

# BAKER'S COCOA

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## Modern Strategy of the Air.

(Continued from 3rd page.)

that he had been covered, and a few seconds would usually determine the issue. If he failed to hit his enemy, Immelman seldom returned to the attack. As he was descending at an angle of eighty or ninety degrees to the earth, he found himself under his adversary and an easy mark. So he prudently made off.

Immelman often varied this practice by the use of decoy planes. An old-fashioned plane would be seen by a French flyer, who, with his greater speed, would give him chase. But the slow German would lead him toward the cloud of haze behind which Immelman would be waiting to sweep down on his prey. Sometimes several German planes would lie in wait in this way.

The British and French have evolved a clever trick to beat another German game—that of descending upon the adversary in a spiral, firing all the time, while the victim, unable to shoot upward, cannot return the fire. When caught in this way, the Allied airman now "plays dead," allowing his machine apparently to collapse and fall toward the earth. Frequently the German, supposing that he has killed his foe, sails away. Then the Allied flyer comes to life, rights his plane and escapes. This trick can be used of course only when the machine is high enough to permit of such manoeuvres.

But the Allied aviator uses this trick only when his plane is inferior in speed and climbing power. The chief aim of air fighting is to get above your adversary, and if the Briton and Frenchman has anything like an even chance to beat the German in altitude, he takes it.

The German as a rule does not like fighting singly. He has been known, when taken at a disadvantage, to throw up his hands and cry "Kamerad!" but in fairness it must be said that this does not happen often, for the German aviator, though he is commonly less resourceful and skilful than the French or British, is not lacking in courage. But he still prefers, even in the air, something akin to that close formation to which he is accustomed on land. This is the reason that he usually flies in squadrons. One of Boelke's favorite man-

oeuvres was to take three or four planes with him and push them well ahead into the field. Not infrequently he succeeded in keeping himself invisible to his foe, for, even in clear weather, one airplane sometimes cannot see another. The three associated fliers would approach the solitary Frenchman and encircle him. Naturally the latter would momentarily expect an attack and would devote all his energies to devising ways to meet it. Then Boelke would sweep down from the void, delivering a hot-machine fire.

Navarre, the intrepid Frenchman, became "immortal" among airmen through his cleverness in turning the tables on such an occasion. Finding himself surrounded by a flock of five or six Germans, who cut off his escape in every direction, he threw up his machine and looped the loop. Perhaps when he had the inspiration, Navarre had intended only to escape, but on descending he found himself in the rear of the German fliers, where he could fire but could not be reached by his adversaries' guns. After a brief combat Navarre sent two machines to earth and the rest fled.

Perhaps the fighter who has made the greatest reputation is Geynemer, the young Frenchman. He has brought down to date forty-five Germans, all attested according to the strict French rules. There are German fliers who claim larger bags than this, but the German method of counting every enemy put to flight as a dead man renders their statistics valueless. Geynemer has had a rambling career. In February, 1915, he had never flown an airplane. He was only 20 years old, tall and slim, with a constitution so delicate that his friends feared he might have lung trouble. He never had entered much into sports, and, just as the war broke out, was preparing for entrance examinations to the Polytechnic School. During his training, along with many others, he showed neither aptitude nor skill. He was remembered as a fair scholar, one whose term of apprenticeship was of average length—about two months. At that time he had great confidence in himself, extraordinary audacity, and a keen desire to end his training and get to the front. He was not particularly adroit, though not awkward. After this first training in France on Blériot, Caudron, and Morane machines, Geynemer practised particularly on the Morane Parasol, a two-seater machine with Rhone 80 h.p. motor which he had chosen in order to leave for the front. Fighting was being done with two-seater machines at the beginning of 1915, with the exception of Garros, who piloted a single-seater monoplane. Although the Morane Parasol is a little delicate to handle and is reserved for the best pilots, Geynemer quickly mastered it. After six weeks' training, during which he displayed great eagerness for work, he was sent to Squadron N. 3, near Soissons. He was then a corporal. That was in May, 1915; his training had lasted three and a half months.

Squadron N. 3 had charge of reconnaissance within the enemy lines, and of fighting planes encountered there. During the first days Corporal Geynemer showed an extraordinary tenacity in attacking enemy machines. Less than a month after his arrival he brought down his first enemy. His naturally great confidence was increased by this first success, and he left reconnaissance to his comrades and specialized in the pursuit of enemy machines. With this two-

seater Morane Parasol he again brought down two enemy planes but abandoned the machine of his debut at the appearance of the Neupert, then of the S. P. A. D., both monoplane, armed with a fixed machine gun. It is with a S.P.A.D. Hispano motor, armed with a Vickers machine gun, firing through the propeller, that Geynemer has achieved most of his famous successes. Having become a skilful pilot, Geynemer always tries to place himself in the following position: he approaches as near to the enemy plane as possible, never following in a straight course, and without firing. In the last part of this approach he tries to keep below and behind his adversary. When he comes almost up to him he brings his machine up suddenly, like a horse standing on its hind legs, and opens fire. As he is an excellent shot he generally disables his adversary at the first round, and in case the enemy is not driven down in the opening seconds he tries to break the fight by some acrobatic manoeuvre such as looping the loop. Geynemer attributes most of his success to this manoeuvre. He agrees with his comrades that it is impossible to send down enemy machines by employing the same tactics, and that the first quality for a fighting pilot is to play the acrobat—to approach the enemy by such sudden evolutions that he cannot see you, so as to break combat instantaneously if you are in an unfavourable position.

