



THE ROYAL FLEET

The Queen of the fairies called the fairies all together to make some boats for the Royal fleet. But she had no more than told them why she'd called them all together when Violetta, a beautiful little fairy with rainbow wings, rose and told them all the story of the sweet pea boat.

"Oh, Queen," she said, "yonder in the fairy forest is a lake and the lake leads to a fairy river. Once I found upon it a beautiful pink boat and sailed up the river and the boat shrank and shrank until I found it was only a sweet pea blossom made big by magic. But it was a beautiful boat and up there beyond the crystal forest there are fields and fields of the blossoms. Let us use them for a fleet."

So the fairies took wing and flew over the crystal forest until they came to the fairy field where the sweet peas blew in the perfumed wind. But when they plucked the fairy flowers and tried to sail them down the river, the sweet peas blew away.

"We're not small enough," cried Violetta. "If each one of us were tiny enough to sail the blossom down, then boat and pilot would grow and grow. I know, for I've

been here before." "What, then shall we do?" asked the fairy Queen. "We must return to the fairy lake," said Violetta, "and swim up the magic river. Then when we come to the fairy fields we shall be small enough to sail the blossom boats."

So the fairies flew back to the fairy lake and, instead of flying, this time they all swam up the magic river and when they climbed out in the fields of sweet pea blossoms those fairies couldn't have been smaller. They just couldn't have been! Why, they were plenty small enough to sail the blossoms down.

Now at first when you looked at the fairy river, you saw nothing more than floating blossoms, but after a while the blossoms began to grow. So did the fairies. More and more they grew, and when they came to the fairy lake there were all the fairies back again the right size and the Fairy Queen had a beautiful fleet of sweet pea boats. And I wish I could have seen them, don't you?

SIDE TALKS

RUTH CAMERON

NOT EAVESDROPPING.

There are few things I enjoy more in the line of entertainment than listening to a conversation on a trolley car.

I love these little authentic glimpses into people's lives, these little visits behind the scenes. They interest me more than the magazine that lies unopened on my lap. I suppose that will seem a startling statement to some people. They will say, "What terribly bad taste to eavesdrop like that and then to tell about it so frankly as if it were nothing to be ashamed of."

I've had it out with myself. That's just why I tell about it frankly, because I don't think it is anything to blush for. I've had it out with myself and I think it is permissible to listen to what people say in perfectly audible tones in public places.

It's just like glancing in a window as you pass by when the curtains have been left up in the evening. Of course if you went up to that window and peered in that would be unforgivable. And so it would be to eavesdrop on conversations. But listening to a conversation carried on in a public place is not eavesdropping to my way of thinking.

And Mr. Webster agrees with me. Nor to the thinking of so distinguished a person as Mr. Webster. "To eavesdrop," he says, "means to lurk under the eaves of a house near a window, or door, to overhear private conversation, hence to listen secretly."

Now people must know they can be overheard on the cars and accept that risk.

And such interesting things as they do say! One day I heard a conversation between two girls that gave me almost as splendid thrills as any fine deed on the stage. One told the other about a third girl who worked where she did, and how this girl took care of her mother nights through a siege of pneumonia, and came to work

days and was so cheerful and bright that no one ever knew anything was the matter until it came out some time afterwards. Talk about consuming your own smoke. Was ever a finer example?

The Young Folks and the Eternal Game. Then I particularly love to hear the young folks at the everlasting game.

And just the other day two boys beguiled a most tedious ride for me by discussing the propriety of dancing.

Actually there have been times when I have been almost willing to ride past my shop to hear the end of some particularly interesting conversation.

Perhaps I am lacking in some sense of shame I ought to have. I wonder.

According to recent reports from the Cheakamus River fishermen of these parts are in for a good time as soon as the snow begins to melt from the hills.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid! In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hacking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dizziness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

OUR DAILY PATTERN SERVICE

Valuable Suggestions or the Handy Homemaker—Order Any Pattern Through the Courier. Be Sure to State Size.

GIRL'S REDINGOTE DRESS.

By Anabel Worthington.

