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RUBBERIZED STOCKINGS
the most wanted foot wearing article for wet weather. ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF and has same neat appearance as cashmere.
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HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Dangers of Poisoning to Which Workers Are Exposed.

The making of modern munitions of war has brought into prominence several types of industrial diseases hitherto almost unknown.
One of the most troublesome of these is that commonly known as "T. N. T. poisoning," due to exposure to the fumes of tri-nitro-toluol or to the inhalation of dust generated in moving certain high explosives of which it forms a constituent.
Unusual drowsiness, frontal headache and eczema are the first symptoms of T. N. T. poisoning, and workers so affected are promptly given some other occupation, when the symptoms quickly disappear.
Less dangerous, but very troublesome, is tetryl poisoning. Manipulation of this explosive produces a light dust, which gets into the mouth, nose and eyes and sets up a painful soreness, accompanied by headache, nausea and almost an intolerable itching.
Curiously enough, individuals vary very considerably in their susceptibility to tetryl poisoning. Some workers are not at all affected by it, or only in a very slight degree, while others can hardly enter a room in which it is being handled without suffering severely. Luckily tetryl poisoning does not endanger life, nor are the symptoms in any case so severe as those due to T. N. T. poisoning. Tetryl possesses the annoying property, however, of staining the skin and hair yellow, but means have been found of largely counteracting this if the workers care to avail themselves of them.
Other industrial diseases of a similar nature more or less prevalent in munition works are due to handling fulminate of mercury, to exposure to the fumes of a substance known as tetra-chlorethane, to inhalation or various other noxious fumes and dust generated in the workshops by the different processes carried on there and also from lead poisoning.

Yet another danger the munition worker is exposed to is acute poisoning due to the accidental escape of nitrous fumes into the work places. Many of these cases are apt to terminate fatally, for the gas is extremely deadly.—Pearson's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HEALING OF WOUNDS.
Wound Cavity Must Be Free From Microbes.

In a recent issue of La Nature, Dr. A. C. Guillaume gives a description of average wounds occurring in battle and how they heal. It is known by all surgeons that when the flesh and bone of a man is injured the injury must be put in a condition of cleanliness, so that it can heal itself. The extent of the injury determines the time needed for the repair work to be done.
There are three types of bullet wounds: Those caused by bullets flying straight and at high speed; those caused by low-speed bullets, such as shrapnel, and those caused by fragments of shells or bullets that have ricocheted or broken.
The first are clean and generally unaffected; they heal quickly, "by first intention," if no deep-seated bone or organ has been hit. The second may behave like them or like the third class, according to their gravity. The third class is the commonest and most important.
Such a wound has a small, ragged entrance through the skin, the cellular tissue underlying it a red envelope of the muscles, all of which are elastic and may close immediately behind the ball. When this strikes the muscles it tears them and forms a cavity. Reaching the bone, the ball smashes it and shatters.

The cellular tissue is infiltrated with blood and debris of garments and dirt. The cavity in the muscles is filled with a mixture of smashed muscular tissue, clots, serum, shreds of fibrous tissue, such foreign substance as may have been driven in by the ball and splinters of bone. The muscular walls of the cavity also are infiltrated with blood.
Up to about five hours after it has been received nothing happens within the wound; that is nothing which even the microscope can reveal. But the microbes which have entered with the foreign substance are getting ready for an attack in a medium which is

ideal for their operations. The cells of the body are also preparing their resistance.
About the eighth hour the microbes sally forth, and the great white corpuscles muster to receive the charge. By the fifteenth hour the microbes have spread throughout the contents of the wound cavity, and the muscle cells are rapidly degenerating. But the white corpuscles are now devouring the microbes, after which they, too, degenerate. This breaking down of the pus, which is now oozing from the wound.
All now depends on the virulence of the microbes and one the resistance of the army of white corpuscles is able to put up. There are many different kinds of microbes, some far more dangerous than others. The most dreaded of all is that to which Drs. Weisberg and Seguin have given the name of bacillus histolyticus, for it is ultra-poisonous and is the cause of gas gangrene and blood poisoning that spreads rapidly through the body. Always there those pus-producers, the streptococci and the staphylococci, and generally pneumococci, colon bacilli and diplococci as well. These are all microscopic plants, which spread with the rapidity of yeast in warm dough until they are devoured by the white corpuscles.
The first steps taken by surgeons is to try to wash out all the foreign matter as early as possible, so as to make the wound cavity entirely free from microbes. If they can do this and keep it clean, the tissues proceed to repair the damage. The object of all antiseptics is to kill and wash away the microbes without injuring the body cells. And cut off from the living cells by a barrier of white corpuscles and cast out from the wound. The white corpuscles act as an advance guard to prevent the entrance of more microbes; they also secrete ferments which dissolve the poisonous proteins which are the product of the disintegration of the tissues.
Behind this barrier a second layer of cells forms. These are sent by the surrounding tissues, and their business is to repair the damage and gradually fill up the hole. They bud and divide like any other protoplasmic cells, commencing in the depths and gradually reaching the surface.
A wound is kept open in order that the skin may not heal over until the disintegrated cells have been cast out. For the same reason surgeons put drains into deep wounds.
The most effective treatment of wounds so far found is the continuous irrigation with normal salt solution and without any antiseptics as devised by the great English surgeon, Colonel Sir Almont Wright. For slight wounds iodine has proven the most effective thing yet discovered. This kills the microbes or prevents their entrance into an injury and allows healing to take place from within and below.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Athma, Catarrh, Blisters, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Pimples, Kidney, Bladder and Bladder Diseases.
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Please Mention This Paper.

