

Use Rubber To Save Leather —It Is Needed In The War!

Rubber Supply Is Ample— Leather Is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

**"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes
Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance**

THEY DIDN'T GO TO HALIFAX

A Little Story That Comes From Down by the Sea

This story comes from a small town in Nova Scotia. It is true, and it points a moral at this time when the Canadian Patriotic Fund is appealing to the people of Ontario for six million dollars to cover the calls upon the fund that are expected to be made by Ontario in 1917.

A public meeting had been held in the town in question, and an officer of the Patriotic Fund had explained the objects of the fund and the urgency of the call it makes on the patriotism, generosity, gratitude and sense of justice of the Canadian people. The next day came the Mayor of the town to the speaker with this pathetic little story on his lips:

"There was in the audience last

night a father and mother whose only son is due to sail next week with his regiment. They are not rich people, and with difficulty they have saved forty dollars for the purpose of going to Halifax to see the last of their boy. They have come to me to-day to say that they heard your speech last night, and when they got home had a long talk about it, and came to the conclusion that it was their duty to give up their trip and hand over the forty dollars to the Patriotic Fund. Here is the money."

And so one father and mother bade their son good-bye in their own home town instead of in Halifax, and somewhere there is one more mother and her children blessing the Patriotic Fund and its supporters.

AN IDEAL STATION

It has been said by officials of other roads that the Windsor street station is the best kept of any they have seen, and this is due to the efforts of Mr. Bell, who is the general superintendent of the building. Certainly, the station proper, the yards, the platform, the tracks, the concourse, the waiting rooms—all bear testimony to the scrupulous care with which they are treated. There is not a scrap of paper to be seen anywhere. The motor trucks have their entrances and exits; but they never trouble the passengers.

The concourse has lately been entirely re-painted with a color which gives the light all the necessary encouragement. The whole administration of the station and offices is like clock work for precision and order and neatness. The higher officials are much interested in seeing that all is in apple pie order in a station which speaks the work of advance and provides for the future.

We all agree that love is blind when our girl falls in love with some other fellow.

Myth of the Doones.

How largely Mr. Blackmore drew upon his imagination for the story of "Lorna Doone" is made clear by F. W. Hackwood in his book, "The Good Old Times." There were, in fact no Doones. The word was simply a local bogey, a modified form of "Duke," a memory of the faroff times when the viking invaders bartered the land. "The only vestige of actuality discoverable is a faint tradition that a fugitive from the battle of Sedgewood, to escape the hangings of Judge Jeffreys, appropriated the ruins of some wretched huts in recesses of the Badger-worthy Glen, now the Doon valley, finding there a safe retreat in which he reared a considerable family, which managed to eke out a living by committing petty depredations in the district. The "last of the Doones," an old man and his granddaughter, are said to have perished in the snow during the winter of 1800."

"A howling success" may be a slang phrase, and again it may be a baby snow.—Washington Post.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

The Hospital for Sick Children
COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Editor:—
Thanks for the privilege of appealing through your columns on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, the great Provincial Charity.

Our need of money is measured by the children the need of help, and you can judge how great that need must be when last year 3,445 sick little ones were treated as in-patients, and as will be seen from the 1915 figures, 592 patients were admitted from 242 places outside Toronto.

Last year 371 in-patients were treated for deformities, such as club feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, Pott's disease of the spine, lateral curvature of the spine, dislocations, infantile paralysis, tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle.

In the Hospital for Sick Children to take dollars out of your pocket, or to death to take babies out of their cradles? That is the question.

One gift more in the Hospital's treasury means one coffin less in the LITTLE WHITE HEARSE.

The Hospital must be digging up help for little children from the soil of human kindness.

Can the Hospital leave children to die because their fathers are fighting in the British battle line, and can the Hospital help the children of Canada's soldiers with its care unless you help the Hospital with your cash?

You have money enough to help every other war without keeping back a dollar from the Hospital's war fund—the fund that helps the Hospital save the lives of little children, including the soldiers' little children.

Do not let the little children pay, in the less of the Hospital's care, the contribution that should be given and made by the fathers.