One skirt should be separate and the plain waist and two piece tunic joined together—the picture proves the success of the plan. The neck finish is with a handsome square cut collar, that may be of velvet, satin or silk in a shade that matches the material of the dress; wrist length sleeves are cuffed to correspond, and a tie is an attractive addition. A two piece belt of dress material covers the joining of waist and tunic. As are the models for older girls and women, this one is made with a raised waistline. The edges of the tunic may have a braid finish or be bound with satin.

A very charming frock may be developed in velvet, broadcloth or satin, trimmed with fur; a serviceable and pretty dress can be developed along these lines in serge, gabardine or similar fabric, with braid to trim.

This is a dress very easy to make—it requires little fitting, merely needing adjusting at the waistline—and with every piece of the pattern named and marked success can be counted upon by an amateur.

The dress pattern, No. 8,123, cuts in sizes 8-12 years. To make in size 10 requires 4 1/2 yards 36 inch material and 3/4 yards contrasting goods.

To obtain the pattern send 10 cents to the office of this publication.



Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

THE ALECK

I saw a young man fired, on January 10; he never will be hired by his old boss again. When first he started in at Watson's beeswax store he seemed like one who'd win the laurels by the score. For he had push and vim, he was no sluggish poke he waved an active limb, and left a trail of smoke. All this was passing well, but after sundry moons, his head began to swell as young heads swell, oftsoons. He thought the beeswax store would close if he should quit; the Old Man

was a bore, and he alone was it. Now, when a young man feels that he's the prop of trade, that all the plum and wheed by, who address him made, he's walking to a fall, his feet will hit the dump; and when too late he'll bawl that he was such a chump. He travels verst and lea gue, he keeps the pavement hot, his spirit's known fatigue, his head has shrunk a lot. He has no job as yet; he may get one next week; and when he does, I'll bet, we'll find him pretty meek.

European Agriculture; Instructive Address Here

Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Lecture Delivered by Mr. C. F. Bailey, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Two of the most instructive and interesting addresses ever listened to by an audience of Brant county farmers were delivered in the Schultz building last night by Mr. Bell and Mr. C. F. Bailey, deputy minister of Agriculture. In addition there was a splendid programme of musical selections contributed by local talent, which greatly enlivened the proceedings.

An educative discourse was given by Mr. Bell on "My Farm" in which he set forth the conditions favored by him in the establishment of an ideal farm. He dealt with all phases of farm life and in the short time allotted to him for such a comprehensive subject covered the ground very thoroughly and satisfactorily. In opening, he stated that one of the reasons why it was so difficult to obtain a good gathering of farmers to discuss topics of interest to them was that many of them believe that they are well enough acquainted with the business and have no further teaching, but the speaker continued, to show successfully that in agriculture, a knowledge of many different sciences was necessary. While farming was not the most lucrative occupation open to the men of the country, it was one of the characteristics in connection with work on the farm that more than compensated for the financial drawbacks: the dweller in the city was only a cog in a vast machine, while out in the open rural communities, the worker independent, and self-reliant. Mr. Bell also emphasized the need of the application of business methods to farming, and stated that some of the most successful agriculturists in Ontario were not farmers, but men with a full understanding of business methods.

He then proceeded to outline some of the qualifications of the ideal farm, which he believed should be situated at some distance from the heavily populated centers, and should be on a level, fertile, and well-drained. The buildings on the land were also of primary consideration, the house, being not too large, and so constructed so that every room might be utilized. The money saved by replacing a smaller structure with a less costly one, dwelling. Mr. Bell would invest in the installation of a modern water system, that would prove to be an invaluable convenience. The most important factor in the construction of stables was that they be well ventilated, but allowing no draft, and in peace of mind, the dairy industry was the principal occupation of the people of Denmark, the co-operative movement being greatly in evidence here. The cows, however, were not turned out loose to pasture, but were picketed in the manner adopted in this country for tethering horses; the farmers claiming that better results were obtained in this way. Almost without exception, all the farmers were members of eight or more co-operative organizations, constituted for different purposes.

