

ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

COMPARISON OF BATTLE WITH THOSE OF GREAT WAR

Canadian Troops Rested and Had Luncheon on Ground of Napoleon's Last Stand.

Lieut. D'Arcy C. Higgins, of the Canadian Headquarters Staff, writes as follows to his mother, who lives in Toronto.

"Yesterday I had a most interesting day in the signals car. We left London about 10.30 a.m. and went via Waterloo to Brussels, where we witnessed the magnificent reception given King Albert by the city—his first official visit since before the war. I think it was, without exception, the finest sight I ever saw."

We had lunch on the famous field where Waterloo was fought 103 years ago, and it is one of the most interesting spots I have seen.

The most amazing thing about the whole battle that struck me were the extremely short distance and the vast number of men involved.

Area of Waterloo.

(a) The whole area on which Waterloo was fought was less than twelve miles in circumference.

(b) Wellington's front line was only three miles, along which 55,000 troops were concentrated.

(c) While the battle was being waged a distance of only 925 yards intervened between Napoleon and Wellington, the two army commanders.

(d) 45,000 men were killed or wounded in seven hours' fighting, of which 8,000 were French, killed in the attempt to take Hougoumont Farm, a very insignificant place defensively, but one of most importance strategically.

These facts to me were very impressive, especially when contrasted with some of the great battles of this war, just finished. All sorts of relics of the equipment used for fighting then can be seen at the little museum near Lye.

Built by Women.

Another place of the greatest interest was the Mound, built entirely by women. It took them seven years to complete their task, receiving only four-pence a day. The earth was all carried from surrounding fields in baskets, balanced on their heads. The Mound resembles a conical ring heap. It contains 165,000 cubic feet of earth, covered by nice green grass and surrounded by the English lilies, carved in stone, this being supported by a pedestal containing 3,000,000 bricks. There are 300 steps up the side, and the view from the top is well worth the climb—Quatre Bras, Waterloo and Brussels standing out clearly.

The town of Waterloo is three miles distant from the field, but the battle was given the name because it was from there Wellington sent his reports.

We went through the famous forest of Brussels to Bois de Boulogne. We drove down the main boulevard, put our car in one of the big hotels, and walked down to the Palais de Ville, where we stood talking. Both of these buildings are very historic and represent the finest architecture in Brussels. There were very few English officers in the city, and we being Canadians, were the cynosure of all eyes. Bands were playing everywhere, the favorite being "Tipperary." Everybody was dancing and having the time of their lives. After dinner I went up to the second floor of one of the largest restaurants, where there were about 300 people. The moment they recognized me as a Canadian officer they gave three ringing cheers, to which I responded "Vive la Belgique."

SAFETY-FIRST COLORS

War-time Painting of Neutral Merchant Ships.

Has the war beautified or disfigured the merchant ships of the nations?

Ships of the Allies are either camouflaged or painted grey, and are armed—no beauty about this. It is when we see neutral steamers that we get something of the colors of war. With great dignity these vessels flaunt their national colors on hull and stern.

The iron ore ship from Bilbao has red and gold bars painted on her side, while the timber craft from Drammen or other Norwegian ports bears a large red patch down her hull, on which there stands a deep blue cross.

Greece has her blue and white stripes, and Denmark her red with white cross. Sweden boasts a golden cross on a marine-blue background, and Holland bars of red, white and blue respectively.

It does not seem so long ago that the trim United States merchantman blazoned her identity to the seven seas by means of a mighty "star-spangled banner" on her hull.

Nearly one hundred vessels at Prince Rupert, B.C., are occupied in halibut fishing, and during September 28 fishing vessels arrived, bringing in a total catch of 1,000,000 lbs. of halibut.



Montreal Daily Star

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW STAG TOBACCO

"Ever-lastingly Good"

TERMONDE A CITY TO SHAME GERMANS

THIRTEEN HUNDRED HOMES BURNED TO GROUND.

