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THESSALY, LAND OF WAR.

No History of Its Own but Scene of Many Battles.

Students of the ancient history of Greece will once more discover some use for their knowledge in viewing the allied campaign near Saloniki. Thessaly, says the Christian Science Monitor, is the district of Northern Greece between Macedonia and the more purely Hellenic section to the south, and between the hill country of Epirus and the Aegean Sea, so, at any rate, geographers would describe it. Just twenty years ago, when the Greek troops were flying in disorder across its plains, hard pressed by the victorious forces of Edhem Pacha, all the world was hearing about Thessaly.

War was doing then what it always does, that is, teaching people geography, and such places as Larissa and such natural features as the Pindus Mountains become household words; while Ossa and Pelion stepped out of the dignity of the classics into the full flare of the modern newspaper.

Now to-day, as the French forces, moving down from Saloniki, cross the River Salamvria, enter Larissa and proceed systematically to the occupation of the whole province, attention is drawn once again to this old land amid the world's old lands. Curiously enough, however, although an old land, Thessaly has no really important history, and it has never been the home of a great people. Its history, indeed, is closely connected with its geography.

The great fertile plain has ever offered a sore temptation to the people of the hills which surrounded it, and it was justly this fertility which first induced the Thessalians to leave their homes in the hills of Epirus and descend into the rich country which lies, some sixty miles square, between the Pindus in the west and the continuous line of Ossa and Pelion in the east.

The Thessalians, in two successive waves, drove the Boetians and the Dorians southward, and settled in the land. That was all in the remote period before Greek civilization has begun to develop. Thessaly next came prominently into notice at that critical period in the history of classical Greece when Xerxes, with his Persian hosts, was threatening the liberties of the great city states of the peninsula. During the years that had intervened the Thessalian had waxed fat. His land was fertile, while its spacious surface presented none of those elevations so dear to the heart of the founder of warlike cities.

There never was in Thessaly any thing like the great democratic city states of Greece's power. It was, on the contrary, the natural home of powerful aristocracies, and such families as the Alenadae of Larissa, and the Esopadae of Grannon were famous in their time. Thessaly never developed the high patriotism of Greece, and so, in the time of the Persian wars, the Aleuadae of Larissa threw in their lot with the Persian against their Greek neighbors.

When a common cause did unite the oligarchies of Thessaly the combination was, of course, a powerful one. Such confederations, however, occurred but seldom, and were never lasting. So it went on all through the centuries of the Christian era. Immigrants came to the fertile lands of Thessaly from different parts of the Balkans, and the general complexion of its population was different in different centuries.

It has always, however, been very largely Greek, and even before 1881, when, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, the district was formally handed over to Greece by the Porte, but this was so much the case that Greek was everywhere used as the official language. Greece has certainly done well by Thessaly. Trade has been fostered, and the interior of the country has been opened up by means of railways, while the port of Volo, the only outlet for trade in the whole district, has become a busy place of traffic.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write; and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, and you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!!

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing-down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address:
Mrs. M. Summers, Box S Windsor, Ont.

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If they could only be made to see that half their ills are caused by impure blood, it wouldn't take long to cure them with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Truly a wonderful medicine that invigorates, strengthens, renews. Every tired, worn-out, woman that tries Dr. Hamilton's Pills will improve rapidly, will have better color, increased appetite and better digestion.

No better rebuilding tonic can be found than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are safe, mild and health-giving. For forty years Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been America's most valued family medicine. 25c per box at all dealers.

THE RIFLE BARREL.

Making It Perfectly Straight is a Delicate Operation.

Following the reaming operation in rifle manufacture, which leaves the bore of the barrel smooth and polished, comes one of the most delicate and exacting operations in gunmaking, that of straightening the interior of the barrel. In straightening a barrel everything depends on the skill and experience of the operator, for, although machines have been devised to perform this difficult work, they still require skilled men to operate them, and they cannot turn out as much work as is done by hand by the old method that has been practised for years and which can only be acquired by long experience.

