

# BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

### ON THE SPRING MOST PEOPLE NEED A TONIC MEDICINE.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp, stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new rich blood, which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

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

## A WARY LLAMA.

### Museum Man Tells of Hunting at 18,000 Feet Above Sea.

Hunting the llama in the rarified atmosphere which prevails at an altitude of some 18,000 feet is told about by Alfred M. Collins, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet issued by Wilfred H. Osmond, assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The expedition of which Mr. Collins was a member with Lee Garrett Day, of New York, and representatives from the American Museum of Natural History, this city, and the Field museum, went direct to Molendo, on the coast of Peru, and started inland on a steady climb of mountain ranges until they reached Arequipa, 7,500 feet above sea level in the early part of January, 1915. Mr. Collins says:

"The next day we proceeded on our way and at a point 12,500 feet above sea level, called Pampa de Arrieros, we left the train, hearing that at this point the animals were in the act of getting to be found. Having finally reached our hunting ground, and with a considerable amount of stored up energy after three weeks' idleness on the steamer, it not being yet noon, we at once made arrangements for mules in order to make a hunt that day.

"After climbing several thousand feet higher, we suddenly came in sight of our game. Dismounting and starting to run after it, we suddenly realized the height at which we had arrived, our hearts beating so rapidly that it became impossible for us to continue. The rest of the day we traveled as a snail's pace after the game, which was always kept in a very tantalizingly within sight, but out of range. Finding that it would be impossible for us to come up with it, we decided to return to our mules and go back to camp.

"A sudden downpour drenched us to the skin, and a little later darkness overtook us, and the chill of night coming on, we suffered intensely from the cold. The great heat of the day, the sudden chilling of the air brought on all of us attacks of sorocine. It was with great difficulty that we were enabled to get back to our rooms in the railroad station, and all night long the whole party suffered intensely from chills and fever.

"The next day, and for several days following, we hunted these wary animals, and each day becoming more and more accustomed to the altitude, we were able to travel not only greater distances, but at a higher altitude. Upon hearing from the Indians that there was a water hole high up on one of the mountains just below the snow line where the water was plentiful, we planned a hunt with the idea of spending a night at this water hole, believing that just before dark or early in the morning might prove to be the best time to get our game. Hour after hour we traveled, and higher and higher we climbed, finding the water hole much farther away than we had supposed and at an altitude which taxed our hearts and lungs to the utmost.

"I will never forget the night spent at this point, 18,000 feet above sea level, in a little shelter of stones which had been erected by the Indians where they watched for game. What was known as a water hole consisted simply of damp soil where, even by digging, we could not get enough

water to satisfy our own thirst, let alone that of our mules. All night long I was kept awake by the shaking of my companion, who had one chill after another, suffering myself all the time from a most terrific headache and gasping all night for breath. The next morning, as soon as it was light enough for us to see, we hurried down the mountain for several thousand feet, and then, as the sun came up, we fell asleep, exhausted by the experiences of the night. Not only did the altitude affect us, but the air was so dry and the wind on these mountains blew so violently that our faces and hands became badly sunburned. In addition to the entire skin coming off my face four times in ten days, my nose swelled to at least double its size, my lips were badly cracked, and almost constantly bleeding, and my hands were blistered on the palms as well as the backs.

"It is hard to imagine any animals being able to live where there is such a lack of vegetation, but these sure-footed animals grow fat there. They are seldom hunted by the white men, but the Indians are continually after them making them exceedingly shy and difficult to obtain. While the guanaco and vicuña (llamas) were found on the same mountains, they were never found together. Those that we obtained were shot at long range. A small deer, the guanaco, was found on these same mountains, but much lower down, its range not extending an altitude of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, while the vicuña and guanaco were found from 14,000 to 18,000 feet.

"Pampa de Arrieros is a small settlement of a couple of dozen mud houses occupied mostly by the workers on the railroad, and a church, and a railroad station where we succeeded in obtaining rooms. As it was a meal station we were able to get very good food indeed. We hunted mules from mule back, but had considerable difficulty in getting fresh mules, as the climbing was exceedingly hard on them, and it seems to be against the principles of the owners to feed them any more than what they were able to pick up for themselves, the consequence being that after mule had been ridden for a couple of days it became so exhausted it was worthless to us.

"The gait of the guanaco is a canter of easy lope, and by bounds they attain great speed. Reddish brown on back and lighter under parts; cool grey tone of head and ears; head held erect. It has the neck of a horse, neck of a camel, feet of deer, and swiftness of the devil. The call is a weird, tremulous sound and half idiotic neigh."—New York "Evening Post."