Street crowds are notoriously difficult to handle for the movies. They will never do what you want, and even when you are sneaking them there is always some smart Aleck in the foreground who insists upon looking into the camera and cracking his foolish face.
On one occasion Donlon wished to get a close up picture of a crowd looking skyward. It was to be used as a cut-in for an aeroplane story. To hire a lot of extras would have cost a couple of thousand dollars, so he took a chance of getting what he wanted without paying for it. Knowing the psychology of crowds, Donlon took three cameras downtown, where he set one on the sidewalk for the purpose of taking a close-up profile of the crowd he was to assemble, one in a second storey window, shooting straight into the people's faces, and one on top of the building. The crowd assembled immediately and, seeing the camera, began, as usual, to rubber right into them. Then Donlon called out:
"Is Ben ready to jump?"
"And Ben called back: "Just a minute, Ed. I'm a bit nervous. Wait till that yellow car gets by. I think I'll try for the top of that big Parade car." It's wider."
Back and forth they called excited warnings and directions, and the crowd was right on tiptoes. They didn't know what was going to happen, but it promised excitement. All this time the camera men clobbered that fool crowd into celluloid immortality.
—Rob Wagner in Saturday Evening Post.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.
I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.
CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

OLD PLYMOUTH.
Neutral Ships Barred from Harbor Used by Old Freebooters.
The recent notice served on the American consul general in London that for the remainder of the war only British and Entente allied ships will be permitted to enter the port of Plymouth, calls attention to one of the most historic towns of England, second to none in the influence which it has exerted on the history of our own country. The town is located near the southwest corner of England, at the mouth of the River Ply. The site is on a series of natural terraces sloping south to the sea, and forming part of the foothills of Dartmoor. The harbor, one of the finest and largest in the kingdom, opens to the south. Some interesting bits of Plymouth's history are given in the following bulletin just prepared by the U. S. National Geographical Society and issued from its headquarters in Washington: "This a notable old town," said Longfellow, and every patriotic American who has visited there has trod lightly and with reverence. Out of the harbor of Plymouth sailed Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake to meet and conquer the Spanish Armada, a feat which wrote "finish" to the sea-power of Spain. Had Philip succeeded in his design to crush the British lion in 1588 the history of this republic would have borne little of the English impress. Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from here to take possession of Newfoundland. Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize Virginia; and in 1620 the Mayflower spread its sails at the barban of Plymouth on its daring expedition to the new country.
"To Plymouth men was given the first charter for trading with America and to Plymouth men, also King James gave a charter whereby the region which has been called the North Darts of Virginia was to be the domain of the council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America." The first colonists of Australia (not the Botany Bay convicts) took ship at this port for their home beyond the seas. Here also embarked the brave troops which fell in the Crimean war, and a year or so later the troops sent out to quell the Indian mutiny.
"The principal sights of interest in Plymouth are St. Andrews church, in the center of the town, built in the thirteenth century and restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1875; the old Guildhall, now a public library; the old town hall, now a museum of old books, drawings, printings and portraits, among which is to be found Earl of Edgecumbe, built in the reign of Henry VIII; the Edystone lighthouse; and the Citadel, on the eastern portion of the Hoe, constructed in 1616. Most interesting of all is the

