

## Island of Serpents

Less than thirty miles east of Sulina, the second important Black Sea por of Roumania after Constanza, is the tiny Island of Serpents, around which cling many fantastic legends of fas cinating interest as well as several historical episodes which at one time threatened to become of international moment, says the National Geo graphic Society bulletin.

Unlike the monotonous reaches of reed-covered marshland which stretch for fifty miles along the Roumanian and Russian shores to the north and south of the Sulina mouth of the Danube and seldom attaining an ele-vation of more than two feet above the level of the Black Sea, the Island of Serpents, or Fido-nist, thrusts its precipitous cliffs above the water to heights ranging from fifty to a hun-dred feet. It is a mere fieck of rock in a sea whose depth a few yards fom the shore is twenty fathoms.

The islet is scarcely more than a mile in circumference, but has been a beacon guiding ships to the Danube for many centuries, its elevation being in such striking contrast to the

delta land of the great river.
In ancient times Fido Nisi had a variety of names, but Grecian poets and travellers referred to it most frequently as Lunce, or the White Island, on account of the numerous

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JOHN WALKFIELD. LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

sea fowl which at certain seasons of the year swarmed over its cliffs.
It was on this island that Thetis

the marine goddess, is supposed to have carried the ashes of her con, Achilles; hence the temple erected here in honor of the hero of the Trojan war. Another legend relates Thetis snatched Achilles from the funeral pyre, that he was restored to life, and that thereafter he lived on the island with Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamom non, who had been saved from sacrifice by the goddess Artehis.

One of the most poetic descriptions of the island and its temple is given by Arrian in the account of his voy age around the Black Sea in the second century of the Christian era. He

It is related that Thetis gave this island to Achilles, and that he still in habits it. His temple and statue, both of very ancient workmanship, are seen there. No haman being dwells on it. It has only a few goats, which mariners convey to it as votiv on it. It has only a too mariners convey to it as votive offerings. Other offerings or sucrel gifts are suspended in honor of Achilles, such as voses, rings and preclous gems.

"Seabirds, divers and fowl innu "seabirds, divers and towl main merable frequent the island, and the birds alone have the care of the shrine. Every morning they repair to the sea and, dipping their wings in the waves, sprinkle the temple on afterward sweep with their plumps the secred agreement." its sacred pavement."

The name Island of Serpen's great out of the fact that numerous black snakes from four to five feet long were discovered here by mariners. Many of the reptiles are said to have fallen in the elsterns of the invariant

and polluted the waters, which are now undrinkable.

The Amazons are supposed to have attempted to seize this island on one occasion, but the ghost of Achilles ap-peared and so terrified the horses of the female warriors that the riders were thrown and severely trampled upon, whereupon the expedition was abandoned.

This meager rock brought England This meager rock brought England and Russia to the verge of war sixty years ago, following the treaty of peace which ended the Crimean conflict. The island was not mentioned in the terms of the treaty, and when Turkey sent a small party to relight the lighthouse, which had been dark through the struggle of 1858-6, Russia attempted to take control of the beacon which stands as a guidepost to the Danube's mouth. England proto the Danabe's mouth. England pro-tested and sent a fleet across the Black Sea to enforce her demands in behalf of her then recent ally, the Sultan, Russia, after a brief threat of resistance, yielded.

The island passed into Roumanian hands when that nation threw off the Ottoman shackles in 1877.

#### An Unlucky Showman.

Punch and Judy originated in China bout 1,000 years before Christ Emperor Mir of the Chow dynasty was one day making a tour through the empire when an eftertainer nam-ed Yien Shi was brought into his presence to amuse the ladies of his court. During the performance the puppets cast such significant glances toward the ladies that the angered emperor ordered the originator of the "puppet" play to be executed.—London Answers.

### Spanking Foesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child can not help it. I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me te-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night' Address.

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TOMB OF MANY KINGS.

Bones of Sixty Monarchs Lie in the Isle of Iona.

On the little misty, stormy swept is and of Ican in the Hebrides to the west of Scotland, lie the ruins of the monnstery whence came the men who Christenized the British Isles. The island has changed but little from what it must have been in those remote times. The same dense fogs still veil it, rising from the warm gulf stream, the same westerly gales howl over it, and in the ittle sheltered grassy hallows the sim-

westerly gales howl over it, and in the inthe sheltered grassy hallows the simple people live and thit he soil as they did in the days of St. Columba, who founded the monastery. Their implements may be more modern, but they are the same stient, kindly Celts.