Unspeaking Privations Suffered by Seven Thousand Inhabitants For Four Years.

The name of Termonde will be a thing of shame to all Germans for generations to come, says a correspondent on Nov. 20. The world will never forget the story of the deliberate, systematic burning of more than 1,000 homes of harmless inhabitants or of the murdering of innocent civilians. That has been followed by four years of servitude to the Germans under conditions of such utter discomfort that I doubt if any persons of France or Belgium have suffered more than those of Termonde.

I have been in the place to-day, being the first Englishman to visit it, as I must have been almost the last to see it in its long agony four years ago.

Of the 2,400 houses which composed the town before the war about 1,300 were destroyed or burned wantonly, house by house, by the Germans on their first entry after they had been there without molestation from the inhabitants for twenty-four hours. Of the something less than 1,200 houses which remain in the town and the immediate environs, nearly all are of the poorer class and small, and the great majority of them more or less damaged. A large number would not be considered fit to live in in ordinary times, but the standards of Termonde are not exacting. Of the original 10,000 people nearly 7,000 have continued to live there, and any ruin of a building which could be patched up to give shelter was accounted good enough. Two and three households crowded into one small cottage. Rooms were partitioned off to make homes for two families. To live thus, in one dark room or two with the windows filled with planks instead of glass, and holes in walls partially and roughly filled in, has been the normal condition of the people of Termonde for over four years. When the town was burned, of course, all the furniture was burned, and there remained not half enough of the ordinary necessities of life.

Re-entry of Belgian Troops.

The last Germans left Termonde on Nov. 15 and the first Belgians reached the town the following Sunday. All Flanders to-day has lain under a thick blanket of white fog, which added to

the dismalness of the landscape, and the pathos of the place was indescribable. One is familiar with towns utterly ruined in which no man lives, as Ypres and Lille, but Termonde, where 7,000 people still exist among the four-year-old ruins, seemed to me to surpass in sadness even those terrible wastes, yet it was not a sad day, for Belgian troops were passing unceasingly through the town on the way to Brussels to assist at the entry of the King, and the people lined the streets, where a few poor flags fluttered, and tried to cheer them and broke into demonstrations of enthusiasm at the sight of my British uniform. But after four years of privation have left their mark on the population, and never, it seemed to me, did the whole people of a town need pitying sympathy more than they.

Suffered For Food.

In the course of the four years Termonde has had five commanders, and all were equally severe and brutal. As in most places, it is solely the International Relief Committee who have been able to furnish the inhabitants with bread and fats enough, and tinned milk for infants, at least to keep the spark of life glowing. All the local agricultural produce, whether vegetables, meat, or real milk, was of course, requisitioned by the Germans for themselves. Many prisoners, including numbers of English, were in the neighborhood, and during the last few weeks there has been a constant stream of parties of all sizes arriving from the near front to be quartered for a few days and moved on again to Germany. A local soup committee, of which Mme. Bruyninck, the Burgomaster's wife, was president, has ministered to these with German consent. The prisoners, while in the neighborhood, all received a good bowl of soup each day, without which they must have starved.

The church of Notre Dame of Termonde contained, with other paintings, two rather famous Van Dycks, both of which were hurried off to safety before the Germans entered the town, and have been preserved, as, in a similar way, have been the pictures from the Town Hall, including the mammoth canvas, representing the inauguration of Mr. de Keyser, who was one of Termonde's most famous sons, as Lord Mayor of London. Of the private collections in Termonde, however, and it was a town of considerable wealth, practically nothing remains except such things as individuals managed to hide. I described the criminal wreckage of the fine houses and of the Museum and Art School in 1914, and what little escaped then has since been requisitioned or looted.

