

CUSTOMS OF WAR

Rules That Contending Armies Are Expected to Obey.

A GRIM CODE OF ETIQUETTE.

The Enemy May Be Starved to Death or Into Yielding by Stopping His Supplies, but His Food Must Not Be Poisoned—Prisoners of War.

War—that is, warfare between civilized nations—has its code of etiquette known as the customs of war, some of which are written, others tacitly agreed to, and these rules and regulations controlling armies are supposed to regard as sacred and to obey them rigidly.

Obvious examples of fighting etiquette are the rules which protect the Red Cross flag of the ambulance and forbid the use of explosive or, within limits, expanding bullets.

Nominally a general may use any means in his power to bring his foe to submission, but there is a well defined boundary line. A leader may cut off his enemy's food and water supplies. He may subject him to all the horrors of famine and thirst, but he must not poison his food or water.

Suppose a place is besieged and that outside the walls are wells which the besiegers cannot effectively hold and which the besieged can reach under cover of night. The besieger would be justified in sending parties to fill up the wells with earth and stones or to destroy them with dynamite. On the other hand, to pollute the wells with poison or to throw dead animals into them would be an infamy.

A "prisoner of war" has his rights. He may be asked to give his parole—i. e., to promise not to escape—but he must not be forced to give his parole and is not to be punished for refusing to do so. A prisoner on parole who attempts to escape is liable to be shot, either when escaping or if retaken alive.

An unparoled prisoner may also be shot while in the act of escaping, but if recaptured it would be murder to shoot him, and he should not be punished for his attempt, though he may be placed in more rigorous confinement.

A prisoner may be compelled to earn his "keep" by working at his trade, if he has one, or by doing work for his captors not of a purely military nature. Thus he may be ordered to assist in draining the camp in which he is a prisoner, but it would not be fair to put him to building fortifications.

The customs of war justify the employment of spies, but under certain rules. If a soldier voluntarily turns traitor the other side is entitled to make use of him, but it is not honorable to tempt a soldier to betray his own side.

If thus tempted a man may pretend to turn traitor and deceive the enemy with false information. On the other hand, voluntarily to go over to the enemy, pretending to be a traitor or deserter, would be dishonorable conduct—that is, if the pretended traitor is an officer or soldier.

A spy, of course, comprehends the hazardous nature of the mission he undertakes and is painfully aware of the fact that he carries his life in his hands, so to speak. Courageous and daring though he may be, the spy has no rights and is at all times liable to be shot or hanged at sight. Nowadays, though, he is usually given the benefit of a trial by court martial.

An officer or soldier, however, caught in the enemy's camp must not be treated as a spy, but as a prisoner of war, provided he is not disguised.

If a commander takes part in a charge or persistently exposes himself to fire he must take his chance of being shot, but in big affairs it is not the "game" to detail marksmen to try to pick off your opponent's general, though every effort may be made to capture him.

When a city or town is bombarded public buildings—unless used for defensive purposes—should be spared as far as possible. When a place is captured the victorious foe is entitled to seize art treasures, and so on, and to hold them to ransom. To injure or destroy them would be the act of a vandal.

When a country is invaded the invader can compel the inhabitants to supply him with food and other supplies and to act as guides, workmen and drivers.

A person who, not belonging to any recognized military force, takes up arms against an invader is liable to be shot like a dog when captured. Retaliation is sanctioned by the customs of war. It is military vengeance and takes place when an outrage committed on one side is avenged by the commission of a similar act on the other.

Thus an unjust execution of prisoners by the enemy may be followed by the execution of an equal number of prisoners held by the opponents, and this act of retaliation has been frequently enforced, even in recent years.

—London Answers.

Doctoring a Doctor.
"I say, doctor, did you ever doctor another doctor?"
"Oh, yes."
"Well, tell me this. Does a doctor doctor a doctor the way the doctor doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doctor the doctoring doctor the other doctor in his own way?"—Kansas City Journal.

He is happiest, whether he be king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home.

D. J. WILKES, Licensed Auctioneer for Brant county. Farm Stock and implements a specialty. Office 73 Darling street. Residence one mile south and half mile east of Cainsville.

SYSTEM IN BUSINESS.

Advantage of the Man Who Knows Where to Find Things.