Lona is the most tertile and beautiful of the Habrides, of which there are gome 500 scattered about the waters to the west of Scotland. Only about 120 of these islands are inhabited at all, and the greater part of these later supportess than a cozen people each. It is a region of rain, and mist, with rare clear days that are like the infrequent laugh of a sad but kindly nature, god. The atmesphere of the archipelago is made for the modern world.

Iona has been a sacred spot time out of mind. Long before the carliest missionary came to Britain, it was a place consecrated to the early Drailic ceremonies. After St. Columba founded his colony, the ground was held so holy that kings bade their subjects bury them there. The Sones of sixty monarchs, irish, English and Norse, he under the sod of Iona tr day. One spot, known as the Form of he Kings is still marked by a row of monuments, fenced in by an incongrueus modern tron railing. It lies in a boile overed with grass, leaning such awry. It is a long time since those stones were raised.

stones were raised.

In prite of a gloomy climate, iona is beautiful. The soil is so fertile that for centuries its fertility was regarded as miraculous, due to the atmosphere of holiness rather than the soil. Behind its sea cliffs, the swale rises and falls in dimpled green hollows; the beaches are white with shell and sand. The sixty kings have ing place.—Exchange.

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FOREIGN CHEQUES

THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

THE PEASANT'S RIDDLE

and How the Sicilian Kept the Promise He Made to the King.

A Sicilian laborer told us this story e says his mother told it to him when he was a child. It sounds like ne of Grimn's tales and is undoubtdly very old folk lore:

my mother told me that once there was a king who saw a peasant working in a field and asked him how much he earned. And the peasant said, 'Four carlini a day.' What do you do with your 4 carlini? asked the king. One I eat, the second I put at interest, the third I return, and the fourth I throw away.' This puzzled the king, and he asked the peasant what he meant. And the peasant

said: 'I buy my food with one. my children with the second, and that is putting money out at interest. I feed my old father with the third, and that is paying back what has been given n.e. I give the fourth to my wife, and giving her money is throw-

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becoming serious.

"'That's a good riddle,' said the king, and I must tell it to my friends. Promise me that you won't tell any one the answer till you have seen my face a hundred times. So the peasant promised, and the king wen back to his palace and asked them the riddle. Nobody could answer, but one remembered seeing the king talk to a peasant and asked him about it. But the peasant said: '1 ean't tell you. I promised the king I wouldn't tell the answer till I had seen his face a hundred times. 'Oh, that's easy!' said the king's friend, and he took a hundred times. dred live out of his pocket and every piece of money had the king's face

"So the peasant told the king's friend the answer to the riddle, and the king's friend went back to the palace and said to the king, 'I can guess your riddle now,' and he did. Then the king became angry and said: 'You couldn't have guessed it. That peasant has broken his promise!' So the friend had to tell the king how he had fooled the peasant.

#### Paste This On Your Mirror.

If your boy goes to the Front: He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed. He has minety-eight chances of recov-ering from a wound to two chances of

He has only one chance in 560 of los-

Ite has only one thanks in so of the high a limb.

Ite will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army finan in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen mendled from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

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This war is less wastful of life than any other in history.

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The threatened shortage of tin is a reminder of the importance of that metal and of the part it has played in the commerce and industries of the world from remote times. In all the books of history treating of the ancient world it is recorded that the Phoenicians made voyages beyond the piliars or the gates of Hercules—the straits of Gibrattar—and sailed as far to the north as that land now called England, bringing back among many other commodities the from Cornwall. Tin was an export of prime importance from the British islands cenuries before the invasion of British

by the legions of Caesar.

Tin is referred to in the Bible, and scholars have learned that copper was alloyed with tin by the Egyptians was alloyed with the by the Loss Peace at least 1600 years before the coming of Christ. Pilny has something to have them the and students of his say about tin, and students of bis writings believe that in his time the writings believe that in his time the Romans had no very clear understanding of the difference between tin and lead, but they knew there was a difference, because they called lead "plumbuan nigrum" and tin, "plumbuan album." The early Greeks called tin "kassisteros" and the Hebrews called it "bedhil."