The straightening block has a heavy base, on which are fixed two hardened bars of steel set a short distance apart and at an angle with one another. A north window is necessary, where a steady, unobstructed light is had, and the upper half of this window usually has a large pane of fine ground glass. Across this glass at about the middle is fixed a straightedge of wood. The operator places a barrel on a rest and looks through it at the straightedge on the window, observing the shadow cast by the edge on the polished interior of the bore.

This shadow extends about halfway down the bore, and if the latter is perfectly straight the shadow shows two straight dark lines, one on either side of the bore and slightly below its centre. If, however, there is a crook in the bore the lines of the shadow diverge from a straight line and zigzag in various directions as the operator revolves the barrel by hand. This indicates that there are crooks in the barrel. To correctly observe these delicate indications requires unusually perfect sight, and to locate the point and nature of the crook is a matter of long experience and judgment.

When the operator has located a crook he lays the barrel across the bars of his straightening block with the high point of the curve uppermost and strikes it with a heavy hammer made of copper or babbit metal, and great judgment is necessary to know just how hard to strike to remove the crook. This process of observation and straightening is repeated until the two shadow lines are perfectly true for one-half of the length of the barrel and then is repeated for the other half, observations being taken from the opposite end.

Another method of straightening sometimes practised is by placing in the muzzle of the gun a lens covered with cement, in which a circle is scratched. On looking through the barrel with a suitable light a series of rings appears in the bore, and the slightest lack of concentricity of these rings indicates a defect. This is said to be an extremely delicate test.—Scientific America.

A Splendid Laxative For the Baby

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not gripe; are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. S. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

REGENT HOUSE.

Traditions of University Life in Dublin Surround It.

Regent House, Trinity College, Dublin, where the Irish convention is holding its first session, is one of the landmarks of the city of Dublin, although only those who know the Irish capital well, and have entered into its life activities, will recognize it by that name. To the casual visitor, Regent House will be remembered as the gateway of Trinity College, the famous Palladian facade of which, with its blue cock and its pigeons, faces on to College Green. If the casual visitor to Dublin remembered little else of Trinity, he would surely remember the high, massive iron railings on the low granite wall; the great iron gates swung open, and beyond them the tunnel-like gateway leading under Regent House into the cobble-paved quadrangle beyond.

Regent House has been the scene of many interesting meetings. Most of the university societies still meet there, and thousands of Trinity men, the world over, recall with mixed feelings, the written or viva voce examination held within its wall. Certainly, the Irish convention could not have met on more historic ground. If the members, in moments of relaxation, look out of the windows facing west, College Green lies immediately beneath them with the well-known statue of Henry Grattan in the foreground; and beyond, the length of Dame street, with the notorious statue of King William, in the garb of a Roman emperor, leading an imaginary host towards the heights of Cork Hill. Then, on the right, is the subject of the whole matter, namely: the old Irish Houses of Parliament, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland. Quite apart from its momentous present-time associations this building is easily the most striking object to be seen from the western windows of Regent House. It was the work of five different architects, and took nearly a hundred years to complete; but it is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful one-storey classical buildings in the world. As one writer well says, it is a remarkable combination of "symmetry and picturesqueness."

As to the general view, from this side of Regent House, it is one of much going and coming. The outside cars still swing round the front of Trinity, out of Grafton street, or back the other way; whilst all trams in Dublin seem to find their way sooner or later, through College Green. If, however, one crosses to the other side of the room, and looks out through the windows facing east, the scene is indeed a changed one. In College Green all is the hurry and bustle of a great city. In the famous cobble paved quadrangle of Trinity, which lies behind Regent House, all in academic calm. "They say in Dublin that you may always know a Fellow of Trinity by his walk. It is an exaggeration, of course, but, like most exaggerations, it has, in it an element of truth. Certainly those who walk much across the cobblestones of Trinity find there is a certain "nice and mincing step," which gets over the ground most easily.

