

Your Boy in Khaki

will find many occasions when he will appreciate having a bottle of Absorbine, Jr., handy. After a hard day's work or a long hike Absorbine, Jr., will give him the much needed relief. Of course he is too proud to respond to "sick call" with only a stiff shoulder or sore, aching arms and legs.

Absorbine Jr. THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

acts quickly and effectively on tired, strained muscles. It is preferred by athletic trainers everywhere because it is so dependable in eliminating stiffness and reducing inflammation. If he has ever been in college athletics he knows Absorbine, Jr. It is the liniment that may be applied to cuts and wounds. It is an

Antiseptic and Germicide

and cleanses as well as heals. Absorbine, Jr., may be rubbed freely on all irritated parts—kneaded into that sore instep or applied to a shoulder chafed from carrying a gun.

It is highly concentrated and only a few drops are required at an application.

Send HIM a bottle to day.

\$1.25 a bottle at druggists or mailed anywhere upon receipt of price.

A Liberal Trial Bottle will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
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The finest cough syrup that money can buy—costing only about one-fifth as much as ready-made preparations—can easily be made up at home. The way it takes hold and conquers distressing coughs, throat and chest colds will really make you enthusiastic about it.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth). Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Shake thoroughly and it is ready for use. The total cost is about 55 cents and gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of a most effectual pleasant tasting remedy. It keeps perfectly.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed or swollen throat membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough will disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, whooping cough or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract and is known the world over for its prompt healing effect on the throat membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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War Time In An English Village

(Continued from page 9)

he was sending his own instead." True or untrue, this kind of story was rife for the first two years of war, and it was implicitly believed by the villagers. Naturally it did not teach them to love their enemies.

After the first year of war an aerodrome was established on the hills near our village. The first aeroplane that flew over us caused a profound sensation; the villagers with one accord flocked to the market square and gaped upwards. Now we are so used to them that whole flocks of aeroplanes can perform the most wonderful evolutions over our heads, and not even the school children trouble to look up.

The aeroplanes have filled the younger village boys with a desire to learn something about mechanics; the mechanics and Flying Corps men are the heroes of the village. Their coming has also opened up new matrimonial chances for the village girls—in some cases rather disastrously. In the church of a hamlet a few miles from us, they have in their register three marriage certificates following each other, the bride in each of them being the same girl; two bridegrooms turning out to have been married before.

As far as a chance for earning good wages went, the women of our village were better off than they had ever been before. Several of the young women migrated to the towns, and went into munition works; but our village is old fashioned and considers domestic service the best employment a girl can have. Even there a girl had better chances than in the old days, for though many people were having fewer servants, or even doing without altogether, the demand was still greater than the supply.

At first few women worked on the land. There was one party of land workers in our village, but it consisted of a half dozen leathery faced females of uncertain age, who had worked on the land for the last twenty years. So far from being an outcome of the new order of things, they were survivals of the very old. By-and-by some real woman land-workers came to the next estate. They were women of some education, and very trim they looked in their khaki suits and leather leggings. At first the village mistrusted them profoundly, but since they have proven their mettle, we have come to hold them in all honor. These women did not inspire the girls of the village to go and do likewise. A young woman whose men folk are farm laborers, and whose whole life has been passed among the fields rarely feels a call to the land. The women who are earning money from the farmers are all middle aged, and nearly all married.

We have not started a village industry as so many places have done; we are too far from civilization for that; and there is enough real work for everyone, young and old, without manufacturing employment.

Farmers Prospering

THE farmers are doing very well, at least so every one who is not a farmer will tell you. We have not yet been drastically short of labor, though all hands have had to turn to to get in the harvest. In our part of England men inherit their father's calling—the son of a shepherd is a shepherd; the son of a ploughman is a ploughman, and so on. After a few generations boys are born with a special aptitude for one branch or other of agricultural labour. A carter's son at eleven can manage a waggon and team that would be quite out of the control of an ordinary boy of that age; we are reaping the benefit of that now. It means that a great many children leave school too early, but it also means that the work gets done.