It was about the fourth century

called it "bedhil."
It was about the fourth century that the Romans, having come to a very fair understanding of the properties of tin, called it "stannum," which remains its technical or scientific name to day. Its symbol in chemistry is "Sn," for abbreviation of stannum. At a much carlier period the Greek alchemists, who long experimented with tin, called it "hermes." The tin deposits in the south of England are the oldest known work-

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**《北海城》等,** 

that we next discovered and opened were in a xony and Bohemia. It is believed that the manufacture of the place, or, as it was begun in Bahemia early in the 17th century, that it

early in the 17th century, that it was introduced into England in the latter half of the 17th century.

Tinplate consists of iron or steel rolled into very thin sheets which are then coated with a composition of tin and lead, lead constituting from 15th and 15th are controlled in the controlled into the controlled into the controlled into the composition of the composition. of tin and lead, lead constituting from 75 to 90 per cent. of the composition. There have been processes and improvements in those processes for coating the iron sheets with the tin-lead mixture and these processes of "tinning" are very interesting. The use and production of tinplate have enormously extended with recent years, not only because of the remarkable growth of the canning business, but because of the popularity of tinplate for making containers of many shapes and sizes for a great variety of articles.

variety of articles.

Tin is found in ores with many other metals and minerals and in lumps The is found in ores with many our metals and minerals and in lumps and grains in alluvial gravels. It is found in Siberia, Australia, Guiana, and, in fact, most parts of the world, but the notable workings, those whice furnish the great part of the supply which the world consumes, are in Bolivia and the Straits Settlements.

A large amount of tin is consumed in the manufacture of tin foil, tons of which are used annually in the tobacco trade, and another extensive use for tin is in "silvering" the backs of mirrors. In being used in this way it is mixed with copper. Tin is also used in the making of bronze, brass and pewter.—Washington Star.

## SERIGUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis. These pills actuary enrich and purify the blood,

actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning cathe blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams 'Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitu-tion. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disap-pearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fulttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can con-firm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hope less sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr Williams' Pink Pills.

Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six'boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Prockyllia Con. Brockville, Ont.

## HELIGOLAND.

Once Fashionable Watering Place is "Bristling Fortress."

Some places, like some people, have greatness thrust upon them, and much greatness has, especially of late, been thrust upon the little island of Heligoland, which rises abruptly out of the the North Sea some thirty-four miles northwest of Cuxhaven. The Gernorthwest of Cuxhaven. The mans, since the cession of the i to Germany by the United Kingdom in 1892, have spent vast sums of money on it, in the effort to make it an effective naval base. They have built a sea wall of steel, granite and concrete, twenty-five feet high all round it; they have constructed p harbor for submarines at great expense; they have honeycombed the rock of its mighty cliffs two hundred feet high, with galleries; in fact, they have done everything that could be done to transform the island into a "bristling fortress." What they have done, however, is as nothing com-pared with what they have been cred-ited with doing, by those who, with a What they have serry knowledge of the facts insist en regarding Heligoland as little less than the key to the naval and military strength of Germany. Germany tary strength of Germany. Germany has, of course, done much to the island since the outbreak of war; but how much is a question which could never, probably, be answered to every-body's satisfaction, because nobody, except the German authorities, knows.

The Heligoland, however, of the

days before the war was open enough for anybody to see. Many visitors in the summer months of each year England are the oldest known work-ings in the world, and perhaps those white sand, and indulge in sea bath-

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ing, in climbing the high red cliffs and in walking about on the green Oberland. And the first thing that struck the new visitor must surely have been the smallness of the place, a little triangular piece of land, just a mile long and barely a third of a mile. mile long, and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, however, Heliin all. Centuries ago, however, Heli-goland was at least five times its pre-sent size, and a place of no little imsent size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forsetl, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to an-other tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration amongst the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king,

