

TENERIFFE.

Spanish Possession Has Interesting History.

The most striking feature of Teneriffe is, of course, its famous peak. It is one of the great landmarks in these seas, and the traveller who approaches the island from Madeira some 300 miles away to the north is not long of Funchial before he catches at of the great mountain rising slowly out of the water. And so it may continue to rise all day, if the weather is clear, ever gathering to itself more detail, until, as his boat casts anchor off the mole at Santa Cruz, the peak towers above him, more than 12,000 feet. It gives one the im-pression that all of the island must mountain and the impression is got far astray, for, with its supports and spurs, the Pico de Teyde, as the Spaniards call it, does, indeed occupy nearly two-thirds of Teneriffe. Its summit, on a clear day, is one of the great vantage grounds of the world.
All the islands of the archipelago
are visible from it, and the horizon is

140 miles away.

The island, of course, belongs to Spain, and, like most other Spanish possessions, has a long and interestpossessions, has a long and interesting history. The story of Teneriffe is concerned largely with tales of high adventure on the high seas; of great enterprises, carried out by great adventurers, and afterwards "regularized" by the intervention of princes. Thus, although its existence was known for many centuries before his time, the island was officially discovered early in the fourteenth century

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,-My daughter, 13 years was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD's LINIMEN'S completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two

J. B. LIVESQUE. St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

by Jean de Bethencourt, a Norman who save up ms title to the King o The Spaniards, however, neld their title loosely, and evidently hought little of their possession, for when next Tenerifte came into prominence it was in the possession of Henry the Navigator of Portugal, who made it and the adjoining islands a kind of base for his explorations in all directions. In the year 1478, however, the Spaniards determined to re-gain their lost possessions, and by the end of the century they had succeeded in con letely conquering the original inhabitant and were masters of the whole arc. lago. They have rewhole are ligo. They have remained in position of it ever since, and, to-day, the lightened provinces of Spain. This is especially true, perhaps of Teneriffe, which, only the day, registered its views on the war in no uncertain way, when an immense mass meeting at Santa Cruz passed a resolution sympathizing with the Allies, and demanding that Spain should place herself on the side

of the Entente powerd.
Santa Cruz. indeed, has had some notable connection with the world's wars. It was bombarded by the Brit ish fleet in 1657, on the memorable occasion when Admiral Blake attacked the Plate fleet in the harbor of Santa Cruz, and demolished all the land defences in his "incredible tack." It was bombarded again Nelson in 1797, and, although the town is defended by modern forts, the ex-cient batteries still remain, some Cruz is, indeed, in many ways, remin iscent of a hundred years ago, taken creditable advanta taken creditable advantage.
"modern improvements." but any

Pe Olde Walker House

"The House of Plenty"

uthern California

much astir, and very much a matte of every day.—Christian Science Mon-

Painting a Battleship.

One hundred tons of paint, costing

approximately \$25,000, represents the

initial color requirements for a new

battleship. The annual upkeep cost may exceed this sum, since it is the

custom to repaint the different parts

of a modern war vessel every three or six months. This would indicate an annual paint protection outlay of nearly \$1,000,000 for the navy. If to this sum is added the cost of painting

the thousands of lake boats, freighters, river steamers and pleasure craft

some conception may be had of the

importance of marine painting.

Among the most important naval paints are those which are applied to protect the submerged parts of the hulls from corrosion or fouling by

barnacles.

Ont.

barnacles. The word barnacle is the popular name for that form of marine crustacea which consists of a clam-like body lodged in a shell that is often formed in a series of rings or plates. They adhere with great tenacity. Without anti-fouling plants the speed of vessels would be greatly retarded by the piling up of a thick incrustation of harnacles and attach-

incrustation of barnacles and attached sea grass.—Boston Herald.

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild, but thorough lastitive; are absolutely safe; easy to we and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them, Mrs.

