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On the Road in France

(By U. S. U.)

The battalion sat down at the roadside, waiting to be packed off to its allotted barns and lofts, and as it sat there the good people came out, at once, with jugs of water and milk and even beer, though this last British discipline forbade us to touch. The soldiers in their turn offered cigarettes, and began to talk in that pigeon French which has become famous and current everywhere between Havre and Festubert. Already, as we still waited by the roadside, before we were in our billets, the village and the battalion were on good terms.

The peasant of that part is known to be a thrifty race. It is, then, the more noticeable that every family of that village treated the British soldiers as if they had been their own sons and brothers. But the generosity was not all on one side. In their spare time the soldiers were very ready to do any work that they could about the cottages and farms, the work that the sons and brothers now with the army of France once did. So it was no uncommon thing to see them busy peeling potatoes, or sawing wood, or helping (with great enthusiasm) to put refractory pigs into carts. In a little they were as much part of the daily life of that village as if they had lived there for years, and would not suddenly march out of it one day just as they had marched in.

While the men were so employed, the officers were making friends with the cure. At first he was shy of English officers, believing them to be uncultured barbarians, with a taste for horseplay. But he ended by inviting them to his house, where every subject from religion to political economy was discussed over a bottle of Quinquina Dubonnet. There were duties, too, that fell unexpectedly upon the officers, as a result of the battalion's friendship with the village, duties more difficult even than getting mischievous pigs into carts. One embarrassed officer found himself at the task of translating a proposal of marriage from a wounded English soldier to a publican's daughter, and of taking down a favorable reply.

It so chanced that one afternoon while we were still there a body of French infantry passed singing. They were going southwards, the way that we had come, and they halted and broke off into the village. Our men flocked out to greet them, and made friends in no time, offering tobacco, the first gift of friendship with the armies, examining one another's equipment, in fact looking one another over in frankness and good fellowship. There were jokes and laughter, and then men began to exchange experiences of war. The Frenchmen had seen more active service, they had been in an attack, they expected soon to be in another. We should all be in it together, and annihilate the Boche. With that there was much gesticulation, representing bayonet thrusts. Then a sergeant took a French rifle and did some bayonet work; he was our pride at it; he had that touch of imagination which had enabled him to go at the sacks in camp with the look in the eyes and the passion in all his muscles that spoke the presence of a real enemy. As you watched his face you could have sworn that you had only to turn to see the Germans on guard in the flesh. There was applause from the French; then a Frenchman played the frightened German before him with great comic burlesque, and there was applause from the British. Bayonets were compared with much technical talk, and each admired the other's very generously, though neither would have exchanged it for his own, and more cigarettes were offered and lighted, for the French officers were giving their men rather longer than the usual halt.

When at last they moved off they were followed by many shouts of good luck, and were watched on their road until they grew dim through the dust and then disappeared. The battalion fell at once to talking of the attack, and when it would be, and whether we should ever come across those good fellows again. Who knows, it might be in German dugouts!

Sure enough, a day or two later came the order. The battalion was to push up to the front, where everyone was full of rumors. We said good-bye to the village, to the pigs and the good cure's wine, leaving many questions still unsolved with him, and to be debated should we ever come again (which we never have, and many of us will not come now), and so we took the road once more. We were soon among the preparations for the great attack; as we moved up the road a sudden whirlwind of smoke and fire would rush out beside us from what seemed to be a ditch, or an arbor, and a shell would whirr off in its gigantic arc-shaped flight, till we heard it crash far away on some enemy stronghold. You jumped at that first unexpected whirlwind burst from the quietness of the roadside. It was the sensation, a hundred times intensified, of a grouse getting up from the heather at your feet. But there were many such, and we grow accustomed. It was our batteries, and some French heavies mixed with them, registering systematically on every hostile tactical point. We saw aeroplanes sometimes in the distance. The way was being prepared for us infantry with care and method. We wondered as we marched when our turn would come.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

CAN BE AVERTED BY FEEDING THE STARVED NERVES WITH RICH, RED BLOOD.

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

Telling the Bees.

(An Old Gloucestershire Superstition.)

They dug no grave for our soldier lad,
who fought and who died out there;
Rule and rum for him were dumb, and
the padre said no prayer;
The passing bell gave never a peal to
warn that a soul was fled,
And we laid him not in the quiet spot
where cluster his kin that are dead.