Among twenty clerks employed by a New York importing house it was no easy matter for one to attract the attention of the manager. And it was not with any such idea, in fact, that young Gaven kept his desk and the papers in his care in the most neat and careful order. He did it just because he had a systematic mind and liked things in place.

He was always able at a moment's notice to put his hand on anything he needed. So when the manager happened to need a certain price list, copies of which had been given not only to Gaven, but to every one of the other fifteen clerks, it was Gaven who placed his hand on his copy while the others were just beginning to wonder where they had put theirs.

There was no comment on that, but a few days later when the manager again needed certain papers Gaven found them first.

"Aren't you the man who gave me that price list on Monday?" asked the manager. "Yes!" "Well, my private secretary has just been promoted, and I need a new one, a man who will know where to find things. Would you like the place?"

There was only one answer to that. That was how Gaven got his first step. —New York World.

THE TINY HUMMING BIRD.

In One Species Its Bill Is Nearly as Long as Its Body.

All humming birds, though varying much in size and color, exhibit the same form of wing, legs and feet, the wings being strong (considering the small size of the bird), while the legs and feet are remarkably weak and delicate, a clear indication that these little creatures are intended to spend almost all their time in the air.

In accordance with this we find that humming birds are never seen on the ground; that even when feeding they seldom trouble themselves to alight, but suspend themselves in the air before the flower on whose juices they mean to feed the rapid vibration of the wings causing them to appear like two fans of filmy gauze and producing at the same time that peculiar humming sound from which these birds derive their popular name.

The beak of most humming birds is long, delicate and slightly curved to enable it to reach the inmost recesses of the trumpet shaped flowers which abound in the tropical regions, but the shape of the beak is very variable, probably on account of the particular flower on which the bird feeds.

In some instances it is nearly straight, and in one species, the sword bill humming bird, it is very nearly as long as the rest of the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bismarck's Mystic Number.
Bismarck held, with Pythagoras, that 13, but 3, was the great and perfect number. Bismarck's associations with 8 were remarkable. He had served three masters. He had three names—Bismarck, Schoenhausen and Lauenburg. The arms of his family are a clover leaf and three oak leaves. He was concerned in three wars and signed three treaties of peace. In the Franco-Prussian war he had three horses killed under him. He brought about the meeting of three emperors and was responsible for the triple alliance. He had three children. His family motto was "In Trinitate Robor" ("Strength in Trinity"), and contemporary caricature pictured him with three hairs on his head. Three was the beginning, the middle and the end of Bismarck.

He Got Along Fine.
Thomas had never been able to carry a tune, and after he had been for a while in a class where singing was obligatory his mother felt curious to know how he managed to keep up with the singing.

"Thomas," she inquired, "how do you get along in your singing class?"
"Fine!" declared Thomas.
"Why, that's lovely," said his delighted and mystified mother. "What does your teacher say about it?"
"She says," replied Thomas cheerfully, "Now, Thomas, if you don't feel like singing you needn't."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Putting It to Good Use.
"I s'pose you've been very careful about th' books you let your children have?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! There's our Jim—we intend him for a statesman. Jim was raised on the Congressional Record."

"The Congressional Record! Well, well!"
"Yes; we let him sit on it for years so he'd be raised enough to sit from the table."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Song Bird.
They say the birds are timid. Great heavens, to be so small and lovely in a world of hawks and eagles and yet dare to sing as if the gods were good! In all the wide creation there is nothing braver than the heart of a singing bird.

Yet Both Made Hits.
Director—Say, my man, how is it that Shakespeare's statue is standing on the pedestal marked Scott? Attendant—He must have got his base on an error, sir.—Brooklyn Life.

Legitimate Question.
Father—No, indeed! My father never heard me tell a lie! Willie—Was grandpa as deaf as grandmama?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Under the able direction of Mr. H. K. Jordan, with 135 voices Brantford will have a delightful musical evening in the Opera House, Feb. 4th, Schubert Choir Concert.

FROZE A SOAP BUBBLE.

Then Broke It in Pieces and Floated Them on Liquid Air.

A frozen soap bubble broken in two and floating like an iridescent, transparent eggshell on the surface of a vessel of liquid air was one of the marvels exhibited by Professor Dewar in a lecture before the Royal Institute of Great Britain.

The lecture was upon the subject of atmosphere and the curious effects of intense cold, the liquid air and soap bubble being adjuncts introduced to facilitate some explanations.