## She is Always Ready To Tell Reason Why

### SHE IS RECOMMENDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

#### Miss E. Demers States They Cured Her of Sick Headache and Rheumatism from Which She Suffered for Six Months.

Hull, Que., May 10.—(Special).—Cured of chronic indigestion, sick headache and rheumatism, from which she had suffered for six months, Miss E. Demers, of 190 Maisonneuve, St. Paul, here, gives all the credit for her cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is recommending them to all her friends who suffer from kidney troubles of any kind.

"I am always ready to tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me," says Miss Demers. "I am never without them in the house. My case was one of the worst.

"I had tried several medicines from the doctor and was getting no better when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took seven boxes and all my rheumatism, sick headache and indigestion was gone.

"When my father saw how much good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me he began to take them for kidney trouble. He is better now."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poisons, out of the blood. They are the greatest of all tonics.

## OPT-INVADERS ROUMANIA.

### Ravaged by Macedonian, Roman, Goth, Hun, Bulgar and Magyar.

"Bravest and most honorable of all the Thracian tribes," old Herodotus called the Getae who inhabited the Danube between the mouth of the Danube and the eastern terminus of the Carpathians. Capable men with bows and arrows, dexterity with the spear and a few short generations after the historian's death to suffer, once the nations began to dream imperial dreams, the penalties of their position. For in the fourth century before Christ, Philip of Macedonia began the career of conquest which was to lead his son, Alexander the Great, to the gates of the day on the borders of the Axis and the Indus, found the fertile Dobruja a prize worth taking, and the alliance of the Getae takes a prime necessity in his campaign against the Scythians of southern Siberia.

He laid siege to their capital, but the early Roumanians, apparently, gave up without a pitched battle, preferring to die in Philip's battle with the eastern hosts. But when Alexander marched eastward the Getae made their first essay in the unhappy policy of neutrality—unhappy, because while they were not forced to yield their independence, Alexander's troops burned their wooden towns, and marched at will through their flourishing country. Like the modern Roumanians, offered at one time the bribe of Bessarabia by the entente, these forefathers of the nation found the sweet as well as the bitter in their cup. In the first century of the Christian era their power under their king, Decebalus, had grown so great that the Emperor Domitian himself, worn with other wars, was willing to pay an annual tribute for their friendship and continued neutrality. Not ten years, however, elapsed before Trajan, need-



ing the civilized kingdom as his outpost against barbaric Asia, swept the land twice with his legions, and rendered it for nearly two centuries to come a Roman province. It was during these years that Roman soldiers, settled on the soil in vast numbers by a government which knew how to gain and keep the loyalty of its veterans and their sons, gave to Roumanian life and language the Roman culture which has characterized them to this day.

Scarcely a full century, however, went by without Roumania's becoming once more the battleground. Quadi and Marcomanni from the Austrian forest rushed the frontier in 212. In 247 at last, finding the Roman land more of a hindrance than a help in the solution of imperial difficulties, the legions abandoned its defence, the colonists abandoned its land, and the Hun power was finally broken. Only for Roumania's liberation from the protection of Frankish armies, the exodus of these wild tribes was quite as horrible as their original invasion.

Avars, Bulgarians, Hungarians, in their turn through the dark centuries, laid waste their fertile plains, settled for awhile, and passed on their way. Against almost insuperable obstacles, and culture, something of the old Roman fighting spirit persisted. No honor of honor ever called the Roumanians cowards. Out of the wester of invasions, revolutions, foreign overlordships, palace murders, ignorance, appeared at last in the latter part of the thirteenth century the two fairly stable principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia—Wallachia comprising the foot of the boot-shaped figure which Roumania makes in the curves of the Danube on the map of the day, and Moldavia the leg running up to the Russian border.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## FAMOUS PASSAGE.

### Straits of Messina Identified as Scylla and Charybdis.

The Straits of Messina, through which the German warships Goeben and Breslau are supposed to have slipped, eluding the eagerly pursuing British Mediterranean fleet at the outbreak of the European war, have again found a place in European despatches as the scene of a naval mishap in which warships belonging to England and Italy mistook each other for enemies after a collision in a fog and proceeded to shell one another, concerning this narrow lane of sea between the rocky passes of Sicily and the "toe" of the Italian peninsula, the National Geographic Society's recent war geography bulletin says:

"The Sicilian and Italian banks which border the Straits of Messina for nearly twenty five miles to the east and west are among the most luxuriant to be found in a cruise of the Mediterranean. Magnificent groves of lemon and orange orchards of pomegranates with their brilliant red fruit contrast wonderfully with the flowers of the almond trees, which perfume the whole region.