But to return to the view: It is a grateful view at all times. In summer, however, when the trees are in leaf, and the daisies on the grass patches insist upon showing themselves, lawn mowers or no lawn mowers, it is especially good to see. To the right is the examination hall, with its "Armada" organ and chandelier, and, beyond the famous library one of the four which under the Copyright Act, is entitled to receive a copy of every volume published in the United Kingdom. On the left are the chapel, the printing house and the dining hall, with its high oak paneling, its pulpit, from which once preached the famous Bishop Berkeley; and its long rows of oil paintings of famous Irishmen and benefactors of the college. Directly opposite the gateway, where the cobblestones definitely gave way to the beautiful Campanile, erected, in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, archbishop of Armagh and chancellor of the university. It is chiefly remembered by Trinity men by reason of the fact that the great bell hung within it is tolled off on examination mornings. Behind the library is the Fellows' Garden, and beyond it the famous College Park. These are not included in the view from Regent House, but it may be ventured that many of the delegates will find their way, now and again, into the park and be invited by the Fellows into their garden.—Christian Science Monitor.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

In Queensland about 4,000 aboriginals are being educated under Government control.

In view of the disorganization of the leather trades the American Bureau of Fisheries is considering the possible value of shark skins in making various kinds of leather.

Eagles have been known to fly at a height of 6,000 feet.

The world's production of rubber has doubled in eight years. In 1915 the production was 146,000 tons, against 168,500 in 1914 and 115,000 in 1913. This is in spite of the fact that Germany and Austria were able to import none at all in 1915.

In Heligoland the Sabbath begins at 6 o'clock on Saturday evenings, when the church bells are rung, and ceases on the following day at the same hour.

By the conversion of cellulose, one of the elements of wood, into a gelatinous material, known as viscose, a wide field is opened up for the utilization of wood waste.

Cheapened metallurgical processes will probably make available as new materials a number of metals now little known. Magnesium, for instance, is likely to become one of the common metals very soon.

The making of candles is not ordinarily considered a fine art, but the Italians have made it such. The distinctively Italian votive taper is made by hand. The materials are pure beeswax, which is kneaded and tempered, and mixed with a secret ingredient to retard combustion and which has special Egyptian cotton for wicks. The cotton, too is treated with chemicals to keep it from feeding too fast. Small candles are molded. Large ones are made by rolling up sheets of wax.

Lead is said to act steel at ordinary temperatures in liquid air. It will serve as a helical spring, for example.

More than two-thirds of the world's supply of tin is mined in the Malay Peninsula.

The smallest dependency of France is the Ile d'Hoedic, situation at the east of Belle Isle. Its population is 238.

The bill pouch of the pelican will hold from three to eight pounds of fish.

Asphalt, with which so many roads are paved, was found by accident. Many years ago, in Switzerland, natural rock asphalt was discovered, and for more than a century it was used for the purpose of extracting the rich stores of bitumen it contained.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

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Increase your egg yield by purchasing a choice cock or cockerel of our high record Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Reds. 1918 Mating List containing 65 photos of stock, buildings. Feed and tonic formulas free.

L. R. GUILD,
Our 222 Egg Kind. Box 56, Rockwood, Ont.

THE SHRIMP INDUSTRY.

Catching and Curing of the Fish On Mexico's Pacific Shore.

There are some forty or fifty shrimp fisheries along the Pacific shore line within this consular district, with the trading centre of the industry at Mazatlan. Most of the shrimp are collected during the rainy season—from July to November—in numerous shallow lagoons along the seashore. They are brought in from the adjacent waters of the Pacific ocean by the currents. It often happens that there are large areas of the sea literally filled with them.

All lagoons utilized in catching the shrimp are traversed at the inlet by a dam with two rows of light piling about four feet apart filled in with enough fine brush to prevent the shrimp passing through. Depending upon the length of the dam, one or more traps of the ordinary style of lobster trap are located at convenient intervals for allowing the shrimp to enter the lagoon and at the same time for catching them when the fishermen are ready to take them from the water. When they first enter the lagoons from the sea they are usually small, although in some seasons they are large enough for immediate use.