James S. Hastey, Gleason Road, N.B.,

writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly

satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers

or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville,

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch Invention of the

Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is

somewhat obscure, but the probability

is that they were a Dutch invention

and that they were introduced into

"sash" in this sense is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse" In Queen Anne's reign they were yet

so comparatively uncommon as to be

let." In the Tatler, for instance, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertise-

'To be let in Devoushire Square

near Bishopsgate, a very good Brick House of 3 Rooms of a Floor, and a

good Hall, with very good light and dark closets, the whole house being well wainscotted and sashed with 50

up was Marshal de Lorge, at his new house at Montmartre. Speaking of this, Lister, in 1639, writes in his "Journey to Paris"; "We had the good fortune here to find the marshal

himself. He showed us his great sash

windows, how easily they might be lifted up and down and stood at any

height, which contrivance, he said, he

had out of England."-London Stand-

Minard's Liniment for sale every-

CARE OF YOUR WATCH.

Caution Should Be Expected in

Method and Time of Winding.

Do you know how to care for your

watch properly? Of course you know

that you can't expect it to keep time

or even to run if you drop it on a ce-

ment sidewalk or tample out of a

canoe with your water in your poc-

But here are many finer details of

care necessary if you are going to get the best results from your caronome-

Sam, through his bureau of standards, has investigated the matter and has

prepared a bulletin of instructions for

the benefit of watch owners. He issues the ordinary warnings, advising

you never to open the tack of the watch, exposing the movement, unless it is absolute a necessary; not to

let your watch become magnetized by proximity to electrical apparatus; to

replace broken crystals at once, etc.
In regard to the importance of

winding your watch rogularly, the bul

"Even the delay of an hour in the

able variation in the rate in some in-

rapidity, and its conclusion should be approached carefully to avoid injury

"It is generally regarded as slightly better to wind the watch in the morn-five can as a glas, as the large varia-tions of the balance under the tight

to the spring or winding mechanisn

spring will perhaps give more uniform results with the movements and jar of

the watch during the day than if the

balance wheel were subjected to the lesser tension twelve hours after wind-

ing. The difference is, however, not so

important as the regular winding of

winding may cause consider-

The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily, and not too

etin says:

ter, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Sash Lights.

ard.

mentioned as a special feature houses that were advertised as

FOR LITTLE ONES

A GRAND MEDICINE

from corrosion or fouling by celes. The word barnacle is the

TORONTO

Presents to the People of the Province of Ontario NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN LEAVING FOR AMERICA

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern Hemisphere. A new career of action is opered before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events and with the univalled great ness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people smoug whom whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first age of Rome and the luxury of her decline; where I go the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, with her factions, and the vaicr of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man and every naion is ambitious, and ambition grows with power, as the blaze of a vertical sun in most fierce. Cherish, therefore, a national strength: strengthen your political institutions; remember that armies and naves are of the same use in the world as the police of London or Faris, and soldiers are not made like retters' vessels in a minute; cultivate union or your empire will be like a colocuts of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces; and the prey of foreign and domestic Saracens. If you are wise your requibile will be permanent; and, perhaps. Washington will be halled as the founder of a glorious and happy empire when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions." (Copyrighted).

Our advice to the Canadian people is to see that our political institutions are such, that the party in power will provide sufficient men for the necessary relief to our boys at the Frost, and that they will alm to teep this greatheritage intact, until our Boys come, Home again. The Folitician is most the Autocrat guides the destinles our Nation. Therefore, it is one that the class of men whom we elect as Politicians, are the class of men whom we elect as Politicians, are the class of our minution.

GEORGE WRIGHT } Proprietors.

the watch; and if fumstances are such that one is more apt to forget to wind it in the moreing than in the VARIOUS TYPES evening, the latti lattie time of winding

"If one has an e-portunity to com-pare his watch daily at a certain time with some source of standard time— as with the time sent out by telegraph or by wireless signals or by reg-ular comparison with some accurate clock, as one daily passes a jeweler's store, for instance—it would be well to establish the habit of winding the watch at that time, as it is better to have such daily comparisons made at the time the worth is wound, and more regular winding will usually ensue

"At night, or when the watch is not in use, it is dewrable to leave the watch in the same position as during the day, and preferably in some place where it will not be subject to any great temperature change. If it is desirable to leave the watch in a horizontal position during the night for the sake of compensating any considerable gaining or losing of the watch in the pendant up position during the day, the same precaution to avoid marked temperature changes should be observed, and the regularity with which such a change of position is carried out may be as important as regularity of winding."