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER
More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MOST COMPLEX ART.
In the Key of 'C' Alone There Are 382 Distinct Scales.
With 382 separate and distinct scales in the key of C alone, it is no more than natural that the realm of harmony should be considered as infinite. Yet few laymen are familiar with this, according to Carl W. Grimm, of Cincinnati, speaking on "The Realm of Scales." Mr. Grimm lamented the ignorance of the millions who persist in the contention that music is no longer susceptible of a single original note—that in a short time no new tunes will appear because every possible variation will have been made use of.
"No great composer," Mr. Grimm paused a moment and then repeated by way of emphasis—"no really great composer, I say, has yet complained that the resources of music have been exhausted. The present day composer fails to realize that any scale may be turned into a monstrosity through improper treatment, which explains the great majority of our popular music. Scales are not the product of imaginative inspiration; each must be considered as a scientific achievement, and its pitch should be carefully and exactly determined through the application of certain fixed laws which form the backbone of all true music."
Mr. Grimm made it clear that music instead of being the most primitive has evolved into the most complex art known to twentieth century civilization.—New York Post.

MOVIE STREET CROWDS.
Strategy Used to Keep People From Spoiling the Effect.
The trouble began with a small rash on my little boy's face and itched a great deal. It was inflamed and red and he was very irritable. The breaking out disfigured his face for the time being. He scratched the sore eruptions until they would bleed, especially at night. I used Cuticura, but it did not heal him. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then bought more, and the trouble disappeared." (Signed) Mrs. J. S. Bell, Hope River, P. E. I., Feb. 18, 1916.
Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse, strongly medicated soaps are responsible for half the skin troubles in the world. They make little irritations into great ones. Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Help it with touches of Ointment applied to any redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff.
For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRILLIANTLY CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.
"What will happen if America doesn't feed the world?" demanded the serious man. "Oh, let the world chew the rag," replied the flippant one.

Child Irritable From Itching Rash On Face Healed By Cuticura

The trouble began with a small rash on my little boy's face and itched a great deal. It was inflamed and red and he was very irritable. The breaking out disfigured his face for the time being. He scratched the sore eruptions until they would bleed, especially at night. I used Cuticura, but it did not heal him. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then bought more, and the trouble disappeared." (Signed) Mrs. J. S. Bell, Hope River, P. E. I., Feb. 18, 1916.
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Hoe, a hill 110 feet above the sea, the top of which is laid out to parks and gardens, and the most wonderful promenade in the kingdom. It was on this hill that the fabled wrestling matches between the Trojan Corinaeus and the Giant Gogmagog (Gogmagog) took place. To Corinaeus, who held 'it a diversion to encounter giants' was reserved the privilege of wrestling with th's being twelve cubits high, after the Trojans had killed all his tribesmen. The Trojan apparently took little interest in the encounter until the giant had broken three of his ribs, which so provoked Corinaeus that, taking the giant on his shoulders, he ran with him to the shore, and "getting upon the top of a high rock, hurled down the savage monster into the sea, where falling on the sides of a craggy rock he was torn to pieces, and colored the waves red with his blood."
"To the world of arms, art, and song Plymouth has made large contributions. Three Royal Academicians and one president of the Royal Academy were born there. Among the painters, are Sir Charles Eastlake, Samuel Prout, James Northcote, Benjamin Robert Haydon, Solomon Hea, and many others, while Sir Joshua Reynolds was born four miles away in the little town of Plymton."

Brave Enough, Anyhow.
"Raisull, who is giving the allies trouble," said a globe trotter, "is a brave man, anyhow. In Tangier I once saw Raisull, fat and magnificent in silks and jewels, enter a shooting gallery where a Tunisian was practicing.
"The Tunisian was an excellent shot. He broke glass balls, rang bells, splintered pipe-stems and penetrated bull's eyes without number. At each shot a polite murmur of applause arose. The man was puffed up with triumph.
"Raisull exclaimed in a loud voice: 'In a duel this gentleman wouldn't shoot so well.'
"We'll see about that," growled the Tunisian, and he challenged Raisull. Ten minutes later they were on the field.
"They were to fight at 12 paces, each to fire one shot. Lots were drawn as to who should shoot first, and Raisull lost. He took his stand before the Tunisian calmly, and the latter lifted his weapon, took careful aim and missed.
"Raisull smiled. 'What did I tell you?' he said.
"And he thrust his pistol in his belt and strode away humming a song."—Washington Star.