The lagoons produce a weed or grass that grows from the bottom and is known locally as paiste. Immediately upon entering the lagoons the shrimp begin feeding upon this weed so that in seasonable years the average length of the shrimp increases to about 4 1-2 inches.

Unlike the ordinary species of fish, shrimp move with the currents of water in which they are found. Therefore the fishermen watch for the rising of the tide to open the entrances through the dams and the falling of the same to close them.

When the shrimp have reached full growth in the lagoons the fishermen set their traps and again utilize the force of the tide, this time the outgoing one, in making the catch. At each trap, if there are men enough, one man uses a sort of basket fastened to the end of a pole with which to dip the shrimp from the trap and deposit them in a canoe. Generally several canoe loads are taken to camp by each man at each tide, making it possible for a few men to gather several tons in a day.

Many of the smaller operators in the shrimp industry catch with nets ranging from 100 to 400 feet in length, either in the lagoons or in shallow water along the open seashore.

When the shrimp season is good, as is usually the case, it is not uncommon for 10 men to catch 20 tons of shrimp in a period of eight hours, using the hand nets. Of course, this success can be attained only on such occasional within the scope of operations.—Consul W. E. Chapman, Mazatlan, Mexico, in U. S. Commerce Reports.

WHY IS A CAT'S TAIL,

Does It Serve a Useful Purpose, or is It Merely Ornamental?

The question having arisen, "Why does the cat have a tail?" the scientists seem willing to answer it with another question, "How would the cat look without a tail?" No one can gainsay the fact that the tail is a valuable ornament. The cat without one is a sorry sight. But there are those who maintain that the tail serves the cat as a sort of gyroscope, balancing the body in leaping, says the Popular Science Monthly.

This cannot be wholly true, for Manx cats get along very well without tails, and rabbits have no use for them at all. Yet both the Manx cats and rabbits do a lot of leaping. After all, it looks as if the tail is only an ornament, unless it is a kind of safety valve for expression in exciting times.

Of course there are instances where the tail serves some purpose other than that of art. The monkey finds his useful as a sort of fifth leg; the horse uses his as a fly swatter; as does the lion; the crocodile uses his for swimming, as do the seal and turtle and other aquatic creatures, and the rattlesnake uses his for warning enemies.

According to W. D. Matthews, of the American Museum of Natural History the tail was a necessary organ for the aquatic and amphibious ancestors from which the higher animals are descended. When they took to terrestrial life and to walking on all fours the tail became more or less superfluous.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

FOOD CONTROL.

(Washington Star)

"No, these problems of food control ——" began the talkative idler.

"I've got one of my own right now," interrupted Farmer Corntossel. "I've got to drive a lot o' pigs to town. And if there's any kind of food harder to control than a pig goin' along a road, I never met it."

CREDIT.

(Boston Transcript)

"So you've given up drinking, have you, 'Rastus?" said the grocer.

"Yes, sah," said the old fellow, "I ain't teched a drap in fo' weeks."

"Well, you deserve credit for that."

"Yes, sah; dat's jes' what I thinks, Miswah Brown. I was jus' gwine ter ax yo' if you' cud trus' me fo' some groceries."

ANOTHER BOSS.

(Life.)

A small boy who had been in the habit of leaving food on his plate was warned that Mr. Hoover would not approve of it. He meditatively replied: "I've always had to mind daddy and mother and Aunt Mary and God, and now here comes along Mr. Hoover."

Industry is a good thing, but many a man is kept busiest by the things he doesn't have to do.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT THIS CORN REMEDY

Will it cure quickly—you bet it will lift any corn out by the roots in a hurry. Most remedies hurt like blazes but Putnam's Extractor is painless. You paint a few drops on the sore corn, and presto, the pain disappears instantly. Putnam's dissolves a sore corn away, makes it shrived up and drop out by the roots. Putnam's is a real cure, one can depend on, and costs but a quarter in any drug store. Why pay more for something not so good?

WARTIME SIGNALS.

In view of the varied and scientific signal methods used in modern warfare, a description of the ancient signalling methods found in the writings of Polybius will prove of interest.

