

A TANK VETERAN.

Canadian Back After Long Service.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 7.—Four special trains, carrying 960 returned invalided men and a few on furlough, left here to-day and to-night for the upper provinces.

The first tank driver to return from the battlefields has reached here in the person of G. H. Merrick, of Ottawa. Driver Merrick took part in the big tank offensive of Cambrai. He is a member of the Imperial army.

"I endeavored to enlist in the Canadian army at the outbreak of the war," he told reporters, "but they refused to take me, owing to my lack of height. I applied to the Imperial army and they accepted me. I crossed to England, and was put on a tank, after much training. It was my luck to become a tank driver in France, and I was in practically every battle in which the tanks participated. In the big drive at Cambrai I was at the wheel, and we certainly did take the Germans by surprise."

Among the officers returning was Lieut. G. Earle Logan, of St. John, who had twice been reported dead, and whose obituary had been printed in the St. John papers. During the early fall Lieut. Logan was officially reported dead from the effects of gas and gunshot wounds. This report was followed by a cable from the officer himself, saying he had been admitted to hospital, but was on the way to recovery. Later his name again appeared in the official casualty list as having died of wounds.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SINGLE COMBAT.

The lighthouse was almost in the fairway of ships entering the harbor of the great city of the world. It was not far from the harbor, but marked the convergence of ocean paths toward it. Beyond the lighthouse all followed the same track in.

The rock on which the lighthouse stood was completely submerged at all times, so that only a solid column of steel was visible, rising from the sea. The light was of the occulting type. The submarine, arriving in these waters at night, saw that it was to accomplish anything in the two brief days at which the light was on, it would have to set to work at once. Destroyed were no far distant, and the lighthouse was known to have a short-range wireless.

A white streak appeared upon the dark surface of the sea, moving swiftly toward the steel pillar. But after the stroke the light still burned. Approaching carefully, the submarine saw that a hole had been torn in the base of the column.

The sea was calm. It was possible, despite the darkness, to see the light. The destruction could be completed before morning. And the bare rock would claim victory long after the submarine had crept away.

If only the wireless remained silent! The submarine listened intently. A change in the torpedo must have struck while the light tender was at the base of the tower. What splendid fortune!

A half hour later his body was seen floating on the water. The mines were laid. It was best to finish the job. Then the ambush for passing ships would be undertaken by the presence of an observer high in a steel tower and able to tell what he saw.

And high in the steel tower whose fate was resting below, a woman, the wife of the light tender, abandoned a desperate struggle to repair the broken radio, broken by some slight accident a day before, and rushed to the light chamber. With smooth ease the occulting machinery performed its task of eclipsing at regular intervals the tremendous white ray lighting the level distances of the sea. She worked for several minutes, and when she had finished the light shone steadily, without eclipse of any kind.

Down the coast this inexplicable phenomenon was noted by the lookout on board a naval vessel. The naval vessel transmitted its observation to the shore and receiving orders started off at full speed.

An hour later a terrible explosion rent the rock on which the lighthouse stood, and the tall column, no longer supported, toppled into the sea. But of this the woman within it was not conscious, for could she see the fire flashes from a big grey vessel two miles away. The immense concretion caused by the fall of the lighthouse was succeeded by a floating black shape, its armor all open and pouring oil upon the troubled waters, sank beneath the waves.

New York Sun

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR BRONCHITIS AND WEAK THROAT

Remarkable Cures in the Worst Cases Reported Daily

CURES WITHOUT USING DRUGS

Doctors now advocate an entirely new method of treating bronchitis and irritable throat. Stomach dosing is no longer necessary.

The most approved treatment consists of a healing vapor resembling the pure air of the Adirondacks.

Doctors now advocate an entirely new method of treating bronchitis and irritable throat. Stomach dosing is no longer necessary.

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING ITCHING

Pimples on Back and Scalp. Hair Came Out. Healed at Very-Trifling Cost.

"I found red pimples coming out below my right shoulder blade. The pimples festered and then spread on my back. This had a burning itching feeling. Then an eruption broke out on my scalp in a patch and hair came out."