School attendance is getting rather a problem anyhow; we do not feel it for our village is large enough to keep its school open; but half the smaller hamlets have had their schools closed through motives of economy. It means that the children have to walk two or three miles

to the next village; and as the roads are rough and open they do not go at all if the weather is bad.

The worst of the trial seems to be over for the villages. There is no real poverty in the place now. The women are earning two shillings a day, and the fixed minimum wage is twenty-five shillings a week for a farm laborer. The women do not reckon to spend the money they earn themselves on their households; they spend it on what they consider luxuries. There was a sale in our village a few weeks ago and at it a shepherd's wife gave three pounds five for a piano; another woman in the same position gave fifteen shillings for a glass case of stuffed birds; and another gave thirty shillings for a brass fender. They may not be very sensible things to buy, but they show that money is comparatively plentiful. The bad year in the beginning taught the villagers thrifty ways that had been forgotten for fifty years. In the harvest time the women and children go out gleaning after the wheat has been lifted. Family parties, too, go out for miles picking up sticks for fire-wood.

We have not suffered from any food shortage, in that we have the pull over the towns. The grocer faithfully deals us out our half pound of sugar every week; meat is abundant though very dear; we never had any shortage of potatoes; and milk is still three pence a quart, as compared with six pence in most places.

A Sadder Community

BUT we are a sadder as well as a richer village, the young men and women are all away, and there is no time to play. Frivolous amusements such as town-folks can buy we never had; our nearest approach to them was itinerant musicians, clowns, and dancing bears, who sometimes came to the village just as the day's work was done. Now we never see these; our only relaxation is conversation of a not very exciting order. Since the last half year we have had a new self respect; we feel that even the old humble task of tilling the land is of some use.

The war has done the villagers good in a great many ways; but it has not improved things from the squire's point of view. All the things that Mr. Butler and his class come to the country for have been swept away. An English village is about the most fascinating toy a man can have if he has a long purse. Little grey houses, with stone tiled roofs, gardens a riot of coloured flowers, trim fields and old trees, are the toys Mr. Butler has had to play with for twenty years, and under his guardianship the village has improved immensely. Now his principal tenants, the farmers, are taking things into their own hands—many of them are buying their own farms. It is too early to see how this will affect the villagers. The squire who has prided himself in having a village entirely of good grey stone sees corrugated zinc barns springing up in all directions; and has a steam plough bringing the sounds and the smell of a town to his very gates; and Charles, his son, for whom he was getting the estate in such order, has been killed at Verdun.

Perhaps the greatest change in village life is that we are looking forward to greater changes. Before the war, looking forward or looking back, it seemed that there had not been, and would not be any difference for generations and generations. Now village life has been altered, and from all classes you hear that it will be altered still more "when the boys come home." None of them, soldiers or civilians who have left the village are likely to settle down to the unutterable dullness of country life in our county again; and yet the land and agriculture is going to be on the upward grade for the next ten years according to the wiseacres. How greatly village life has been altered in three years we know, but to what extent, and in what direction it is going to be altered in the years to come we are none of us bold enough to prophesy.

What of the Blind?

(Continued from page 42)

volumes and cost (before the war) eighty cents per volume in Great Britain and seventy-three cents in America.

Needless to say, every resource and advantage of this Canadian Library for the Blind is thrown wide open to the blinded soldier, and he is aided and assisted in every way to overcome his affliction.

To be sure, the blind soldier has his pension, but it would not be adequate for his support unless supplemented by his own efforts and it is the aim of the Govern-

ment to make each man independently capable of support. Our blinded heroes, on their side, with the nobility of character which one might expect of men such as these, ask only that any privileges and advantages offered them by a grateful country, be extended equally to the hundreds of blind folk in Canada whose need is quite as urgent as their own. And it is plainly up to the people of Canada to see that our duty toward them all, so sadly neglected before, is properly fulfilled at last.



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