This writer had observed the operations of the Roman generals before the fall of carthage in 146 B. C., and says they provided their signal stations with earthenware vessels, exactly equal in all respects and fitted with cocks which allowed the water to escape at the same rate. They were carefully tested to make sure of the last requirement. Corks of smaller diameter than the vessel were floated in them, bearing rods, upon which were marked at a distance of three fingers apart the simplest and most urgent military messages. They were used as follows:

The sending station raised a torch. The receiving station, seeing it, did likewise. This was the signal for both stations to open the corks of their water jars. When the rod at the sending station had sunk so that the desired message appeared at the edge of the jar another torch was raised, and the receiving station shut off its cork and read the message on the rod, marked identically with that at the sending station.—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A GOOD ALARM.

(Washington Star)

"Did your new alarm clock help to start the day earlier?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Crosslots. "It didn't make much difference in getting my husband up. But what he said the first time he heard it had everybody else in the house wideawake and jumping."

IT WAS JOSH.

(Boston Transcript)

"Josh Billings said he was an honest man because jail life didn't agree with him."

"That was frank, wasn't it?"

"No it was Josh. Never heard of Frank Billings."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

(Life)

Lawyer—What was he arrested for?

Mike—They told me at the station that he took one too much.

Lawyer—Too much or too many?

Mike—What is the difference?

Lawyer—Intoxication or bigamy.

STATESMAN OR DEMAGOGUE.

(Washington Star).

"What's your idea of the difference between a statesman and a demagogue?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "a statesman tries to lead the people. A demagogue raises a holler and tries to stampede them."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

ISSUE NO. 11, 1918

HELP WANTED.

TINSMITH FOR SASKATCHEWAN—good furnace and trough man; state experience and wages. J. H. Worsell, Goderich, Ont.

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

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPton & Knowles heavy looms, running on heavy woollens and blankets; good steady position for right man. Advise agent, and full particulars to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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FARM BARGAINS—WRITE FOR NEW free catalogue of 720 farms for sale. Willoughby Agency, Department 656, Georgetown or Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—LAUREL BANK FRUIT and vegetable farm, 25 acres; excellent buildings; large greenhouses; good soil; 2 miles from city. Also brick house and store doing good grocery and meat business in city; 190 feet frontage; central. Owner wishing to retire. Apply at once. Wesby Birdsall, 241 George Street, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE—92½ ACRES—325 UNDER cultivation; 2 farms of 300 acres. 1 farm of 160 acres; good buildings and implements; 160 acres good land and buildings. Write for full particulars. William Martin & Son, Box 826, North Bay, Ont.

215 ACRES, COUNTY WELLINGTON; 2½ miles south of Fergus; 200 acres cultivated; 15 acres hardwood bush; school on premises; good stone house; two bank barns; power and pumping windmills; steel cattle stabling; implement sheds; clay loam; well fenced; to close estate. Apply John Ewen, R. R. No. 2 Elora, Ont.

FOR SALE—20-ACRE FRUIT AND early vegetable farm, in Essex county; yields $200 to $500 per acre; fine buildings; three greenhouses; excellent water, etc.; place for man with means to acquire one of the best places in Canada; owner retiring; price $22,500; terms. Winter & Williamson, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

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TWO STORES IN SAME BLOCK—ONE double, one single; on main street, opposite public library and postoffice in the thriving village of Elora. Apply, John McGowan, Elora, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE? SEND us your name and address and we will put you in tech with a real opportunity, can be started in spare time, with practically no capital. Niagara Specialty House, Box 251, Niagara Falls, Ont.

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28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

SMALL STAKES.

(Boston Transcript).

Wife—Archie's been gambling again mother. I think he has lost his senses.

Mother—Indeed! I had no idea that they played for such small stakes.

AVERAGING UP.

(Washington Star)

"Things average up in the long run," said the philospher.

"Yes," replied the busy man; "it is going to take a great many shirkless days to make up for these workless days."

Time is money to the people who can buy on tick.

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