonies. Its 190,000 square miles were speedily succumbing to the new rule.

In February, 1916, Kamerun surrendered and the territory of East Africa alone resisted.

German claims to Angola had never been established, but they had, shortly after the outbreak of the war, been supported by a large native force of 100,000 men. The Portuguese made short work of these pretensions, however.

East Africa Last to Fall

Likewise the Germans sought to edge into the English Sudan by fomenting rebellion among the natives, but a quick smash at the malcontents by a British force operating out of Khartoum not only routed the rebels but added 160,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000, to the actual possessions of Great Britain.

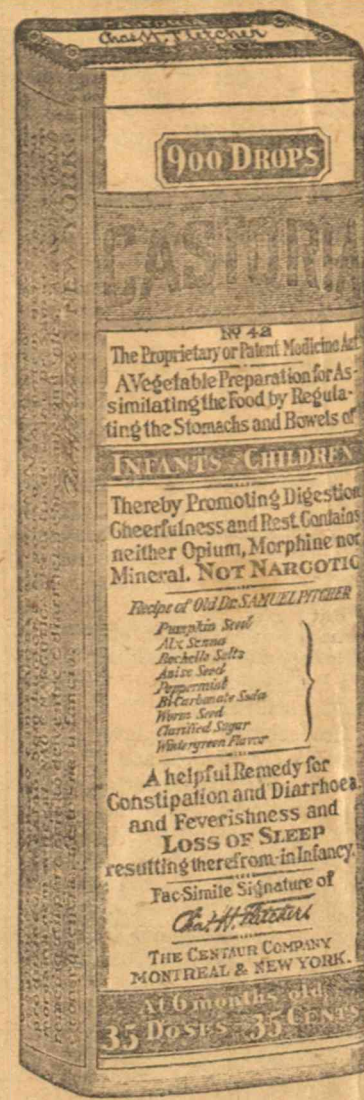
So a half-dozen hammer strokes rid Wilhelm of all his African colonies save one and increased the prestige of his enemies, England, Portugal and Belgium.

Germany gathered all her resources in East Africa for a desperate resistance. Her engineers and big game hunters, who had been in various sections of the African jungle when war broke out, worked their way, whenever possible, to this section, where they enrolled with the defenders. Such raiders as were at sea in that part of the world worked their way to this coast, bearing arms and munitions, until the British blockade made such an act impossible.

Gen. Smuts' Advance

Native loyalty and military service was bought with gold and the promise of gaudy uniforms. The resistance grew stronger as the outlying forces fell back before General Smuts' advance. Some bloody battles were fought, and frequently native allies of the Boers coming into conflict with the black hirelings of Germany discarded their shooting irons and rushed to the hand-to-hand battle armed with their favorite knives.

When in the early summer the various states in the union agreed to prosecute the war more vigorously Germany's fate was sealed in the dark continent. For General Smuts' force was thereafter augmented steadily with recruits and the artillery branch of the expedition materially strengthened. In the last of the summer his force was so powerful that no German



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of

Dr. J. C. H. H. H. H.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

FAMOUS INVALIDS.

Men Who Became Famous in Spite of Poor Health.

Those who are afflicted with ill-health may derive much comfort from the statement, quoted in a recent book on "Suffering and the War," that "Coleridge claimed that the three greatest works of the nineteenth century were all written by men of feeble health—Spinoza's 'Ethics,' Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' and Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.'" As another instance of the triumph of the spirit, Sir Isaac Newton; it is stated, was a most unpromising child, with a frail body and poor eyesight. "He showed no aptitude for study, and was first incited by the desire to get ahead of a boy who kicked him."

Another great writer who accomplished much despite the handicap of poor health was Herbert Spencer. Like Newton, as a boy he was backward in his studies. A new life of Spencer by Hugh Elliot says: "He was very backward as a boy in the ordinary subjects of children's lessons. . . . Morally, he was extremely obedient, and contemptuous of authority." At thirteen he "found the discipline (of his school) more severe than he cared about, and ran away home to Derby again, walking forty-eight miles the first day." Yet as a man, "without money, without special education, without health, he produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy and science of many diverse kinds, published a variety of mechanical inventions, and on endless other subjects, great and small, he set forth a profusion of new and original ideas."

While a bridal wreath in this country is usually composed of orange blossoms, Italy uses white roses, Spain red roses, and Greece vine leaves.

A PLEA FOR NUTS.

A Wholesome Source of Protein and of Easily Digested Fats.

An eminent physician asserts that the fats of nuts, their chief food principle, are the most digestible of all forms of fat.

Fats entering the body do not undergo transformation changes which take place in other foodstuffs, but are so slightly modified in the process of digestion and absorption that after reaching the blood and the tissues they are reconstructed into the original form in which they are eaten.

Nuts are free from waste products, uric acid, carmine and other tissue wastes.

Nuts are aseptic, free from putrefactive bacteria and do not readily undergo decay either in the body or outside of it. Meats are always in an advanced stage of putrefaction. Ordinary meats contain from three million to ten times that number of bacteria per ounce.

Nuts are free from trichinae, tapeworm and other parasites as well as the infection due to specific diseases. Nuts are clean and sweet. Liquid nut preparations have saved the lives of hundreds of infants within the last twenty years.

A nut orchard 200 miles square would supply one-third enough food to feed 100,000,000 citizens.

The nut should no longer be considered a table luxury. It should be a staple article of food, replacing the pork and meats, which are inferior foods and a prolific source of disease.

Every highway should be lined with nut trees. A row of nut trees on each side of our country roads will provide sufficient food for thousands of people, and leave all our cultivated land to be worked as it is now.

Headaches, sick or other kinds, don't happen to people whose livers are busy and whose bowels are as regular as a clock.

Thousands of folks who used to have headaches say this is the way they removed the cause:

One pill at bedtime, regularly. Larger doses if there's a suspicion of biliousness or constipation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature *Brentwood*

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.