Perhaps the most startling episode of the war is that performed by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Rees of the Royal Flying Corps, who, when patrolling his lines, suddenly found himself in a nest of ten German airplanes. The Germans much prefer to fly in squadrons and take particular joy in overwhelming an enemy by sheer force of numbers. It is the old German land tactics once more applied to the air. In this case, they certainly had their enemy at a disadvantage—ten to one! The net result was that seven German planes "went home," and that three were downed by the intrepid Englishman who received the Victoria Cross for his exploit. Why so many Germans died, instead of giving battle to this solitary antagonist, is the aspect that puzzles most observers. We must remember that these contests last only a few minutes, that the machines are going at an incredible speed, that the fighters do not always clearly see what is going on, and are themselves sometimes unable to recall all the details. Whether the Germans magnified their solitary antagonist into a dozen, whether they were appalled at the celerity with which he brought down three of their fellows and were seized with panic, is not clear. But the outcome of the melee was as stated. Colonel Rees is now in the United States co-operating with the Government in the development of our air fleet—Montreal Star.

Motor Cycle Seats, Horns and Carrier Seats, etc. BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD., Hardware Dept.—sep21, eod, tf

Motor Cycle Seats, Horns and Carrier Seats, etc. BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD., Hardware Dept.—sep21, eod, tf

## T. J. EDENS.

Wrecked Bacon (SMOKED) 25c. lb.

Sides 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. each.

100 cases EARLY JUNE PEAS, FIDELITY HAM, BRAN FLAKED FLOUR, ROMAN MEAL, MALT BREAKFAST FOOD, FLAKED RICE, BEECHNUT BACON.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, 14 lb. sacks, \$1.10. BIRD'S JELLY POWDER, 10c. package. LEMONS, 35c. doz. GRAYSTONE APPLES, CAL. ORANGES, CUCUMBERS, SIBERIAN CRAB APPLES.

45c. bottle.

Vinegar Essence.

45c. bottle. The contents of this bottle is sufficient to make one gallon of pure Brown Vinegar.

500 bags SELECTED WHITE OATS, No. 1 HAY, BADGER FEED, \$2.50 bag, 500 bags REAL, 100 bags GLUTEN MEAL.

KELLOGG'S POTATOES, SMOKED SALMON, FRESH EGGS, FRESH RABBITS.

## T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth Street and Rawlin's Cross.

## City Accounts.

The revenue and expenditure of the city is shown in the following comparative statement:

COLLECTIONS.	
1916.	
Arrears, etc.	\$1140.64
Sundry Revenue	245.86
Customs' Coal Duties	1763.30
Customs' Water Rates	69.20
	\$3219.00

EXPENDITURE.	
1916.	
Arrears	\$ 351.21
Water and Sewerage Rates	3491.67
Sundry Revenue	532.74
Customs' Coal Duties	3391.45
Customs' Water Rates	158.15
	\$7925.22

EXPENDITURE.	
1917.	
Pay Rolls	\$1608.71
Bills	884.69
	\$2493.40
1917.	
Pay Rolls	\$1570.97
Bills	1671.91
	\$3242.88

## Wounded Again.

The accompanying message has been received from Ottawa by Mrs. Matthews:—

"Sincerely regret to inform you that my son, officially reported admitted 15th Casualty Clearing Station, Oct. 1st, 1917. Wound, contusion knee, fractured ankle."

This young soldier, a member of the first Canadian Contingent, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Ypres; he escaped and rejoined his regiment. Later he was on sick furlough but returned to the front again. He is one of four brothers, who are serving the colors.

## Married in Brooklyn.

MISS BADCOCK WEDS.

Among recent weddings has been that of Miss Ethel Badcock, daughter of Mrs. Robert Badcock, of 587 Macdonald street, and Irvine Nelson Farrelly, son of Mrs. William Farrelly, of Elmhurst, formerly of Manhattan. It took place from the home of the bride Monday evening, the Rev. Geo. Bamback officiating. Miss Badcock was given away by her brother, Robert Badcock. Miss Edna Adams was maid of honor, and Alfred R. Sutherland of Manhattan, best man.