(Signed) Geo. J. Jones, Edmonds, British Columbia, July 4, 1917.

For Free Sample Each by Mail add post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

WHERE DUTY CALLED.

He Was "At the Front" When the Crisis Came, and He Won.

In the spring of 1913 occurred the disastrous floods in Ohio. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, could not rest content with merely directing relief from his office in Baltimore. He rushed immediately to the scene of suffering and destruction, where he remained till the danger was past.

A New York banker, whose influence and friendship were much needed by the Baltimore & Ohio, ran down to Baltimore. He was a man to whom time is money—in capital letters—and he had a positive date with Daniel Willard. But when he reached the railroad offices the president was gone.

"He's at the front," said one of his secretaries and explained how the chief had gone out to Camden station on the preceding night. A message cancelling the engagement had been sent to New York—Willard is most punctilious in such matters—but it had failed to arrive.

The banker frowned. He was not in the habit of hurrying to see railroad men who were seeking loans and then having them fail to keep appointments with him. But when he was back in his own office the next day and the newspaper extras were telling of the catastrophe that had swept over Ohio he sent a personal message to the president of the Baltimore & Ohio. It told him that he might draw for as much money as he needed to put his railroad on its feet again.

"He's at the front," said the banker.

That was the thing that had hit the Wall Street man clean between the eyes.—Everybody's.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Originally German, They Became French After Louis XIV.

The history of the German Imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine dates, of course, from the treaty of Frankfurt, which was concluded between France and Prussia after the Franco-Prussian war, in the way of 1871. By that treaty the whole of Alsace and that part of the province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine were ceded to Germany, and incorporated in one territory known to the Germans as Elsass-Lorraine, or simply as the Reichsland. The separate histories of Alsace and Lorraine stretch far back into the beginnings of things in Europe. The whole region, especially Alsace, was always disputed territory, and in ancient times, often formed the battleground in the contentions of rival races. To trace, therefore, the history of the two provinces through all the mazes of medieval European history would call for much more space than is now available. Suffice it to say that they both belonged to that long confederation of states known as the Empire, and from the tenth century onwards, were governed by various sovereigns, dukes or princes, under Germanic suzerainty, chiefly that of the house of Hapsburg.

The modern history of Alsace-Lorraine may be said to date from the famous peace of Westphalia, which concluded the thirty years' war. By that treaty a large part of Alsace was ceded to France; but Louis XIV. had set his heart on securing much more of it. In those days, when territory changed hands rapidly, it was never difficult for a country to set up plausible claims to adjoining lands, and Louis XIV., shortly after the peace of Westphalia, turned his attention to Alsace to see what could be done in this respect. It did not take him long, as might be supposed, to discover much to his "righteous indignation" that large tracts of surrounding territory had been "torn from Alsace," or to decide that they should most certainly be restored to that country by the various German princes who were in possession. With much show of judicial fairness, the grand monarch laid the case for France before two chambers of inquiry which he established at Brisach and Metz, but the result was a foregone conclusion. In vain the princes appealed to the Emperor. The Emperor could afford them no aid, and in 1681 French troops seized Strassburg. A further war broke out, but by the treaty of Ratisbon in 1694, Strassburg was secured to France, and although the war was renewed in 1688, and dragged on until 1697, the peace of Ryswick, which was concluded in that year, definitely confirmed the annexation of Strassburg to France.

Thence onward Alsace and Lorraine seem to have settled down to make

themselves thoroughly French. Although originally Celtic, the population was greatly modified, during the Roman period, and afterwards, by the steady inflow of Germanic peoples, and at the time of the signing of the peace of Ryswick there could be no doubt as to the German character of the inhabitants. They seem, however, to have determined to come to rest on French soil. Gradually, the French language came to be the predominant tongue; whilst in sentiment, outlook, and attachments the people, as time passed, became essentially French. It was for this reason that they offered such a stubborn resistance to the German invasion in the autumn of 1870, and it was for this reason that, after the country had been formally handed over to Germany, some 160,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine elected to remain French, in spite of all that the decision involved: while of these at least 60,000 actually carried out their intention and emigrated to France.—Christian Science Monitor.