Your money can send a message of cheer to some father in the trenches—yes, send that message from the cot where the Hospital nurses some little child back to life, the child of the father who is fighting your battle in the trenches.

Every dollar kept from the Hospital's power to serve the little children is a weight added to the burdens and a grief added to the sorrows of this war.

You can bear to have your pocket emptied of a little money easier than some mother from the front of the war home emptied of a little child.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer,

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

**Increases Your Weight,
Restores Your Strength,
Prevents Illness**

Every day come new converts to that great army of men and women who rejoice in new-found health that came to them through the use of that wonderful blood-renewing preparation called "FERROZONE." Very simple how it acts. All you have to do is take two small chocolate-coated tablets with a sip of water at the close of each meal.

Ferrozone is a marvel. It contains just what thin blood lacks—lots of iron, but more than the kind of iron your blood is able to absorb. Ferrozone puts life and vim into the blood. Makes it rich, red and nourishing. Naturally the body is better fed and grows stronger day by day.

Of course digestion must be improved, and probably the stomach will require aid as well. Ferrozone serves the purpose admirably. Those who use it enjoy appetite and digestive powers far beyond the ordinary.

That tired feeling is replaced by the buoyant, joyous sensation of health and vigor. Day by day as your strength increases, you feel new energy surging through your veins, and know that a great tonic of great merit is at work.

Not rarely more nourishing or uplifting, no treatment so sure to bring lasting health, good spirits and contentment. Ferrozone contains just what run-down folks need; it cures because it supplies more nutrition than you can get in any other way. 50c per box or six for \$2.50 at all dealers, or by mail from The Cattarhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

NOT HIS JOB.

"I'm not supposed to do that," said he, "that's not my job, and it's not my care. So I'll pass it by and I'll leave it there." And the boss who gave him his weekly pay lost more than his wages on him that day.

"I'm not supposed to do that," he said; "that's not my job, and it's not my care. So I'll pass it by and I'll leave it there." And the boss who gave him his weekly pay lost more than his wages on him that day.

And time went on and he kept his place. But he never uttered his easy pace. And folks remarked on how well he knew the line of the tasks he was hired to do. For never once was he out of his job. His hand to things not of his concern.

But there in his foolish rut he stayed. And for all he did he was fairly paid. But he never was worth a dollar more than he got for his toil when the week was over.

For he knew too well when his work was done. And he'd done all he was hired to do. If you want to grow in this world, young man, you must do every day all the work you can.

If you find a task, though it's not your bit, and you should do, take care of it! And you'll never conquer or rise if you do only the things you're supposed to do.

—Edgar A. Guest, in the Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**Quicker-Easier
More Comfortable**

Are you taking advantage of ALL the modern methods of saving time and trouble? Are you up-to-date in your shaving as well as in your work? Are you using a

Gillette Safety Razor

In its own way the Gillette is as quick, efficient and convenient as your milk, your binder or your telephone. It compares with other razors as these modern inventions compare with the things they have replaced.

Without honing, stropping or fuzing, the Gillette will give you the easiest and most comfortable shave you ever enjoyed, in five minutes or less! It makes shaving an every-day pleasure instead of an irksome twice-a-week job.

"Bulldog," "Aristocrat" and Standard Gillette Sets cost \$5.—Pocket Editions cost \$3 and \$6.—Combination Sets \$6.50 up.

You can buy them at Hardware, Drug, Jewelry, Men's Wear and General Stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory:
Gillette Building,
MONTREAL.

The New Army On the Somme

It was given to me to complete 22 months service at the front by taking part in the Somme offensive. What impressed me most was the wonderful organization and preparation for the advance, which seemed to mark a new chapter in our conduct of the war.

From the making of roads to the laying down of water supplies everywhere seemed to have been thought out and what is more important still at the crucial moment, to work without a hitch—a marked improvement on anything that had been witnessed before.

Of the British soldier himself I cannot speak too highly. He clearly proved in the present offensive that once set grips with the German he is the better soldier. If it had not been for the German machine gun, I think we should have broken right through the line long ago. Considering their period of training, the new armies have acquitted themselves beyond expectation and have splendidly maintained our traditions.