But I hear a foot on the pathway,
above the low hum of the hive,
That at edge of dark, with the song
of the lark, tells that the world
is alive;
The master starts on his errand, his
tread is heavy and slow,
Yet he cannot chose but tell the news
—the bees have a right to
know.

Bound by the ties of a happier day,
they are one with us now in our
worst;
On the very morn that my boy was
born they were told the tidings
the first;
With what pride they will hear of the
end he made, and the ordeal
that he trod,
he trod—
Of the scream of shell, and the venom of hell, and the flame of the
sword of God.

Wise little heralds, tell of my boy; in
your golden tabard boats
Tell the bank where he slept, and the
stream he leapt, where the spangled lily floats;
The tree he climbed shall lift her
head, and the torrent he swam
shall thrill,
And the tempest that bore his shouts
before shall cry his message
still.

—G. E. R.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

THE CLOTHES MOTH

And Advice On the Way to Prevent Its Ravages.

The tiny yellowish moth which is occasionally seen flitting about at this season is an indication that clothes moths are beginning their destructive work. Egg laying by these little moths is now under way and within a month the eating of woollens and furs by the little caterpillars as they come from the eggs may be anticipated.

The little moths that are seen flying about do not eat anything; the destruction is caused by the tiny larvae working under scanty webs made from particles of the garment on which they feed, and the whitish webs can be detected before the garments have been much eaten. The larvae and webs are this stage can be removed by a stiff brushing.

As early as possible in the spring all woollens, furs, etc., the use of which can be dispensed with, should be put away in safe storage for the summer. Before being packed away these should be thoroughly brushed and beaten, and if possible exposed to the strong sunlight for several hours out of doors. The brushing is very important in order to remove the eggs or young larvae which may have escaped notice. Articles so cleaned and sunned should then be put away in moth-proof containers. Materials which cannot be thus put away should be given the same thorough cleaning and reinspection during the summer every two weeks.

Woollen clothing, furs, etc., may be packed away safely for the summer by enclosing them in several wrappings of paper, or in well made bags of cotton or linen cloth, or in paper sacks which can be tied or otherwise securely fastened to prevent ingress of the moths. In these packages place such repellents as tobacco dust, camphor, naphthalene balls, etc. The odor of these substances are disagreeable to the parent moths and act as a repellent, but they will not kill eggs or larvae which may be enclosed in the packages, hence the necessity of the thoroughgoing cleaning and airing prior to packing away.

Rugs or carpets put away for the summer should be first thoroughly cleaned on both sides and beaten, and then wrapped up in tight rolls protected by wrapping with tar paper.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A Guatemalan Marimba.

The people of Guatemala are very fond of music. Their most popular programmes are those in which classical selections predominate. Band, orchestral and marimba music constitute an indispensable feature of all public festivals and entertainments.

The most highly prized music in Guatemala is that of the marimba, a sweet-toned musical instrument said to have been invented by the "Tecomate," a tribe of Indians of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The original form of the instrument, crude in structure, was brought to Guatemala, where it has been greatly improved. It resembles the xylophone in structure and manner of playing. The keys, strips of wood graduated in length to the musical scale, are made of two kinds of wood called "hormigo," not unlike cedar, and "aguacate." The keys are held together by means of a cord drawn through them. There are 45 tones and 30 half tones. The bass tones are given by the long, thick slats, the high tones by the short, thin slats. The keys are struck with two small rubber hammers called "banquetas."

The Marimba is about 8 feet lyong, and varies from 1 to 2 feet in width. The sounding board beneath the keys is constructed of two kinds of wood, "taxiscob" and 'guachiplin," and the keys are made of mahogany. The cost of a marimba is from $60 to $125 in gold.

The finest marimbas are manufactured in Quebaltenango, and the most skilled operators also come from the city, which is the second in size in Guatemala. Eight operators are required to play a marimba, and the addition of a bass viol, a recent innovation, gives strength and volume to the music.—Exchange.

Hostess—Oh, professor, haven't you brought your wife? Professor—There! I knew I had forgotten something.—Boston Transcript.

GENERAL TRADE NOTES.