Chats With the Doctor (By a Physician)

GOUT IS HEREDITARY.

There is no doubt that some people are much more liable than others to attacks of gout, and it is equally established that it is, to a large extent, an hereditary disease—that is to say—that it runs in families. At the same time cases are constantly occurring where no family history of the disease is obtainable, and it must not be forgotten that not only diseases, but habits of life leading to disease also to some extent run in families.

Traditionally gout is regarded and commonly spoken of as a result of high living and excessive alcohol drinking. Since cases by no means infrequently occur which can be accounted for by neither of these causes it would clearly be unfair to draw inferences as to habits of life without further evidence than the presence of this disease affords.

Still there is no getting away from the fact that gout is much more common among those with little tendency to restrict their libations and their appetites than among those who lead a simpler and more ascetic form of life. And in those persons with a gouty tendency it is commonly observed that a fresh attack is brought about by even a comparatively moderate indulgence in the matter of alcohol.

But over and above these causes there are many others contributory, thus sedentary habits, unhygienic domestic surroundings, mental and physical indolence, all tend to bring about a state of affairs which makes the individual peculiarly susceptible to an attack of gout. Among the lean and active gout is much less common than among the complimentary division of mankind.

An ordinary, acute attack of gout is characteristic in its symptoms and method of onset. Generally with startling suddenness the patient is awakened from sleep by a severe pain in some joint—most commonly the proximal joint of the great toe. Soon this joint swells and becomes hot and red, and the skin smooth and shining. With intervals of a few hours' partial relief, this continues for several days, when, in a favorable case, the symptoms generally subside and the patient gradually recovers.

During the attack there is more or less fever and a general feeling of ill-health while the pain is often intense. In less favorable cases, as the inflammation in the first joint subsides another joint becomes affected, and this may continue until half the important joints of the body have been attacked in turn. Often, too, after a few acute attacks, takes on a less acute but more chronic form, and certain joints become permanently affected, and the movement of the limbs consequently much impaired.

In the matter of treatment the onset of an acute attack demands complete rest, and the patient is not usually in

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SIR WILLIAM INGHAM, ONE OF THE BRITISH EXPERTS WHO HELPED TO EVOLVE THE "TANK," IN HIS OFFICE, WITH A MODEL OF A "TANK" ON HIS TABLE.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital

and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

a condition to resist this prescription. In addition a strictly liquid diet is desirable, and this should, in most cases consist of water, lemon water, soda water and milk. Alcohol in any form must be strictly avoided. Among drugs, colchicum, and iodide of potash are especially valuable in selected cases, but they should only be taken when prescribed by a doctor familiar with the individual patient. In any case, a smart dose of Epsom salts may almost always be advantageously taken at the beginning of an attack, and where there is, as is commonly the case, a tendency to constipation, this may be followed at intervals of six, twelve, or twenty-four hours by repeated seditives.

Locally much relief can often be obtained by bathing the affected joint in warm water, or by the application of heated cotton wool. When the acute stage has passed the importance of wisely feeding up with light nourishing foods, such as milk, fruit, fish, eggs and vegetables; fresh air, and steadily increasing outdoor exercises, can hardly be exaggerated.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.

There is a great deal of talk about fresh air, and probably numerous illnesses may be traced to an unreflecting acceptance of much of the wild talk. Of course the value and importance of fresh air are as difficult to over-estimate as the value and importance of good food. But there is reason in all things; and fresh air can be purchased at too high a price. Still, the besetting sin of our fellow-countrymen, and even more of our fellow-countrywomen, is hardly in the direction of over-indulgence in ventilation and fresh air.

Much harm has been done to the very necessary propaganda in favor of a more wholesome, open-air life, but an exaggerated statement of the benefits that may be expected to follow, and by the omission to indicate that there are occasions when the body may be in such an abnormal state that that abnormal conditions are for the moment necessary for its restoration to health.