I shall never forget the way the soldiers of the new armies went through barages of hostile shell fire in a manner worthy of the best disciplined troops. The spirit of our men was shown by the fact that there was no straggling. On one day after ten days of the offensive in the division to which I belonged only one man reported to the doctor sick, and he belonged to a non-combatant part of the service—a very remarkable thing, for it would not be abnormal in a division in one day to have 200 men reporting sick for slight or serious ailments. Here if testimony were needed to the mettle of our soldiers we have it—their own desire is to get at the German.

I saw one of my battalions going through a barage which seemed impossible to penetrate, without the slightest hesitation or disorganization. But for the very high individual standard of intelligence I do not think the great fighting qualities of the new armies could have been developed in so short a space of time.

Undoubtedly, the officers of the new armies have proved a great success; to use a popular expression, the knut has justified itself. Nothing can exceed their bravery, unshakably proved by the proportion of casualties among our officers, who do lead and are first in any assault.

When it is remembered that the training of the new artillery has been compressed into one quarter of the time it is supposed to be necessary to turn out an efficient gunner, the results so far attained must be considered eminently satisfactory.

Our infantry have been able to attack right up under the barage, so well timed has been the lifting of the guns.

The heavy guns of which we dispose must have been a great surprise to the Germans, both in weight of metal and in accuracy. But it is well to bear in mind that observers cannot be trained in a day, and everything should be done to encourage this branch of instruction.

The great justification of any service is its success. In the Somme offensive the Royal Flying Corps have been simply magnificent. For the first twenty days we hardly saw a German machine, while our planes in very large numbers were carrying out their various functions at altitudes which would appear to be courting death. One could not help seeing that this air ascendancy must confer an enormous advantage on our artillery and be of the greatest possible assistance to the staff.

I have been greatly struck in the months of war I have experienced by the unity of the British race as exemplified by the men that all parts of the empire have sent to the trenches. In the heavy fighting at Festubert it was an inspiring spectacle to me to see the Canadians coming up in relief and I had the same feeling on the Somme, when the Australians, after we had had about a fortnight's hard

Fairville, Sept. 20, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs:—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

fighting, come up to take our place, marching through a poisonous gas area and through a heavy barage before they reached our lines.

No one could fail to be impressed by their splendid bearing and magnificent physique. A few days later we found ourselves fighting next to the Australians and saw them for three or four days hold their line under as terrific a shell fire as has been experienced in France.

The Anzacs showed good tenacity, and when we arrived on the scene they were having a bloody bomb fight in a trench part of which was afterwards captured by my brigade. The Anzacs were to be relieved at 9 o'clock at night, but they could not be persuaded to relinquish the fight, and as the trench was a very narrow one it was impossible to force them to come out. Not until 11 o'clock the next morning were my bombers able to take over.

A fine sense of fellowship sprang up between my north-countrymen and the Anzacs.

The Australian is a little unconventional at times and sometimes came over for what he described as a rest in our trenches, the most successful place I have ever known. In our half-obliterated trench an Australian was discovered with a serious wound in his left hand; two of his fingers had been blown off by a German bomb. When

asked why he had not gone to the dressing station he replied that he was quite capable of hurling bombs with his other hand.

When the Anzacs first arrived in France rumor has it that they asked the Canadians whether they had seen any real fighting or had been in Flanders; I believe since then the Anzacs have modified their estimate of the fighting on the western front.

Greatly as we admired the Anzacs who fought for seven days with us, an Australian colonel who saw my men taking the same trench remarked "I thought my men were fine, but there are a dozen in your furmans I have never seen equalled."

Just before daybreak one morning I went round the line to see how the night battle had progressed, and in the dim light I saw a considerable crowd of men coming over the horizon towards the windmill, and as the windmill was the objective of the Australians during the night I assumed that what I saw was a German counter-attack until I suddenly observed what I thought was the attacking line lie down and fire in the direction of the enemy then, with the help of glasses, I discovered these were Anzacs bringing back some German prisoners.