"The Straits are entered from the Tyrrhenian Sea on the north at the narrowest point, the distance between Punta del Faro on the Sicilian shore and the mainland light-house on Punta Pezzo being not more than two miles. The whole of the Calabrian coast is thickly sown with villages, some clinging to the beach, while others climb up the sides of well-wooded hills which culminate in the towering Mottafatta, rising to an elevation of more than a mile above the sea. Beyond the Straits to the southwest looms ever-threatening

## GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

MICA IS AXLE GREASE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Did you ever take any interest in astrology?

"I can account for all but the hard luck and temperamental peculiarities I care to by conditions right here on this earth."—Washington Star.

Will it Work Both Ways? Mrs. Brown—"The trousers which I have washed for me have shrunk so much that the poor child can hardly put them on."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Canton's City of the Dead.

In Canton, about eighty miles from Hongkong, there is a place known as the City of the Dead. There are 194 small houses, in each of which a corpse is lodged, at the rate of \$25 for the first three months and then at a reduced rate until the deceasement person decide when and where the corpse shall be buried.

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## HOUSE OF HAPSBERG.

### For Centuries Dominant Factor in European History.

Of the greatness of the House of Hapsburg, from a historical point of view, there is no end. Hapsburgs have been dukes and archdukes of Austria since 1282, kings of Hungary and Bohemia since 1526, and emperors of Austria since 1804. They have also been Roman emperors, kings of Spain, and German kings, and in the reign of the Emperor Charles V., when the house reached the summit of its greatness, the Hapsburg dominions spread themselves over some of the greatest and wealthiest states of Europe.

The history of the House of Hapsburg is contemplated by the last degree; any just consideration of it would involve the writing of a very large part of European history. Nevertheless, complicated as it is, perhaps the other royal houses presents such marked characteristics, or has preserved, through the centuries, a general policy so unchanged and unchangeable. In the early days of their history the Hapsburgs were famous for possession of the territories, and they have been famous for this ever since. It was this that they first obtained possession of Bohemia and it was thus also that they first obtained possession of Hungary. It was through his marriage with Mary, the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in the fifteenth century, that Maximilian I., obtained possession of the Netherlands and other rich lands belonging to the famous duke; and in many other directions by the same means and by other inheritances.

The name Hapsburg, which is a variant of the older name Habichtsburg, or Hawk's Castle, was taken from the Castle of Hapsburg, built on the banks of the Aar, not far from its junction with the Rhine, by the bishop of Strassburg in 1026. The Hapsburgs, however, do not begin to come certainly into history until the closing years of the twelfth century. About that time we find one Albert styling himself Count of Hapsburg, and in crossing the area of the Hapsburg lands with all the characteristic Hapsburg assistances. Some seventy years later a Hapsburg in the person of Rudolph was seated on the German throne and thence onwards they were foremost figures in European history.

Amongst the notable reverses incidental to their history in the Middle Ages must be mentioned the revolt of the Swiss. The Swiss people had rebelled for many long years under the rule of the Hapsburgs, and the open struggle continued for nearly two centuries. Duke Leopold I. was defeated at Moratzen in 1315, and Edward III. of England in 1345, and so it went on, until the signing of the "Perpetual Peace" in 1348, which ended the rule of the Hapsburgs in Switzerland.

It was, however, within a comparatively short time of this reverse that the House of Hapsburg had reached the height of its power. Charles V. was Emperor. He had succeeded to all the hereditary lands of the Hapsburgs, and so the power and prestige which he brought to the Holy Roman Empire, as head of the Holy Roman Empire, was the wealth and commerce of the Netherlands in America. In Italy, he ruled over Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, and the duchy of Milan, which to large inherited possessions in the Netherlands he added Groningen, Guelter, and the bishoprics of Trent. At the same time his brother Ferdinand was ruler over the Austrian archduchies and Tyrol, Bohemia, with her dependent provinces, and a considerable part of Hungary.