In closing, the speaker dealt briefly with the countries of Holland, France and England. The Netherlands, he stated, was a "country of cows," a great many cattle being in evidence everywhere, of a breed resembling the prevalent evening raised in Canada, but of a coarser type with more bone and substance. Some splendid views were shown of prize winners at exhibitions of stock held in England, the class of which, Mr. Bailey declared, was inferior to none in the world.

EXTENSION OF TERM. Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 15.—"There have been no conversations between the leader of the opposition and myself except what has taken place in the House here." This was the reply of Premier Sifton in the legislature to the suggestion that negotiations had been in progress with a view to the extension of the present term.

BANK CLEARINGS. By Courier Leased Wire. Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—Bank clearings for the week ending today were \$30,143,170, corresponding week last year \$22,908,272, and in 1915 \$21,703,056.

ORDERED COAL. By Courier Leased Wire. Montreal, Feb. 15.—Provided that shipment can be made immediately the City of Montreal has ordered seven hundred and fifty tons of coal from the Red Deer Valley Coal Company in order to check the coal shortage here.

The Chinese lottery raid, causing many prisoners to be taken to the provincial jail, cost the province of British Columbia \$1,076.

America, were shown. Travelling to the city of Rome, the Coliseum, Roman roads constructed in the early ages were shown, while a representation of the International Institute, a large marble building built at the instigation of a San Franciscan Jew, by the Italian government for the purpose of collecting agricultural data from all the countries of the world, whose delegates meet every two years, Italy was described as a country of mountains and valleys, the northern part of which was much better suited to agriculture than the southern. The inhabitants of the north were also superior to those of the south, the class of laborers brought out to this country being of the latter type, and not truly representative of the real Italian people. While showing views of the city of Florence and its environs, a picture was thrown on the screen of a large co-operative dairy in the world, combining the manufacture of butter and cheese. In Venice, the Palace of the Doges, the prison, and the famous Bridge of Sighs, immortalized by Byron, in his Child Harold's Pilgrimage, as well as other interesting scenes were shown. Austria, Hungary and Germany were next dealt with, the speaker comparing their system of farming with that done in Canada. The principle industry of the Hungarian plains was horse raising, the best and most bred the best army remounts in the world, and for this purpose the basic stock was imported from England. There was, in the three countries, an utter lack of independence on the part of the peasant farmers, who were bound to the land, resembling semi-slavery. The farms of the poorer classes amounted to about ten or fifteen acres scattered over the country and separated by the lands of their neighbors. Taxation was excessive, and all conditions adverse to prosperity and happiness. The people, their stock and implements were all lodged under one roof in very poor quarters. The country being so heavily populated, the government planted apple trees along the roadway, and levied a tax upon the farmers whose lands adjoined the road for the privilege of picking the fruit. Conditions of extreme poverty among the poorer classes of Vienna were reported by Mr. Bailey, who stated that these conditions prevailed even in peace times. The dairy industry was the principal occupation of the people of Denmark, the co-operative movement being greatly in evidence here. The cows, however, were not turned out loose to pasture, but were picketed in the manner adopted in this country for tethering horses; the farmers claiming that better results were obtained in this way. Almost without exception, all the farmers were members of eight or more co-operative organizations, constituted for different purposes.