Words Which Have Strayed.
Hardly any words in the English language have strayed farther from their original meaning than the terms of forestry. Thus a forest was originally a great tract of country, which might include woods, cultivated lands, pastures and even towns and villages, all the hunting rights over which were reserved to the monarch. A chase differed from a forest mainly in the fact that the hunting rights were vested in a subject instead of a king. A park was a fenced preserve, either in or out of a forest, while a warren was a piece of waste ground over which the right to hunt the hare, the rabbit and the fox, the pheasant, the partridge and the woodcock had been granted by the King.
In the same way the term afforestation had nothing to do with the planting of trees. It meant the subjecting of any tract of country to the forest laws—in other words, it was the setting aside of this tract as a forest. A forest might and commonly did include estates of landowners and large towns whose rights remained untouched except as to game.—London Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disterper.
Fashion Features.
One of the handsomest spring wraps is of persey cloth, with the velvet silk lining, and hand embroidery done in two shades to harmonize with the coat.
For spring gowns there are very pleasing silk and wool fabrics in plain colors—pale, green and gold are the best liked colors.
New sports blouses of handkerchief linen are usually in white with colored collar, cuffs and bandings. Rust, blue, green and gold are the best liked colors.
Kollinsky and Georgette crepe and ermine and moire are two of the combinations used for summer furs—and you've no idea, till you see them, how fascinating they are!
New dress trimmings from Paris are of braids—intricate and remarkable combinations of silk braids in different widths and colors to form designs that are charming. Buy them by the yard, or singly—and use them for girdles, pockets, bags and no end of other trimmings. See: 1007 Broadway, N. Y. C. E. T. A. O. I.

THE CHEMIN DES DAMES
(New York Tribune.)
It would be a profound error to minimize or misunderstand the battle which is now being waged along the Chemin des Dames between the French and German troops. Those military writers who have already likened it to Verdun seem to have correctly diagnosed one of the most considerable military operations of the year. The world was very slow in waking up to the real meaning of Verdun, and it was still slower in understanding how nearly the Germans succeeded at Verdun. Of the present conflict one may say: That it has opened with no such success as marked the first furious onrush of the German troops in February, 1916. In some places the Germans advanced rods; in some places they have been held squarely. Nor have they taken many prisoners or guns, while at Verdun they advanced more than four miles, taking 40,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns in three days.
Yet, the things the Germans are undertaking must be understood fully. The French offensive on the same ground was a failure in the larger sense because it resulted merely in the gain of a little ground incommensurate with the sacrifice of French life by which it had been purchased. Nor were 30,000 German prisoners and more than 100 guns counterweights to this French loss.
The defeat of the French offensive, the change in the high command, the reorganization of the general staff—these things brought depression to France. They brought depression to the French army and they added one more strain to that almost intolerable burden borne by Frenchmen now for three years. The hope for victory in '14, '15 and '16 had gone glimmering. The hope of victory in '17 was shattered by the failure to reach Laon and disengage Rheims, together with the collapse of Russia and the halt in the British advance.
To-day the German general staff is spending men and blood without hesitation and without regard, not because the positions it is attacking are of any great value, not because a successful retaking of Craonne would materially change the military and strategic situation, but because they are seeking, as they sought at Verdun, to crush the spirit of France.
Let us look the whole war situation in the face as it is. Russia is, temporarily at least, eliminated, and probably stands in the presence of a great collapse. The United States is still unable to send troops in any number to the front and cannot send sufficient numbers this year. English man power is declining. For another eight months the battle on the western front must be fought on the allied side by the French and by the British. If either weakens the whole battle is lost.
And so the Germans, just as they did at Verdun and for exactly the same reason, are using up the best of their reserves in a desperate and terrific effort to batter in the heart of France. It is the supreme test of energy and endurance which is now going on along the Chemin des Dames. It is one of the crucial tests in all human and military history. This should not be mistaken because the gains are insignificant. The changes in the battle front can hardly be shown on any map, however large the scale.
The Germans are now seeking for a decision over French quite as Napoleon in the closing hours of Waterloo endeavored to have a decision as to the British when he put the Old Guard in. If the Germans can beat France to her knees they will have won the war. If they have correctly gauged the spirit of France and believe France is now at the point of collapse, their military case is logical and will be as successful as it is daring.
More than a year and a half ago tactics now employed on the Chemin des Dames failed on the hills of the Meuse, though the Germans had the advantage of defects in French military organization and the further benefit of a great surprise. They have neither now. The entire question must rest with the moral strength of the two forces now facing each other. If France, after all her sacrifices and sufferings, after the Marne and Verdun, can stand a third trial, the consequences to the Germans will be very grave, because they are spending reserves they cannot spare. If the war is to go for another year.
The struggle on the Chemin des Dames is beginning rather than ending. It is likely to continue for a long period. It is likely to be marked with even more terrific fighting and greater sacrifices than we have yet seen. It is the real Hindenburg offensive, about which so much was written in the early spring. It is the effort for which the Germans have been gathering their strength and holding their reserves for a very long time. If it fails they will have to propose peace. If it succeeds they will be able to dictate peace.
Meantime, all France and all the world will look inquiringly toward the British front. We knew that when Verdun was attacked Sir Douglas Haig, whose army was still untrained, offered to attack to ease the strain, and General Joffre declined the offer. Sir Douglas Haig now has a veteran army, trained and ready. It is not too much to conjecture that the British attack will not be delayed beyond the point where the strain upon the French becomes excessive. On the other hand, it will have far greater chances in proportion as it waits the exhaustion of German reserves.
At the moment the attention of the world is naturally fixed upon Russia, where great, disappointing and perhaps disastrous events are taking place. But for the moment the real danger point is in France. Once more in this terrible war the post of honor and the post of danger has come to the French. The battle of Chemin des Dames is taking on an importance comparable only with the Marne and with Verdun. We are seeing what must inevitably

