

## PIGEONS AND CAMELS' PART IN GREAT WAR

Fifty Thousand Camels Were Mobilized for Active Service During the Conflict. THOUSANDS OF BIRDS WERE ON DUTY, TOO

American Scientist Pays Eloquent Tribute to Work of Beasts and Birds.

One not enchanted before Ernest Howard Innes, the naturalist, as he relates the service rendered by camels and pigeons throughout the war, in the second issue of his Lowell institute course. Mr. Innes had spent many months investigating the value of "Our Animal Allies in the World War," and no branch of that service appealed to him more strongly than that of the camels and pigeons, agencies that might have been little considered by the laymen when the world came to be crisscrossed by combat.

Had at Least 50,000 Camels.

As everybody knows, the Turks were ready for war in 1914 in the Egyptian territories. The British had not been unmindful of a campaign that would require all possible resources in that faraway land. They decided to carry the war across the Sinai peninsula, and to do so it was necessary to organize a camel service of most astounding proportions, not only for the carrying of water across the desert, but for transportation of other material. Camels and horses could not go where the camel campaign of organization was completed, more than 50,000 of these animals had joined the camels for active service, and there were 20,000 in reserve, far behind the lines, ready to respond to emergency calls. As there were far more pigeons in the world than camels, and several million of them could be easily secured from fanciers in England and France, it was a far easier proposition to mobilize a sufficient number for the most pressing demands of the war than to get camels. All the fanciers placed their lots at the command of the French and British army, and at no time, from the beginning of hostilities, did the supply run short. More than 5,000,000 of these feathered messengers, perfectly trained and handled by experts, were always available.

At first, the British imported one thousand or more camels from India and were surprised at their unavailability. The animals were transported to the British lines with their owners, and this was a serious mistake. The British gave a generous allowance when a camel died, and as the owners generally were anxious to get back home, they never mourned the loss of their animals in fact, they did not care for them well many of them hoped the animals would die, and it early became necessary for the British command to organize a great Egyptian camel camp, which should receive not only camels hired for use but those which should become part of the British army, and therefore strictly subjected to army discipline.

"This was a wise move, of course," said Mr. Innes, "and had it not been done in time I cannot imagine how the army would have fared. The army command sent officers into the Sudan which is sparsely populated, to buy camels. They went into Tripoli and purchased a few there, but the local tribes were hostile and did their best to outwit the British. Officers were also sent to Somaliland and Algeria and drained these countries. The animals came to the line in droves, but as camel casualties were always high it was necessary to have a never-failing supply. Toward the end of the campaign the British had even requisitioned camels from Egypt."

Camels Very Delicate.

Few people, of course, know any more about a camel than they hear of it. It was surprising to learn that Mr. Innes said that the camel must be well taken care of or he will die or cause much trouble. The general idea concerning this slow, long-necked animal is that they are hardy, so hardy, in fact, from their long life in the deserts that no hardship is too terrible for them under duress. But Mr. Innes asserts that the camel is a delicate animal at all times, suffering from the heat and cold, dampness and exposure. Reports in the British army figured 50 different complaints with which the animals were afflicted; "and I can tell you frankly that there are few camels, either on the Egyptian deserts or in the crowd, that haven't got one or more of these catalogued ailments," Mr. Innes remarked.

The mange rashes have among the camel tribe, others were killed by the bite of a fly and by changes in the weather. The British provided well for camels in case of death, but they could not control the animals in critical times, and there was almost constant trouble.

"The camel is truly a queer beast," Mr. Innes remarked. "A camel which is quietly on the ground paying not the slightest attention to his surroundings, is just as likely to go on a rampage as the camel which endures the sight of the slaughter of his companions. British soldiers relate many stories of camels taking alarm at no known cause, breaking their picket ropes and stampeding the lines, knocking down tents and disturbing or wounding soldiers in sleep. Sometimes soldiers are killed outright, for the camel is very when so afflicted. He has to be handled with tenderness and often before he is subdued."