At the same time there are certain measures which may desirably be taken by practically all healthy persons, and by the overwhelming majority of even those who are sick. It may safely be said that there is no one who would not be better breathing pure air than impure air; which means that every occupied room should be furnished with the means for the constant entry of fresh air and the equally continuous elimination of air which has already been breathed.

For, by the act of respiration, not only is the proportion of oxygen in the air steadily diminished and the amount of carbonic acid gas steadily increased, but there also is going on both from the lungs and the skin already excretion of animal products which, inhaled in any but the most limited quantities, are definitely harmful to health. But in the healthy, fresh air has another less important part to play.

It has been found that much of the feeling of lassitude and malaise which afflict one after a short stay in a stuffy room or hall is due, not so much to the lack of oxygen in the air and the pres-

ence of poisonous exhalations in it, but to the absence of the stimulating effect of cold and moving air on the sensitive nerves of the face and other exposed parts of the body. It is to this fact that much of the refreshing effect of fanning, whether by hand or by mechanical means may be attributed. No one who, at any rate, in the hot months of summer, has enjoyed the luxury of sleeping on a comfortable mattress in the open air, the body being adequately covered with blankets, but must know what a world of difference lies between the feeling on awakening in the morning under such conditions, from that experienced after a night spent in a stuffy bedroom.

IN PORTUGAL.

Ceremony With Which a Visitor is Greeted and Dismissed.

That Portuguese politeness is most ceremonial and may proceed to an extraordinary extent is indicated in the case, say, of a visit to a high dignitary.

The caller ascends a magnificent staircase, passes through along suit of rooms to the apartment in which the dignitary is seated. He is received with many bows and smiles. When the visit is concluded the caller bows and prepares to depart. When he reaches the door he must, according to the inevitable custom of the country, make another salutation. He then discovers that his host is returning him and that the inclination is returned by one equally profound. When the caller arrives at the door of the second apartment the dignitary is standing on the threshold of the first, and the same ceremony is again passed between them. When the third apartment is gained the caller observes that his host is occupying the place the caller had just left in the second. The same civilities are then renewed, and these polite reciprocations are continued until the caller has traversed the whole suit of apartments.

At the balustrade the caller makes a bow and as he supposes a final salutation. But no; when he has reached the first landing place the host is at the top of the stairs; when the caller stands on the second to the first, and upon each of these occasions their heads wag with increasing humility. Finally the journey to the foot of the stairs is accomplished.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which instantly relieves all stomach and bowel disorders thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Levesque, St. Simon, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a marvelous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles and neither my sister-in-law or myself would use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Worth Knowing.

A soft leather stretched over the palm of the hand is excellent for polishing gilt frames that have previously been rubbed with a flannel cloth wet in alcohol.

Spanish sweet peppers and onions added to beef and potato hash vary to the dish. Serve on slices of toast with a poached egg on the top of each.

It is a good plan in cleaning white or light tint gloves to put the gasoline into a wide-mouthed bottle with the gloves, close it tight and shake until the dirt falls off. The same fluid can be used several times.

Red hands and red noses are often caused by an unwise diet and by the use of impure soaps. Tight clothing is another cause. Keep red hands out of hot water as much as possible. Eat lean meats, fruits and vegetables and avoid all pastries, greasy foods and strong coffee.

Germany may find looking for her lost trade as easy as finding a needle in a haystack.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Crawford—Did your husband surprise you with a present at Christmas? Mrs. Crabshaw—No, he didn't. I told him exactly what I needed, and he was mean enough to go out and get it for me.—Life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Brief Mention.

H. M. Bandy, of Norton, Va., was digging in his cellar for the installation of a heating plant, when he struck a vein of coal which affords him a supply at a cost of 20 cents a ton.

The newest flagpoles to be erected on the tops of high buildings are jointed at the bottom so that they may be easily lowered for paintings and repairs.

A new mechanical fan for use where there is no current, is operated by means of an alcohol motor.

For the course of demonstrating mouth conditions, Dr. Greenbaum, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has built a number of models of the human mouth, each of which is two feet deep and 18 inches in width.

Nearly all of Europe is suffering for gasoline. Each of the countries gets a little, but not nearly enough for its demands.