Minard's liniment Relieves Neuralgia

GOOD REASON TO BE PROUD

For the last two years the Canadian Pacific Railway, in connection with the Pacific steamers of the Cana-dian Pacific Ocean Services, has carried a very large proportion of the passengers from the United States to Russia, and as these passengers have and that they were introduced into included a great many American rail-England soon after the revolution of road men, who have been surprised at the excellence of the service, a remarkable volume of trade is veloping, greatly to the benefit of Canada itself. Among these passengers was the American Railway Advisory Commission, consisting of the leading railway experts of the United States, who travelled from Chicago to Vancouver, and thence to Yokonama, via the Empress of Asia Mr. Henry Miller, vice-chairman of this highly important commission, has written Vice-President G. M. Bosworth a ietvice-President G. M. Bosworth a let-ter of deep appreciation, in which, af-ter referring to many individual cour-tesies along the route. ter referring to many individual cour-tesies along the route, he remarks: "You have good reason to be proud of your organization and service, and we take this method of thanking you From England they passed into France, where the first to put them up was Marshal de Lorge, at his new house at Montmartre. Speaking of heartily for your kindness and cour-

What's the Answer?

What did Adam first plant in the Garden of Eden?

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? Because the more you lick it the

laster it goes. Why is a peach stone like a regi-

ment? Because it has a kernel.

When is wood hard to split? When it is knot (not). What kind of robbery is not dan-

erous? A safe robbery. Why does a dressmaker never lose

ier hooks?

Because she has an eye on each of

What is the difference between an old dame and a new penny? Nine cents.

What is that which the more you ake from it the larger it grows.

A hole. Why is the letter D like a sailor? Because it follows the sea (C). When is a clock on the stairs dan-

when it runs down Why is a bald-headed man like a He makes a little hair (hare) go a

great way.

fresh and good.

A cheap, common

Red Rose is always

sold in the sealed

package which keeps

it good.

tea is hardly worth taking care of and is

usually sold in bulk.

As this is a war of scientific sur prises and may later be won in the quiet laboratory of a professor of chemistry, it is only natural that the airplane should be constantly changed in design and equipment as either side developed improvements that

Far from being the haphazard machine, darring about in spectacular fashion and with no particular system or tactics, the branch of air figuring has been highly developed into a sep arate branch of military science.

To begin with the 'planes used by the Allies at present may be divided into three classes: About 20 per cent. of the service 'planes are the very fast avions de chasse, or pursuit ma-chines used exclusively for fighting: 30 per cent. are the slower types used for directing artillery fire, for aerial photography and scouting in connection with infantry and cavalry operations; 50 per cent. are the slower and larger machines used for bombing. All of these machines carry machine

It is quite possible, however, that the observation, or scout machines, will be so developed that it will be able to mount guns of sufficient number and size to protect itself. This result prove economical for it takes would prove economical, for it takes from four to six pursuit machines to protect the artillery spotters and photography 'planes. With sufficient artillery—three or four guns and guners—the observation 'planes' will be able to protect themselves and to at tend to the special mission that theirs—gathering information and tak-ing photographs. As this would re-lease four or six pursuit machines the attention of designers is being directed to the construction of larger ma-

The various types of aeroplanes and

200-210 kilometers per hour; a Vickers or Lewis machine gun synchronized

3. The "Avro," one or two-passenger;

fire: 1. The "Caudron," G-4, pilot and ob-

server.
2. "Caudron," G-6, two-passenger, two machine guns, one forward, one

in rear.
3. "Dorand," A-R. two-passenger; 1
Vickers gun forward; 2 Lewis guns in

Lewis guns in rear. 5. "Caudron," R-4, three-passeuger

two Lewis guns forward in turrets; two Lewis guns in rear. 6. "Letort," two Lewis guns in tur-

Vickers guns forward in turrets; two Lewis guns in rear.

Daylight bombing planes:

bombs; one Vickers gun.