The name America, as you may know, comes from America, Vesputi's Christian name. And Amerigo comes from Emorie. One would scarcely expect the name of Emorie, the name of a poor Hungarian prince of the thirteenth century, who was made a saint, to take the form of Amerigo in Italian, and of America in English. The name in German, says the Indianapolis News, but little changed from the original, Emmerich. This obscure Hungarian name was borne by a person of consequence in the world of that continent. In the fifteenth century, the Italian form of Amerigo, it is believed upon an Italian navigator, surname Vesputi, and this continent, by a still further mutilation of the name, came to be known as America. When Christopher Columbus was choosing a name for his continent, he could scarcely have imagined that the name chosen was to be the parent of the word America, and that poor old Christopher Columbus was thereby to be despoiled of a recognition that is far from being compensated for by the term Columbia.

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## ISSUE NO. 19, 1917

### HELP WANTED.

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

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN or fancy sewing at home. Whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED-CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars apply to the Sibley Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

### MONEY ORDERS.

THE EASY WAY TO SEND MONEY is by Dominion Express Money Order.

### Dawn.

Somewhere the snipe now taps his tiny drum; The moth goes fluttering upward from the hearth; And where the lightest foot unmarked may come. On luscious herbage and with straight intent, The yellow-bellied fly-flutterer flutters to flower. The meadow-sweet shakes out its feathery And daisies which stir the silent air. Borne by winds that perfume as they pass. The fly-flutterer flutters tall, the first of his kind. And whistles sweetly above the grass. With his wings, for days' triumphal flight, Hang out from blade to blade their shimmering train.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

### Natural Refrigerators.

At Thompson Falls in Western Montana there is a well from which a small current of air constantly flows. In summer the air is at 35 Fahrenheit, which is about that of a scientifically constructed refrigerator.

The owner of the land on which the well is found has built a small room which is right beside the well. In this room he keeps all the perishable food that his family uses. His store is not far away, and he built a room in the back of the house which is connected with the well by an underground pipe. In the pipe there is a damper that can be closed or opened by means of a chain that runs up through the floor to the office above. There he keeps all the perishable merchandise that he has for sale.

In the current of air is very nearly constant in temperature, says Youth's Companion. In winter it is warmer than the outside air, and the store-room can be used to keep articles from freezing.

No satisfactory explanation of the reason for this current of air has been found. No open passage was encountered when the well was dug, but the direction seemed to come from every bottom. At the opening in the casing of the store the force is sufficient to blow a handkerchief, and in both hands straight out, and a hat placed in the entrance of the pipe is at once blown out.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

### MODERN RUSSIA.

The first great military victory of modern Russia was gained on the bloody field of Poltava, where the army of Charles XII. of Sweden was completely defeated by the forces led by Peter the Great.

The ambitious and powerful Swedish monarch began his Russian invasion of 1707 at the head of 40,000 well-trained veterans. Following almost the same route as was chosen by Napoleon more than a century later, in the first clash was a conventional battle, but he pursued the Russian army with such haste and recklessness that his army was soon hopelessly involved in swamps and marshes. Peter reorganized his force and made his stand at Poltava, and the battle fought there on July 8, 1709, ranks among the greatest in history.

The Russian bear, often whipped, now fought ferociously. The Russians overpowered the army of Charles XII. by force of numbers. Charles XII. was wounded before the battle commenced and directed the movements of his ragged and half-starved troops from a litter, in which he was carried about the field.

The Russian artillery worked havoc in the army of the Swedish king, out Charles, with a few men, managed to escape and made his way to Turkish soil, where he found refuge from the wrath of the Czars.

## A Cause of Drowning.

In swimming under a blazing sun the body is submerged at a low temperature, while the full force of the sun beats on the unprotected head. To add to the obvious danger of such a state of things, the blood is forced into the head by the pumping action of the limbs in swimming, thus causing the arteries in other parts of the body to be constricted. The consequence is often a violent headache, which may be followed by insensibility. The swimmer sinks and unless help is at hand adds another to the long list of the mysteriously drowned.

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## GERMAN SMA

### Renewed Drive Up Mor

### Fierce Fighting

London Cable. The fierce fighting on the day from west of O. of Fresnoy, the played large reserves of and delivered repeated practically along the w. These hostile forces from our concentrated machine gun fire, blowing prior to the actual assault. In the morning penetrated a Hindenburg line west have maintained them day against constant counter-attacks.

"Further progress in the neighborhood of the Arras-Cambrai bank, where the positions, hands frequently, and our possession. On the left of the enemy's positions of Fresnoy, on a front. We also gained a foothold in the trench system north."

"Progress was made and the fighting continued. On the enemy's side killed and wounded. A Hindenburg line west have maintained them day against constant counter-attacks.

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