The Boston baked beans now used by the armies of the world come principally from New Jersey. One establishment alone has a capacity of 9,000 cans per hour.

"You always act like a fool," snapped Mrs. Kieley. "Well, I always follow your advice, don't I?" replied Mr. Kieley.—Illustrated Magazine.

ISSUE NO. 3, 1918

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS—1000 train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVER—one and apprentice; steady work; highest wages paid. Apply, Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bradford, Ont.

MILLER WANTED—SECOND-NIGHT run; steady position. R. M. Pincombe, Stratford, Ont.

LOOM FIXER ON CRIMPTON AND Knowlton looms, running on heavy woollens and flagkets. Good, steady position for right man. Advise age, and full particulars to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bradford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT BY MONEY ORDER EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain. Advise Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BARGAIN—FOR QUICK SALE ONLY—500 acre choice level wheat land in C. central Alberta; price \$2.00 acre; terms arranged; first crop should more than pay for the land; figure this out at \$2.50 bushels per acre to C. Leslie & Company, Farm Lands, Calgary.

The Months.

January brings the snow, Makes our feet and fingers grow.

February brings the rain, Thaws the frozen lake again.

March brings breezes sharp and chill, Shakes the dancing daffodil.

April brings the primrose sweet, Scatters seeds at our feet.

May brings flocks of pretty lambs, Sporting around their fleecy dams.

June rings tulips, lilacs, roses, Fills the children's hands with posies.

Hot July brings thunder showers, Apples and gilly flowers.

August brings the sheaves of corn, Then the harvest home is born.

Warm September brings the fruit; Sportsmen then begin to shoot.

Brown October brings the pheasant, Then to gather nuts is pleasant.

Dull November brings the blast; Hark! the leaves are falling fast.

Cold December brings the sleet, Blazing fires and Christmas treat.

May Be the Oldest Book.

In an ancient Samaritan synagogue at Shechem a double roll of parchment is guarded jealously and is zealously preserved. It was to Shechem that Abraham came in his first visit to Canada. Near Shechem, Jacob sank his famous well, and the returning Israelites heard here for the first time the voice of Joshua. Shechem was the first residence of the kings of Israel and was a city of refuge. Here it was to Shechem that the woman of Samaria. Here the great Justin Martyr was born. After the division of Israel into two kingdoms, Shechem became the religious center of the northern kingdom, the Jacobson's self-appointed faith degenerated into the Samaritan worship of our Lord's day which is perpetuated in the old synagogue which holds the scroll. This double roll of parchment, possibly the oldest in the world, contains the first five books in the Old Testament and may be as old as the days of Jeremiah.—"Christian Herald."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Worth knowing.

Ink is an enemy to the delicate, light-colored waists and all white dresses of the present, for with the greatest care spots or tiny splashes will often appear in most inconvenient places. For colors, salts of lemon, which can be obtained at a drug store, can be lightly strewn over the goods and will draw out the stain. Renew the powder when it becomes dark until the stain is faded out.

Left-over fish that is too oily to be improved by the warming over process may be removed from the skin and bone and put in spiced vinegar for a few hours. It will make an excellent luncheon or supper dish.

To prevent the crochets from sticking to the wires dip the frying basket into the hot fat before frying.

A thick paring should be taken from cucumbers in order to remove the bitter portion lying directly under the skin. A very thick slice should be removed for the same reason. The stem end of the stem end.

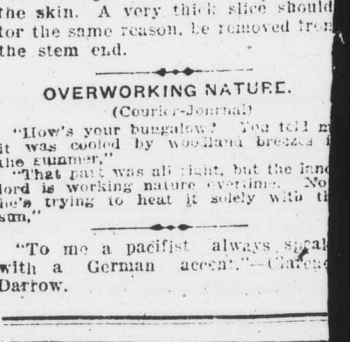
OVERWORKING NATURE.

"How's your bugaboo?" You tell me it was cooled by woodmen breaking the summer.

"That part was all right, but the iron lord is working nature overtime. No job, trying to heat it solely with its own."

"To me a pacifist always speak with a German accent."—Gardner Darrow.

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