2. Sopwith biplane; two-passenger;

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is

worth putting into a sealed package to keep it

THREE CLASSES OF 'PLANES.

guns and some of them mount small

course, these proportions vary continually as developments require.

At the present time, with the chances of air raids becoming more extensive, an increase in the number of bombing machines may be expected. To protect these bombing 'planes and the slow type of observation craft, a greater number of the pursuit ma-chines will be required.

their armament follow:
Avions de Chasse.

1. The "Spad," one-passenger; speed,

to shoot through the propeller.
2. The "Nieuport," one-passenger; speed, 150 kilometers per hour; same armament.

one or two guns.

Avions types "Corps d'arme" used for photography and spotting artillery

rear.
4. "Farman," two-passenger; two

reis forward; two in rear.
7. "Moineau," three-passenger; two

Sopwith, one-passenger;

one Vickers gun forward; one Lewis gun in rear. For night bombing raids: 1. Volsin-Plugeot; two-passenger;

two Vickers guns forward shooting through propeller. 2: Brequet-Bichelin; two-passenger;

same armament.
3. Farman; two-passenger; one
Lewis gun forward.

GERMANY'S COMBAT MACHINES. On the side of the Germans, the com-bat machines are the Ago, the Fokker, the Halberstadt, the Roland, the Alba-

The problem of the air comes down to a question of high speed in flying, a high factor of safety and a low-landing speed. The trend of modern design is toward the triplane because that type gives these factors with additional lift-

ing powers.

The very great stresses caused by sudden changes in direction have been the reason for the collapse of many machines in action before the bullets of the enemy had reached the planes

This sudden change of direction in the loops, the side slips, and the tail dives used by an aviator to gain the valuable position for which he manneuvres puts speed at a premium, and in many cases the factor of safety was out down almost to zero.

It is this new type of combat in air that has bred the new generation o Eagles. The tactics may be divided into three probable classes of com-

First Air duels of fighting ma chines where the object to be gained is to clear the sky of enemy airmen.

decond—Air due between armed bombarding machines, photographing machines or spotting machines. Third-Air between large

rmed airplanes. Fourth-Righting in formation.

CLEARING THE SKY. The first class of combats are settled

by these tactics:
The aviator, being told to clear the sky of enemy airmen, proceeds to a speedy machine to climb as high as he can and remain up until he sights an enemy plane. Then he dives at it, firing as he drops. If he should not bring the enemy down at this plunge, the attacker must land between his own lines and try again by climbing. It would be fatal for him to try to climb again before landing, as his adversary would then have the position against him, and would swoop like a hawk and hatrov him.

Both innection and Boelke, the famous German figure started this method of attack, and brought down many allied machines before these tactics were analyzed. The method, of course, is good only over one's own lines, despite the fact that all air efforts are made to prevent hostile machines crossing one's line.

With a very speedy climbing ma-With a very speedy climbing machine and an expert flyer it would be possible to follow the rule laid down by Major Rees, of the British Royal Flying Corps, which was to dive as pefore, but unless an enemy was "out," to loop and start again to climb before the adverse plane has chance to take

advantage of the position.

Against slow, heavy armed observation planes the avien de chasse have a harder time, owing to the large armament of these other planes. The same dive is attempted, but it will this time be met with the fire of one or

more guns. DUELS BETWEEN HEAVY PLANES. The duels between heavy planes be-come more a question of marksman ship and navigation. The battle goos to the better handled plane or to the one with the better gunners aboard. Formation fighting is the latest development in air fighting. In this class

HATE STATE OF THE SERVICE OF THE SER 9 A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seige's Garative Syrap at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

of battle the planes are manoeuvred as a fleet might be, and these mobile chasers move as a solid squadron from point to point.

In the battle, of course, there is a splitting up into individual duels and again ability to handle one's creft means life. If a cavalryman's horse is his best weapon, the airplane is with out doubt the best weapon of the Eagle

of to-day.

Just as a horse must be groomed and kept up, the machines are con-stantly overhauled in camp. Usually two mechanic experts in their lines are assigned to each plane, so that there is a personal loyalty established between the flyer and the mechanics in whose hands his life is placed.