Radbod, and it was hither that Sir Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity. But all the while the ownership of Heligoland was in dispute. Sea rover fought sea rover for possession of the island, until at last it became a ficf of the dukes of Schleswig-Holsien. Even then, however, it had little rest, for, whenever the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein found themselves in need of ready money, they had a way of hypo-thecating Heligoland for loans ad-vanced in the free city of Hamburg. Ceded to England in 1814, the island was, as already noted, transferred to Germany in 1892, and the Heligolanders did not welcome the change. They are not, as one writer clearly points out, Germans in any modern sense; neither have they, by race or language, any affinity with the Dutch Frieslander. They are, indeed, generally supposed to be survivals of the Saxons who remained behind when Hengist and Horsa and his followers et sail for England. But one lowers set sail for England. But one may be forgiven the paradox, for, ac-But one cording to all reports, the civil population of the island was removed within forty-eight hours of the cutbreak of the war .-- Christian Science

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THE

## Rospital for Sick Children

College St. Tcrento

## ITS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Dear Mr. Editor:-

Thanks for your kindness in all wing me the privilege of appealing to your readers this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, the "Sweetest of all Charities," which has as its mission the care of the helpless the sick, the crippled and the deformed There never was a year in the his tory of the Hospital when funds to carry on the work were more needed than now.

Your purse is the Hospital's Hope. Your money lights the candles of mercy on the Christmas trees of health that the Hospital plants along the troubled roadway of many a little

So I am asking you for aid, for the open purse of the Hospital's friend is the hope of the Hospital at Christmas, just as the open door of the Hospital's mercy is the hope of the little children

throughout the year.
Calls on generous hearts are many in these times. Calls on the Hospital are many at all times, and especially when food and fuel and drugs and sen when food and fuel and drugs and service costs are soaring high. YOU know the high cost of living. Do you know the high cost of healing—of holping the helpless to happiness? What you do to assist is the best investment you will ever make.

To you realize what this charity is doing for sick children, not only of Targette but for all Outsile for suc of

Toronto, but for all Ontario, for out of a total of 3,740 in neticents a total of 2,740 in-patients last year 648 came from 254 places outside of Teronto. The field of the Hospital's service covers the entire Province from the Citawa to the far-off Kenora—from the borders of the Great Lakes to the farthest northerly district. The Hospital is doing a marvellous

work. If you could see the children with crippled limbs, club feet, and other deformities, who have left the Hospiral with straightened limbs and perfect correction, your response to our appeal would be instant. In the Orthopedic Departments last year a total of 330 in-patients were treated; and in the Out-Patient Department there were 1.346 attendances. Let your money and the Hospital's mercy lift the burden of misery that

curses the lives, cripples the limbs and saddens the mothers of the suf-fering little children.

Money mobilizes the powers of help

and healing for the Hospital's drive day and night against the trenches where disease and pain and death assail the lives of the little ones.

Remember that every dollar given to the Hospital is a dollar subscribed to the Liberty Loan that opens the prisons of pain and the Bastilles of disease, and sets little children free to breathe the pure air, and to rejoice in the mercy of God's sunlight. Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secre-

tary Treasurer, or
J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
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## ISSUE NO. 50, 1917

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Black velours with a black check, almost invisible, running through the weave.

Bequel veils—hexagon meshes with borders, chenille dots and flower patterns. Military overcoats for men—coats with high straight shoulders, flare skirts and belts that button in "cont.

Soft crown yelvet hats with trimmings of black braid and hanging tassels.

Autumn silk petiticoats of red, purple, rose, blue, gray or green taffeta or Jersey silk with finely pleated flounces.

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## China and the Tartars.

The Menchu Tartars, who conquered the early Chinese, have left the impress of their former manner of life upon many styles seen co-day in Chinese fashions of clothing. For instance, the official coats, as seen in China at the present time, are made with very peculiar sleeves, shaped like a horse's leg and ending in what is an unmistakable hoof, completely cov-ering the hand. These are known as the intense love of the early Tartars for horses, from whom they were practically inseparable during their generations of wild wandering before settling down in China proper. The clid queue is also said to have been old queue is also said to have been worn in imitation of the horse's tail and also as a useful halter to tie about the horse when the Tartar curi-ed up beside his beloved dumb friend

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## Guest Dessert.

All in an ice-cold sherbet glass-Halved marshmanows. Diced fruit. Chopped nuts. Grape juice. Whipped cream. Cherry.

In sizing up their friends the only distinguishing mark some people can see is the dollar mark.

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