Sugar refining has been started at Mukden, Manchuria.

Only British gas mantles may now be imported into New Zealand.

Foreign casks may be temporarily imported into Portugal duty free.

Iron safes and cash-boxes are in good demand in French Indo-China.

Paper for newspapers may be imported into the Argentine free of duty.

Japan exported merchandise to Russia last year to a value of £15,117,000.

Russia is now producing pig-iron at the rate of over 3,500 tons annually.

Measures are being taken for the better development of cotton cultivation in Brazil.

Guatemala has now its own boot and shoe industry owing to the high prices of imported goods.

Paraguay imported merchandise to £950,000 in 1916, of which Great Britain supplied 39 per cent.

A button manufacturing industry is to be started in Mysore, and machinery has been ordered.

Gold and gold-plated jewelry and silver and silver-plated wares find a good market in Uruguay.

Oil deposits recently found in Bolivia are stated to be wholly satisfactory, and exploitation has commenced.

Hunk Kong is a large market for fireworks, about £50,000 worth being imported from the United States alone yearly.

Paraguay imports textiles in normal times to the value of £400,000 annually, 80 per cent. being cotton manufactures.

Brazil's imports amounted to nearly £39,000,000 in 1916, against £29,360,000 in the previous year and £36,000,000 in 1914.

Extensive highway construction in Peru about to be taken should result in a much larger demand for motor vehicles.

There are 53,000,000 knitting-machine needles lying at Rotterdam which were shipped from Germany for America, but have been held up by England.

British leather goods are stated to be too heavy and of too good quality for the Egyptian market; hence the former success of German articles of this kind.

A register of commerce has just been instituted by legislation in France. British firms or their branches established in that country will be obliged to conform to the regulations.

Electric lamps will shortly be manufactured in the Argentine.

A lace manufacturing industry is being established in Argentina.

China obtains most of its electrical material from Japan and United States.

Australia's available supplies of iron ore are estimated at 53,000,000 tons.

Machinery is imported into Peru in normal times to $350,000 yearly.

The United States supplies 65 per cent of the world's total production of petroleum.

Three-fourths of the pianos imported into Brazil before the war were of German make.

The consecutive numbering of packages shipped to Brazil is no longer required by the Brazilian Customs.

"Knocked-down" rattan furniture, manufactured in Hong Kong, is finding a good market in the United States.

South India is beginning to realize the advantage of electricity, Bangalore having set a fine example in this direction.

Machinery is the most important class of goods imported into New Zealand, the British share of which is lamentably deficient.

Hosiery has a very large sale in Chile. American firms are now endeavoring to capture the trade, which was formerly in German hands.

The high cost of elephant power for traction in Burma is opening the way for portable machine traction, especially in connection with the transport of teak logs.

Modern agricultural machinery is likely to find a much better market in Portugal after the war than previously. Labor costs three times what it did three years ago.

The working of the goldfields at Kilo and Moito Belgian Congo, has yielded results beyond all expectations.

If Africa had the same proportion of railway millage as the United States it would have 1,000,000 miles of track, instead of its present 25,000.

A great increase in the purchasing power of the natives of British East Africa and Uganda is noticeable, and brass, copper and iron wire, looking glasses, leather belts, lamps and lanterns, beads, etc., in addition to cotton goods, now sell briskly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Candruff.

Congressional "Pairs."

The custom of legislative "pairing" is the practice of members of legislative bodies by which two members of opposing parties agree to refrain from voting on a prescribed subject or to be absent during a certain time. It was first used in the United States house of representatives in 1839.

Lincoln's Famous Phrases.

Truth is generally the best vindication against slander.—Remark made when requested to dismiss Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Address, Cooper Union, New York City.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—First inaugural address.

It is not best to swap horses while crossing the river.—Reply to National Union League.

The Almighty has his own purposes.—Second inaugural address.

Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.—Letter to Thurlow Weed.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Second inaugural address.

You can fool some or the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.—Remark attributed.

Invented the Check System.

John Palmer, who died some years ago in rather straitened circumstances in a little town in Michigan, was the inventor of the check system. Palmer was a fiddler and assumed responsibility for the hats, coats and wraps of those who came to his dancing parties. In keeping things straight he gave numbered checks for the articles committed to his care. Some railroad men who attended one of the dances noticed how perfectly the idea worked, appropriated it and in a short time it was adopted all over the country. As is often the case, the inventor got nothing out of it.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

EMPEROR CHARLES.