In the day's work the mechanicians

have the same pride in the performauces of their pilot as the men of a stable would in the guilant running of a thoroughbred. But personal gallantry, voyages-into

the sun and all the mediaeval romance of the air fights depends on materials and machines and garges and all the thousand details of machine shops. Thus it is that everywhere there is lathe or a grinding machine there is

a shop helping to turn out one they

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

sand planes a month.

Frock Features.

Draped skirts. Turkish hems. Belt buckles Simplicity of cut. Combined materials. Rich, colorful embroideries. Straight and semi-straight lines.

No man is a hopeless fool until he emonstrates that he can make a mistake without learning anything.

ISSUE NO. 51, 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particu-

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yongo Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED-LOOM HIXER ON CROMP-ton and Knowles Looms, weaving heavy blankets and cloths. For full particulars, apply The Slingsby Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED-SLASHER TENDER FOR Saco-Lowell Cylinder Slasher, Grey and White wraps for union Blankets. For particulars, apply to Slingsby Mig., Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN cheques are accepted by Field Cashlers and Paymasters in France for their rull face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the transhes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEF bides, tallow, wool, sheep kins, horse hides, callskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1855 ships me yours. Henry O'Brien, eposaite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 25 AND 28, in third concession, township of Haldmand, County of Northumber-land, 24 miles from Gratton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price \$7,590; immediate possession; owner overneas. Douglas Ponton, 10 King street_east, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4.000 ACRES LUMber, ties and ranch; 3.000 acres imbre and fruit lands; in Buckley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 789, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES \$4,60 TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two storey brick house; bunk barn; half a mile to school; two miles to station; grest bargain. Is acres of wheat looking well. Chokee warn sand tosm. T. A. Faulds, 29 Victor Street, London, Ont.

P ARM FOR SALE-WATERLOO county; four miles west of Galt; 150 acres excellest wheat land; two-storey frame house; good bank harn. George P. Moore, Galt, Ontario, Executor of J. Moore Estate.

POULTRY WANTED. A A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest price. Write for complete price list. Wailer's, 629 Epadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit proraptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London,

BUSINESS CHANCES

JUST TWELVE SALES EARN \$18 premium and \$36 in cash. Opportunity to make several hundred dollars monthly. Write quick for details. Foster Phonograph Co., Foster, Que.

FOR SALE.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE OR rent. Apply, to C. O. Putman, St. Anns, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

SCOURING SOAPS.

Some Handy Recipes for the Housewife.

A good scouring soap can be made at home at practically no cost at all, while it will be found for superior to many of the scouring scaps sold in the

Save all the ends of soap left in kitchen, laundry and bathroom until a fair quantity is accumulated. Melt these in hot water to the consistency iolly and hen add an equa quantity of fine, clean sand or pow-dered punice stone. Pour off into any-thing convenient to harden. This soap be used for the usual household may be deed to the seconting, but should not be applied to paint, because it may scratch or otherwise destroy it. This does not apply to

painted floors. It is executent for kitchen tables and floors, where spots of grease are apt to fall. Bits of scap melted into a jelly and mixed with fuller't earth makes a mild scouring soap for removing stains from light colored garments and carfrom light colored garments and car

Minurd's Liniment Cures Dandruff. A War Obituary.

Seloman Crundy
Married on Menday,
Drafted on Tuesday,
Claimed exemption on Wednesday;
Wife learned i Thursday,
Sought the Africe Friday
Returned him with thards to his country Saturday
And blew him up all Sunday,
That was the end of Solomen Grundy,
—Columbia State.

When Willie Hearst shows signs of throwing the Kaiser overboard realizes that pro-Germanism is coming unpopular in Am-



SPECIALISTS Piles, Ecrema. Asthms. Catarch. Pim Dyspensia, Epilersy, Kheumausm. Skin, ney, Flood, Nurve and Bladder Disease Call or some bistory for five alvice. Medical furnished in table: form, Treas—for a me to I s, and 2 to 60 m. Studies—10 a re, to 1 p and 2 to 60 m. Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WITTE

Please Mention This Paper,