RAID IN FORCE BY THE CANADIANS

Capture of "The Pimple" From the Enemy Was a Stirring Feat

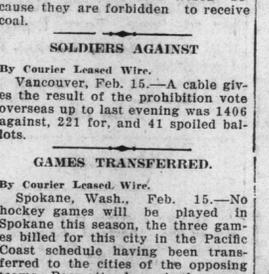
With the British Army in the Field, Feb. 14.—The Canadians yesterday east of Souchez made a raid in force on the German line. The point chosen for the very strong raid was on a front of 500 yards. There was a heavy preliminary bombardment behind the front line. The German system is a mound known by our side as "The Pimple," giving the enemy good observation, with well-protected barbed wire. Behind that again is a quarry formerly used for building material. Its seclusion serves our dugouts and an ammunition dump. In this neighborhood the Boches we knew had been busy mining. It was 4 in the morning when the Canadians went forward. They found our guns had done their work wonderfully well. Only on the left flank, where the enemy had good cover, was there persistent resistance with machine guns. His occupied dugouts were blown up. Along a trench south of "The Pimple" he had a series of habitations to which our engineers gave their attention. The quarry, its dugouts and ammunition store were wrecked. A large store trench in which mortar bombs were found proved to be the terminus of a light railway. It received the same treatment. The work on the ground occupied 60 minutes. Four mine shafts were found destroyed. Our miners said they had no doubt the working parties were caught in the mines. The prisoners were from the 11th Bavarian Regiment, good men from a famous regiment, but they were shaken and dispirited. They were wandering about in the open, scarcely covered by the smoke of the bombs, seemingly less at home in their own place than were the Canadians. They explained they had only come in last Sunday, though a regiment had been there before. Since their last stay there they had been at La Bassee, thence to Verdun, to Russia, and back to the Somme. Not many remembered the old place, for the regiment was not what it was, but those who knew said their experience at Verdun and the Somme was not nearly so terrible as their short stay opposite Souchez, where our gunfire exceeded anything they had seen.

A Canadian officer walked seven miles to the scene of the raid, but found his friends had gone. He begged to be allowed to go over the German lines and find them, and said: "I haven't been in a fight for months." He went and took part, but was mortally wounded by the machine-gun fire when about to return.

CHURCHES UNHEATED. By Courier Leased Wire. London, Feb. 15.—Churches in Hamburg will not be heated after February 17, according to a despatch from that city to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Rotterdam. Museums will be warmed only enough to prevent damage to collections and all schools, theatres and concert halls have been closed because they are forbidden to receive coal.

SOLDIERS AGAINST. By Courier Leased Wire. Vancouver, Feb. 15.—A cable vote overseas up to last evening was 1406 against, 221 for, and 41 spoiled ballots.

GAMES TRANSFERRED. By Courier Leased Wire. Spokane, Wash., Feb. 15.—No hockey games will be played in Spokane this season, the three games billed for this city in the Pacific Coast schedule having been transferred to the cities of the opposing teams. Poor attendance is the cause.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, DIABETES, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS OF JOINTS, SPASMS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

Fresh from the Gardens of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA" TEA

Sealed Packets Only. Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.



You get extra good value when you try N.P. SOAP at 15 cents for the big bars. For nearly 50 years women all over Canada have agreed on N.P. SOAP as the best soap for household and laundry—they try other kinds but always come back to good old N.P. 15¢

When You Make That Dress You Will Need BUTTONS. See Our Assortment

The RITCHIE BUTTON CO. 53 Colborne St. Phone 2055

Weak From Birth

Harriston (Ont.) Child Saved by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

MR. CORBY, HARRISTON P.O., ONT., writes:—"Just a few lines in praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Our little girl was weak from birth, and though we tried doctor's medicine and other things she got no better. She just lay in her cot and cried, and neighbors all said we could not save her. Then I read about Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I said to my wife, 'while there's life there's hope'; we will try these Tablets. We did, and from the first box we could see a change in the child. She seemed to rest more comfortably, and slept well at night. We kept on giving Dr. Cassell's Tablets till she was 18 months old, and now at three years I don't think there can be a healthier child in the whole Dominion. The doctors said she had stomach troubles, and that her chances were small, yet Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her. They have been worth their weight in gold to us, for we were just giving up hope of saving our little daughter. I don't think there is any other medicine for children like Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I may say my wife has taken them for nerves, and they have built her up splendidly. Publish this letter if you like; it may help others as the Tablets helped little Miss Corby."



Little Miss Corby.

Bright, healthy, happy children, full of life and activity—every mother wants her babies to be like that. Are yours? If they are not, if they are weakly or fretful—we say it in all sincerity—the surest way you will ever find to build up strength and vitality in their little frames is a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and the recognized remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Sleeplessness, Mal-nutrition, Nerve Paralysis, Anæmia, Wasting Diseases, Infantile Weakness, Kidney Trouble, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Vital Exhaustion. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the Critical Period of life. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. War tax, 2 cents per tube extra. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

WIVES

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