A Plain (Very) Description of Austria's Ruler.

Emperor Charles, the present misruler of Austria, has lived such an uneventful and useless life that it is really a waste of space to publish anything about him.

Being one of the Hapsburgs, his lower lip curls like a jelly roll, and a baseball team, nine on a side, hangs between his nose and the opening called his mouth. He wears rings under his eyes as well as on his fingers and his head is as empty as a tramp's pocketbook.

He suffers mental fatigue whenever he concentrates his thoughts for more than two seconds at a time, as his brain is so light that it woud waft on the gentle spring zephyrs were it ever released from its stone walled prison. He is a jealous admirer of the Crown Prince of Germany and tries to rival that irresponsible individual in the consumption of champagne, but having a constitution as weak as his brain he gets intoxicated whenever he smells a bartender's apron.

The telegraphic connection between his brain and his tongue being badly in need of repair, he has never spoken an intelligible sentence in his life. He always starts things wrong and ends them foolishly and saves money on soap, as he always looks pale enough without washing.

Be it said to his credit, however, he never occasioned any one harm, as he is so incapable he couldn't even do that.

This human manikin is operated by the Kaiser of Berlin. Unexpectedly placed on the Austrian throne, he found it more like an electric chair, and as a ruler he is about eleven inches shy.

Ever since he ascended the throne he has been making eyes at the dove of peace. Every little while he freezes the Kaiser's spine by announcing peace terms and then withdraws them when Wilhelm threatens to slap his wrist. Russia has turned him down so often on a separate peace proposal that the vocal chords are sore.

His empire is composed of about fifty thousand and sixty-seven different peoples, who love one another as much as the worm loves a hungry chicken. It is more loosely woven together than a thirty-three cent sweater. The people tolerate this court jester on the throne because they know his reign won't be for long, as Austria will soon be so divided into small States that it will look like

ISSUE NO. 28, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 15 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACcounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

salt and pepper spilled on a paper napkin.

He is so dull that he thinks a bread riot is a demonstration in his favor, and when he hears noise he crawls out on the balcony of the royal palace and bows to the populace. After the war he undoubtedly will be employed as the Kaiser's official tear dryer.

Ray I. Hoppman.

The Monroe Doctrine.

President Monroe in his seventh annual message (Dec. 2, 1823) laid down the principle of what has since been known as the "Monroe doctrine," thus:

"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those (great European) powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged we would not view with any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Household Hints.

Equal parts of sewing machine oil and vinegar make an excellent dressing for linoleum.

To take out sewing machine oil spots, dampen them with ammonia, then wash with white soap and water, using first cold and then warm water.

The sweater hung carelessly soon loses its shape; if slipped through a large embroidery hoop hung in the closet it will not be stretched.

You will find the round hard shell of a salt-water clam a more efficient pot scraper than either knife or clothespin.

Soaking curtains which have never been washed a few hours in a strong solution of salt and water will take out the lime in the dressing and make them easier to wash.

When giving sticky medicine to children, heat the spoon by dipping it in hot water for a moment, then pour in the medicine and it will slip easily from the spoon.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send to any mother FREE my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address.

Mrs. M. Summers.

BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Are These Studies Useless?

You, reader, who have been through the public school mill, ask yourself some questions. What good to you—of what ultimate utility—are such things as apothecary's weight, alligation, aliquot parts, cube root, dram, the long method of the greatest common divisor, least common multiple, troy weight, unreal fractions, the appositive, the objective complement, the objective used as a substantive, conjunctive adverbs, the nominative absolute, geometric theorems, the gerund, etc.? What do you know about them to-day? Yet think of the hours and days and weeks that you pored over them when you were in the public schools! If they have brought you no ultimate utility, then they will bring your children no ultimate utility, and if they lack ultimate utility there can be no question that the time spent in their temporary, fleeting acquisition was "wasted childhood."—Grand Rapids Herald.

British Isles.

Great Britain is an island in which are located the countries of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland is an island by itself. These two large islands, together with the numerous small islands adjacent, constitute the British isles.

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