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HONEY ORDERS.
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

FOR SALE
A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE County of Front. Builines No. 1, with plenty of water. Full particulars. Apply to F. Barber, Kelvin, Ont.

be the final German bid for a decision in the west, and we shall probably have to wait many days before the issue is decided, although up to the present moment the French have far surpassed their Verdun performance, while the German performance so far has been incomparably beneath that of February, 1916.

TRADE BRIEFS.
The decrease in Holland's output of dairy products is due to difficulty experienced in getting proper fodder. Eighty-five per cent. of the butter produced is being reserved by the Government for domestic consumption.
Bounties will be paid to growers of hemp and sisal in Costa Rica. The Government will also aid planters who wish to establish fibre factories.
Experiments are to be made in Bolivia to determine the value of agave as a source of fibre.
French officials are studying conditions at Brest with a view to making that port a large transatlantic terminal. It is probable that the ports of Calais, St. Nazaire and Cete will also be improved.
Tests made of the clay deposits in the vicinity of Moncton, N. B., show that the shale is suitable for many kinds of clay products. Natural gas, which is found in that district, would be available for clay burning purposes.
A company has been formed to mine the salt recently discovered at Anse La Gas and oil found in properties adjacent to the salt deposits will meet the requirements of fuel needed for the new enterprise.
A firm in Petrograd, Russia, has announced its intention of importing automobile goods, including automobiles and accessories, electrical appliances, wood and iron working machinery, railway supplies. Catalogues are requested.
Prizes have been offered to farmers in several sections of Italy to encourage the cultivation of cereals on lands which have not been tilled on a long period. Farmers who manure such lands will also be reimbursed for one-fifth of the cost of chemical manures used.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
The Outdoor Woman.
When that husky brute, man, goes into the big woods for the good time of the year no longer does he leave a bundle of frills and laces at home or the shore, with nothing to assuage her grief at parting with her lord but a "stack of the latest fiction, a fond kiss and, perhaps, a hypocritical "Wish you could go with me." No, indeed! Now she goes, with him, and she is finding out that he is very glad she does.
Whether either he or she is glad, however, depends, in a measure—in fact, rather largely—upon her clothing. She must be warm in cold weather, not too warm in hot weather, not be bedraggled to helplessness when it rains, nor snagged every few minutes in rough going by stepping on her skirt or getting caught on a stub. If she is to be a real companion to a man she must not hold him back to adding to her natural handicap, lack of strength, the unnecessary and expasperating unsuitable costume.—Outing.

Inertia of Bodies.
Lay a visiting card on the tip of the left forefinger and on it place a penny. A quick flick of the card with the right second finger will remove the card without disturbing the coin. Another trick which illustrates the inertia of bodies is to knock away the bottom of a pile of checkers without upsetting the pile. This is effected quite easily with the help of a flat ruler. The remaining checkers are removed successively by a number of smart blows.
A more spectacular and apparently risky trick consists of drawing a newspaper away from under a glass filled with water. Provided, however, that the table is smooth and the paper is pulled away smartly and horizontally there is no danger of the water being spilled.

The fellow who didn't enlist because he had a cold is now wondering if he will be able to keep out of a draft.

Lighten the Day's Work by eating food that does not use up all the vital powers in an effort to digest it. Every particle of **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is digested and converted into healthy tissue and caloric energy. In the present food crisis every housekeeper and mother should demand bread that is 100 per cent. whole wheat. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is made of the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Better than meat, or eggs, or potatoes, and costs much less. For breakfast or any meal with sliced bananas, berries or other fruit.

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