The British mounted the camels after a while, but even then they broke away, and finding that they could not enjoy the satisfaction of biting, knocking men down and trampling or knocking them in frenzy, falling to secure all the better satisfaction that their nature called for, they would kick with all four legs. A kick from one leg will usually knock a man unconscious, before he realizes what has happened. In short, Mr. Innes

## LAZY MEN MODEL FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPERT

Has Learned Many Methods of Conserving Energy Without Impairing Output.

(By London Daily Mail and Cross-Atlantic)

London, Nov. 15.—What do you do with your left hand when you lather your face for a shave?

This question was put to an interviewer by Major P. B. Gilbreth, an authority in the United States on motion study, a new science which has as its object the saving of unnecessary energy and motion in every branch of industry. Major Gilbreth is a short visit to this country.

Major Gilbreth said the way to the bathroom and displayed two large shaving brushes. He said:

"With my left hand I use the second brush; it saves time. Again I never wash the shaving brush after lathering. The soap left on the brush as a preservative and disinfectant and makes it much easier to get a good lather next time."

Major Gilbreth says he has saved many business men in the United States small fortunes and the world's largest newspaper is the latest move. At certain hours the Berlin station will transmit news reports which receiving stations in the different cities will simultaneously copy for the press. The German wireless experts are perfecting an "automatic receiver" which is to be installed in the newspaper offices and which, it is said, will record the news despatches from the central sending station without the employment of an operator for that purpose.

Model is Lazy Man

"My best model is the lazy man. He is the inventor of many excellent means of energy saving. Unfortunately, however, he does not apply them often enough. The man who dashes at his work, on the other hand, is often a great waste of motion. He is like a sprinter with his money. The best thing for him is to retain his enthusiasm for work, but to learn the methods of the lazy man."

"I timed a typist who had no particular method. She used any finger for my particular letter. I discovered that she took longer to decide which finger to use than she did in actually pressing the key. By always using the same finger for the same set of keys the time taken over the decision would be eliminated."

"The smallest things are of account in energy saving in industry. The type of chairs provided by the firm even are of importance. If a chair is below the level of the work on which the user is engaged, fatigue is bound to follow."

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

## A DANGER SIGNAL—TENDER AND BLEEDING GUMS

Healthy teeth cannot live in diseased tissue. Gums tainted with Pyorrhea are dangerously diseased. For not only the teeth are affected, but the Pyorrhea germs creep into the body, lower its vitality and cause many ills.

Pyorrhea begins with tender and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisonous germs that breed in pockets about them.

Four out of five people over forty have this disease. But you need not have it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection. And keep Pyorrhea away by using Forhan's For The Gums.

Forhan's For The Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—of check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentition cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy, the teeth white and clean. If you have tender or bleeding gums, start using it today. Gum disease, has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

See and Get Tubes in Canada and U.S. If your dentist cannot give you, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

FORHAN S. LTD., Montreal

**Forhan's**  
FOR THE GUMS



**REGAL**  
FREE RUNNING  
Table Salt  
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR DOMESTIC USES

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The Germans are rapidly developing wireless for domestic telegraphic traffic. The dissemination of news to the larger German newspapers is the latest move. At certain hours the Berlin station will transmit news reports which receiving stations in the different cities will simultaneously copy for the press.

The German wireless experts are perfecting an "automatic receiver" which is to be installed in the newspaper offices and which, it is said, will record the news despatches from the central sending station without the employment of an operator for that purpose.

Model is Lazy Man

"My best model is the lazy man. He is the inventor of many excellent means of energy saving. Unfortunately, however, he does not apply them often enough. The man who dashes at his work, on the other hand, is often a great waste of motion. He is like a sprinter with his money. The best thing for him is to retain his enthusiasm for work, but to learn the methods of the lazy man."

"I timed a typist who had no particular method. She used any finger for my particular letter. I discovered that she took longer to decide which finger to use than she did in actually pressing the key. By always using the same finger for the same set of keys the time taken over the decision would be eliminated."