Oak leaves and roses were the evening's decorations; the bride wore white Georgette crepe and point lace, and her veil was arranged in cap effect caught with orange blossoms. She carried an arm bouquet of white roses with a shower of badavia. Miss Adams' gown was of pink Georgette crepe and satin and she had an arm bouquet of Ophelia roses. Mrs. Badcock was in black net with jet trimmings over satin, and Mrs. Farrelly in black satin. Bride and bridesmaids are to make their home in Brooklyn.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Motor Cycle Seats, Horns and Carrier Seats, etc. BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD., Hardware Dept.—sep21, eod, tf

## Girls! Have Mass of Beautiful Hair, Soft, Glossy, Wavy

25-cent bottle destroys dandruff and doubles beauty of your hair.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—lots of it if you will just try a little you surely can have beautiful hair and Danderine.

## Everyday Etiquette.

"When engaged to a man should my parents make the first call with me on his people?" asked Jane. "You fiancee's mother and family should make the first call on your mother and you," answered her aunt.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooker Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP



"Tommy, Tommy Atkins, you're a good 'un heart and hand, You're a credit to your calling and to all your native land."

NO one can pay too high a tribute to the bravery and efficiency of our gallant Soldiers—the cleanest fighters in the world.

We could not associate Sunlight Soap with our clean fighters if it were not for its high standard of efficiency. Just as there is no better Soldier in the world than the British Tommy, so there is no better Soap in the world than Sunlight Soap. It is used in the homes of our clean fighters, and by our Soldiers in the trenches, billets and camps.

Include a Tablet in your next parcel to the Front.

£1,000 GUARANTEE OF PURITY ON EVERY BAR.

The name Lever on Soap is a Guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

## Some Mother's Child.

At home or away, in alley or street. Wherever I chance in this wide world to meet A girl that is thoughtless, a boy that is wild, My heart echoes softly, "It is some mother's child."

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled, Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold, Be it a woman all fallen, or man all defiled, A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child."

No matter how far from the right she has strayed, No matter what inroads dishonor hath made, No matter what element cackered the pearl, Though tarnished and soiled she is "some mother's girl."

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been, No matter how deep he is sunk in sin, No matter how low in his standard of joy, Though guilty and loathsome, he is "some mother's boy."

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast, That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed, That soul hath been prayed for in tones sweet and mild, For her sake, for she is "some mother's child."

## In Milady's Boudoir.



CARING FOR THE HAIR.

Many girls use an egg shampoo as a cure for dandruff. To make it use the yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rain or soft water, one ounce of rosemary. Beat the mixture and use it warm, rubbing it well into the scalp, and over the hair. Rinse the hair well and sit in the sun until it is free from moisture.

To keep the hair light try this method. Shave two ounces of white Castile soap in one quart of water. Place over a slow fire and stir until the soap is dissolved, then add a teaspoon of common baking soda. After the preparation cools, rub it thoroughly into the scalp and hair. Rinse the hair, then apply more soap to the scalp and hair and again

rinse the hair very thoroughly. Water for the first rinsing should be very warm. Dry in the sun. Brush the hair is drying and the hair will be glossy and soft. The tonic should be rubbed in the hair before it dries. It is made as follows: Listerine three and a half ounces; bisulphate of quinine, twelve drams; tincture of cantharides, one quarter ounce.

For discouraged brunettes who are troubled with falling hair, the following remedy is very good, and will restore the color of the hair: green tea, four ounces; garden sage, four ounces. Put in an iron pot which can be closely covered and pour over the herbs three quarters of boiling water. Simmer until reduced one third then take off the fire and leave the pot twenty four hours, then strain and bottle.

If you need stylish, perfect-fitting and well-made clothes—in Suit or Overcoat—and reliable Cleaning and Pressing, call on phone SPURRELL, 365 Water Street. Phone 574.—eod, tf

The English war idea to abandon mourning is finding some response in this country, and black will be less worn.

A three-quarter-length pagoda sleeve was shown at a recent Paris opening.

## Edison Inventions Protect Transports.

Inventor's Son Tells of New Devices Guarding U. S. Soldiers Crossing the Atlantic.

Cleveland, Sept. 20.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, today told Cleveland business men at a meeting that his father is not working on a spectacular invention to destroy submarines.

"However, he's working on inventions which in the aggregate represent a great improvement in methods of attacking submarines," he said. "Some of these inventions now are in use in the submarine zone protecting transports on which soldiers and supplies are being sent to France."

"His newest is being tried out aboard a yacht off the coast. Among these inventions are some which are really revolutionary in their newness. He has many men working also on improvements to existing devices for fighting the U-boats."

Charles Edison is chairman of the board which finances his father's laboratory work.

An exclusive story recently appeared in The Tribune which described how a new Edison device deflected a torpedo just as it was about to strike a merchantman, and drive the missile off at a harmless angle.

Just Arrived — Nyal's Face Cream at Stafford's Drug Stores, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill. sep, d



## OFF-SHORE

A heavy fog and damp motor are a hard test for a kerosene, but

SKIPPER KEROSENE OIL is always dependable—because it's clean, pure and powerful. Meets Newfoundland weather conditions better than any other oil.

Clean-burning, non-carbonizing, and cheaper by the mile or by the year. STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

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