Termonde was a pitiable sight as I saw it four years ago, when the ashes of the first burning still smoked. As I saw it to-day, with the old ruins grown cold and unrepentant, the wreckage of the big iron bridge still lying in the river where the Germans blew it up after their drunken carousal on the first night of their entry, and the poor skeleton of the old Town Hall still dominating the Grande Place, it seemed to me sadder still. I do not think the gaunt people in the streets who cheered their returning soldiers with such an enthusiasm know how sad a sight they are, or how dreadful has been the environment in which they have grown accustomed to live.

OXYGEN FOR AIRMEN

Artificial Supply of Gas Needed at Great Altitudes.

The mechanical difficulties that in the early days of aviation prevented the reaching of heights as great as 15,000 or even 20,000 feet were overcome, but another difficulty had to be solved before such ascensions became practicable. At extreme heights, especially after a rapid ascent, the human lungs do not function properly. They cannot adapt themselves to the sudden change of air pressure, and the aviator is treated with suffocation.

But this difficulty also was overcome. Each aviator was provided with an extra supply of oxygen upon which he could draw in case of need. The apparatus consisted of an Aronov vacuum bottle enclosed in a metal basket. The bottle is filled with enough liquid oxygen for two persons for one hour at a height of 15,000 feet. The stopcock is opened the oxygen passes in gaseous form through a tube connected with the bottle.

The cold produced by the evaporation

of the liquid gas is so intense that the gas, if breathed in as it comes from the bottle would congest the lungs and cause death. To make it breathable it is first conducted through a long pipe coiled around the basket containing the bottle, and then into a rubber bag, from which a tube conveys the gas to the aviator. A second coil with a rubber bag and service tube, is provided for the use of the passenger.

There is no danger of an explosion should the bottle containing the liquid oxygen be struck by a projectile, but the heat from the burning of the airplane would be disastrous. It would cause the gas to expand and burst the container, and the liberated oxygen would air in destroying the airplane.

The entire equipment for two persons weighs only about eighteen pounds and occupies but little space in the fuselage of the airplane. In the American army it has recently been ordered that every pilot who goes aloft must carry enough oxygen for from six to eight hours.

How necessary oxygen is to an aviator was demonstrated by the experience of Capt. R. W. Schroeder, U.S.A., on his remarkable flight of Sept. 18, 1918, when he broke all altitude records by ascending to a height of 28,900 feet.

ARMY PIGEON LOFTS

Novel War-time Use for London Motor Buses in France.

One of the many uses to which London motor buses are put in France is as a home for pigeons. The outside of the omnibus is roofed in to form a cage, while the men occupy the inside—or rather, three-quarters of the inside, because the front part is also part of the cage, which is entered by a door from the men's room, and also by a door at the top of the back staircase.

There is an opening in the front of the cage cleverly arranged to let the birds enter when they return from their flights, but not to let them escape when they are inside. A board is softly poised just inside the opening, so that when a bird steps on it an electric bell rings inside the omnibus to tell the men that a pigeon has come home.

The pigeons are taken out in baskets to the trenches to bring messages back in case the wire communications should be cut by the enemy's fire. If not wanted for this purpose they are sent flying back after twenty-four hours with a message, just for practice. Each pigeon has a ring put on its leg when quite young, and is known by the number on the ring.

As soon as the bird arrives at the loft a man creeps into the cage, catches it, reads the message, writes it down in duplicate, and sends an orderly at once with a copy to the signal office, whence it is sent forth like an ordinary telegram to its destination. Birds are always sent in couples, each with the same message, in case one should be shot by the enemy.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

Try this yourself then pass it along to others. It works!

Ouch ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn cures soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

Sixty per cent. of the work on a ship is in constructing the hull, and the remaining 40 per cent. is installing mechanical parts, deck furnishings and other equipment that goes to make the finished vessel.

ALASKA IS MISUNDERSTOOD

More Than Three-Quarters of Area Is In Temperate Zone.

Alaska is the most misunderstood and misrepresented section of the continent. People generally and sincerely believe that the name Alaska is synonymous with snow and ice and couple it accordingly with ice cream freezers and cold drinks, says an American writer. Yet the principal cities of Alaska along its southern coast line—Juneau, Ketchikan, Cordova, Valdez and Seward—do not average as cold in midwinter as New York, and are seldom as cold as Baltimore and Washington.