"The smallest things are of account in energy saving in industry. The type of chairs provided by the firm even are of importance. If a chair is below the level of the work on which the user is engaged, fatigue is bound to follow."

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

My Choice.

Though camping in a tent is fun, right here I'd have it said, whenever I raise a much prefer a roof above my head.

knew what he was talking about when he worked.

The Commissariat Camel When all is Said and Done is a Devil and an Orphan Child in One

All Sorts of Camels in Use.

The British Army used all sorts of camels in its campaign. They are usually divided into two classes: the heavy-burden camel which carries a load of 500 pounds, and the light-burden camel which carries 300 pounds including a pack saddle. Under favorable conditions the British were able to carry 100,000 pounds of material on the backs of the heavy animals, and the load of the lighter beasts was often doubled. Then there were the riding camels, some of the best known as the Sudanais, which are the animals used in the imperial camel corps or fighting units carrying men to combat. These beasts not only strike a big blow when driven into conflict, but the British found them, as capable as the Persians in former days in harassing the enemy, cutting off pack trains and in carrying ammunition hurriedly from one part of the line to another.

## PUPIL NURSES ASK BETTER CONDITIONS

London, Ontario, Nurses Request More Privileges or Trouble Will Ensnare.

London, Ont., Nov. 15.—Pupil nurses of Victoria Hospital calling the attention of the members of the Board of Trustees "to a growing spirit of unrest in the school, and a lack of harmony between the authorities and the pupil nurses," have presented a draft of demands for improved conditions. The nurses ask for time to attend church services on Sunday; an eight-hour day, with leave until 10 o'clock each evening, except Saturday evening; six consecutive hours of duty on Sundays pending the adjustment of the eight-hour day system; a half day of duty weekly; late leave until 11 p. m. once a week; theatre leave until 12 midnight once a month; Christmas or New Year's leave of two pupil nurses with allowance for time lost on train; "full privileges" of the reception room every night except Saturday; and allowance of time lost by pupil nurses who contract contagious diseases while on duty. By granting these requests, the petitioners explain that the board can at once restore harmony and contentment.

## COAL FOR ALLIES GOES TO HOLLAND

Rotterdam, Nov. 15.—Thousands of tons of German coal intended for some

## GREECE FREE OF SERVANT PROBLEM

Maids Are Part of Household and Get Pay When They Marry.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic) London, Nov. 15.—"If you would escape the servant problem you must go and live in Greece. It does not exist there," says an Athenian woman here on a visit.

"We have no trouble in obtaining servants," she says. "We have no trouble in keeping them. And their wages are no problem to us. We pay them no monthly recompense at all. When they leave us they get a lump sum. We furnish linen and clothes to the girls who leave to marry."

The servant in Greece is part of the family institution. When my parents went out, we children would go, too, under the charge of a servant, walking with her instead of with father and mother. She does not really need any money, and if she should, she asks for it and gets it. The family furnishes her clothes, board and lodging. And it is quite improper for her to go out unless someone takes her, so she needs no money for that."

of the Euxine nations have been stolen while enroute down the Rhine and smuggled into Holland on barges, says the Rotterdam Courant. Only a part of the coal was unloaded at the allied docks, and the rest, covered with stencils, was brought down the river in Holland, says the newspaper.

## ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Lumbago, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, and for Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer." You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monach, Kaiser-Wilhelms-Strasse, Germany. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacturing, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Campaign will be stamped with their central trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Rep. By Pop. Again. (Toronto Mail and Empire.) London City Council has passed a resolution asking that the city have four members of the Legislature, instead of one. The county of Middlesex has three members for 41,000 people.

Other cities and towns are much under-represented, both in the Ontario House and the Dominion House, and if the rural community wages a political battle on them, through the U. F. O. movement, they are entitled to a fair deal in representation in order to defend themselves.



# PLAYER'S

## NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

No wonder Player's are the most popular cigarette in the Old Country—as they are here!

Among discriminating smokers it is universally agreed that Player's are unequalled for their smoothness and delightful aroma.

Enjoy them to-day



18¢ per package

Two for 35¢