When I asked the Australian commanding officer what they were up to he said, "Oh, that is simply a hunting party."—Dispatch-General Henry P. Croft, M. P., in the London Dispatch.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nic, St. Broux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done me four children, a world of good, I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The legend of the death of St. Edmund was curiously corroborated after a lapse of eight centuries. The story goes that the martyr was tied to a tree and, as torture proved unavailing to make him recant his faith, was shot at with Danish arrows till his body was covered with them. The tree at Hoxne to which he was said to have been bound and which was twenty feet in circumference fell in 1848, and according to "The Black Letter Saints of the Prayer Book," a piece of iron like an arrow head was found imbedded in the wood.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

England's Income Tax.

come tax was first imposed in England by Pitt in 1799. It was a temporary imposition and was graduated on all incomes from \$20 to \$1,000 a year, with a tax of 19 per cent. on all incomes over \$1,000. Addington reimposed the tax when the war with France broke out in 1803, and the rate was fixed at 5 per cent. on incomes of \$750 a year and over. On his return to power in 1805 Pitt continued the tax, and it was gradually increased until 1815, when it was abrogated. Peel revived it, however, for purely fiscal reasons in 1842, and, although his original intention was to impose it only for three years, it has continued ever since.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Even the woman who dislikes sewing may put an extra pocket in her husband's clothes, just to keep her hand in.

"The Perfect Day" is the day when you work in harmony with law. Health comes from Harmony. Get in harmony with Nature's laws by eating Shredded Wheat, a simple, natural, elemental food which supplies the greatest nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. Try it for breakfast with hot milk or cream. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruit. Made in Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—scamers and finished stitchers preferred. Make also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—LADIES 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.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 27 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!
2 POTTER CYLINDER PRESSES—A half sheet Double Demy and a half sheet Double Royal. Make also teaching machines. Well suited for a Country Printing Office. Address, Times Printing Company, Hamilton, Ont.

London Army at last back all the Alps to the stop and Russian Allies the Tautou come apparatus west frontier the Bakowing tactics against forces have been seen equalled.

Just before daybreak one morning I went round the line to see how the night battle had progressed, and in the dim light I saw a considerable crowd of men coming over the horizon towards the windmill, and as the windmill was the objective of the Australians during the night I assumed that what I saw was a German counter-attack until I suddenly observed what I thought was the attacking line lie down and fire in the direction of the enemy then, with the help of glasses, I discovered these were Anzacs bringing back some German prisoners.

When I asked the Australian commanding officer what they were up to he said, "Oh, that is simply a hunting party."—Dispatch-General Henry P. Croft, M. P., in the London Dispatch.

An official Berlin says that without any Roumanian of the capital quickly over invaders entered sides.

The city is not a single by the big cor of Macken Bucharest den within 24 hours would be opened with the port, not a fortress, there was no German cavalry took possession of the city without MADE TWE

In a despatch dated Dec. 20, reviewing events of the campaign military history vance, which twenty or more is the seeming lack of leadership evidenced by the staffs and many guns and significant G which often am patrols. Second, aivo speed of was indicated by respondent frequently had the front troops which days previously Transylvania to The Germans tro-Hungarians, Battered their w Roumania to B wonderfully shor ed the natural Transylvanian Danube River through the stron in advances. The manian army of of thousands of disorder that ever nable positions st the Rivers Alt an held more than BRIDGES OVER

The line of its flooded, dashi to a quarter of a tural defence, a strong that the expected this fact fore Bucharest and a hard effort river was cross and to the south without breaking vancing armies. left the bridges a the north of the The advance of was so rapid that at intervals of on keep up with the plans for settling captured. A trip automobile in this pleted by the Assoc pondent showed was to move as quing forces.

The journey began with the Hungaria Craiova as the first Transylvania traversed Craiova Bombardment of S day after Craiova y bombardment was fruct. Piatra across Slavina. The Geru Roumanians would some time the aigh heights along the respondent left tures of the advance cessary to return at Slavina twenty-four evacuation and forty witnessing the canno The next objective but it had fallen, to

NOT FILE
Buchare
ed by
to
SWI
Associat
Invade
en

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit \$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the Dept. of Naval Service, OTTAWA