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the whole United States and its prodigious area of about 600,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of the German Empire, spreads from the temperate zone to the Arctic Circle. Not one-quarter of it is in the latter. Below the circle lies a magnificent belt of fertile soil. It is estimated by Government authorities that the great agricultural area of Alaska's fertile valleys and plains, on many of which cattle can be wintered without feeding, aggregate 80,000 square miles, with a climate like that of northern Europe—Norway, Finland and Sweden.

This land is richer and more productive than that of any other country in the world, well watered, fairly well timbered, and 320 acres are open free to any settler if he wishes to take up a homestead.

In the great central valley of Alaska the coldest days of winter are not as cold as reported from time to time in the prairie states of the United States, like Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota. Stock raisers and farmers are going into Alaska on every steamer to look the country over.

Visitors to Alaska are surprised at what they find when they reach the interior. Nor do they need to suffer hardship in making the trip, for first-class steamships to the principal ports, with unusually reasonable rates, are running out from Seattle nearly every day, and railroad and automobile lines to the interior are readily available. Nor is it necessary to go far, for every valley leading from the coast is waiting for the husbandman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Compressed Paper Fuel.

Italy makes excellent use of her waste paper. It is made into a cheap and portable fuel for the soldiers. Boys and girls go about the cities collecting all the discarded newspapers they can find. These are brought to establishments where the sheets are converted by machinery into little tight rolls about an inch in diameter and two inches long, which are packed into small bags and dispatched to the army.

This compressed paper fuel is most convenient whenever an individual soldier wishes to warm up a mugful of soup or coffee.

A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE

Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing Qualities are amazing. THE OLD RELIABLE MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD. Falmouth, N.S.

Hornets Give Tip on Weather.

The age of prophecies is not past, at least not the age of weather prophecies. It's right. The most recent indication of this is a Pennsylvania hunter called Bill Vanzant. Bill learns all about the weather from the hornets. Here is the way the narration runs: Pointing up to two trees along the Baltimore Pike, near Swarthmore, upon which high up hang big hornets' hives, Bill said: "See those hives? They are high and dry and that indicates little wind, but we are going to have deep snow and plenty of it, and you can tell the world from me that I am right when I say deep snow and plenty of it." Vanzant declares hornets never like to get into deep snow, and their nature always indicates to them how to protect themselves for the winter months.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Compared with last year, the number of new settlers entering Western Canada during August showed a decided increase, 1,593 settlers having crossed the line through the prairie entry ports, the uniform object being to take up land for farming purposes and the total wealth brought with them being in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The world's census of sheep runs to well over 450,000,000. Age makes some people wise and others only stubborn.

The Ogilvie Milling Company has donated a hundred thousand pounds of flour to the Canadian War Hospitals Fund for Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

ISSUE No. 2-19.

The Latest Designs



Simple little dress featuring the deep yoke effect, back and front, the sides dropping to hip line and forming flaps for the pockets which hang below. McCall Pattern No. 8647, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 888. Price, 15 cents.



An interesting note in this frock is the Chinese influence, which is so strongly felt. McCall Pattern No. 8668, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"A man only understands what is akin to something already existing in himself."—Amiel.

Sweden is using less than one-fifth of the 5,000,000 horsepower it is believed it could derive from its waterfalls.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Selge'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.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought I would try them. I was completely healed after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Soap." (Signed) Miss Mary Heston, Cottam, Ont., August 19, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better.

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S!

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

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JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

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In New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. R. de Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our latest method. Box 81, 101 St. George St. Dr. William Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When making cakes of corn flour the addition of a little fat will make them light and more tender.

Holland's mines are now producing coal at the rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

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OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Hess Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.

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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Box 81, 101 St. George St. Dr. William Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

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