A few spoonfuls of liquid air were poured into a vessel, and the intense cold caused by evaporation immediately brought on a miniature snowstorm in the atmosphere directly above the vessel. A soap bubble was then placed in the air, and almost immediately there was a change in the color of the transparent globe, the bubble becoming much darker; the movements of the rainbow film grew slower; it contracted somewhat in size, and a little later it froze.

In 1894, his remarkable movement of the rod upon which the bubble was suspended broke the latter into two pieces, which fell upon the liquid air and there floated for an hour, gradually accumulating a tiny snowdrift from the almost imperceptible precipitation constantly going on in the freezing atmosphere above.

STEVENSON'S GRAVE.

Its Romantic Site, in Samoa, Atop the Forest Clad Vaila.

No English novelist rests in a more eccentric spot than that chosen by Robert Louis Stevenson, who is buried on the summit of the forest clad Vaila, in the island of Samoa, that genial spot in the south Pacific that the gifted writer loved so well.

The day after his death at Vailima, in 1894, his remains were carried to the top of this precipitous and picturesque peak by sixty sturdy Samoans, who had loved and now mourned their dead chief, Tusiuta.

A party of forty had previously cut a pathway through the thick, tangled wood with knives and axes, while another party had prepared the grave. With infinite care and trouble they bore him shoulder high over the rough ground to his last long home, and there, under the starry sky, they laid him to sleep forever, with the Pacific at his feet.

On either side of his tombstone is a bronze plate. One bears the words "The Tomb of Tusiuta," while the other is inscribed with his own requiem, beginning:
Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.

The Parrot Fish.

There are water parrots as well as land parrots. The parrot fish come from the tropics, are brilliantly colored and have beaks something like those of the parrot, for use in breaking off the coral about which they get at the living polyp. Not all of them, however, live on animal food, some species being herbivorous. One species is found in the Mediterranean sea, where it has been known for thousands of years. The Greeks and Romans regarded it for a time as the most of fishes, and Pliny tells us how it was introduced into the Italian sea in the course of the reign of Claudius. It was known as the "scarus" by the ancients, who told some wonderful stories about its love, its wisdom and its rumination. Some having a length of sixteen inches have been captured alive.

Doncaster Races.

Doncaster is one of the four places—the other three being Chester, Epsom and Lincoln—that claim to be the cradle of the British turf. In May, 1800, the minutes of the corporation record that "Hugh Wyrall hath caused a steeple" or post, "to be set on Doncaster. More at the west end of the horse-race," which was ordered to be "cut down." A few years later "for the prevention of suits, quarrels, murders and bloodshed" it was agreed "that the race on Doncaster More be discontinued." Eventually the corporation, with the true Yorkshire combined love of "franks" and sport, took the horse racing under its patriarchal care and turned the meeting into a source of profit.—London Standard.

The French.

The French were first mentioned as the Franks, a tribe of warlike Germans in the northwestern part of the region now known as Prussia. They came into notice about 240 A. D. and with other German tribes invaded the Roman empire in the fifth century and settled in the country now known as France. The word Frank, or Frankman, means freeman. After their conquest of Gaul they named the country Frankenick, or Frank's kingdom.

Getting Him Inured.

"What makes Bliggins compel his boy to practice standing bareheaded in inclement weather?"
"He has an idea the boy will be president of the United States some day and wants to have him well rehearsed for inauguration."—Washington Star.

She Agreed.

Mr. Gnaggs—I want you to understand, Mrs. Gnaggs, that I am no fool. Mrs. Gnaggs—For once I agree with you. A fool and his money are soon parted, and I have never been able to get a dollar out of you.—Philadelphia Record.

He censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of men.—Burke.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TWO POINTERS ON HOW TO CURE A COLD

When you begin to sniff and feel a burning sensation in the nasal passages, or when a tickling irritation in your throat starts you coughing, the first important thing is to act at once. It's the neglected cold that becomes trouble, some and dangerous.

The second important thing to do is to take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, and keep it up till the cold disappears entirely.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne is absolutely free from harmful drugs, and can safely be given even to moderately young children. It is pleasant tasting and quick acting, promptly relieving the irritation of the throat and nostrils, loosening the mucus, promoting expectoration, and checking the cold.

Your druggist has Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne in 25c. and 50c. bottles, or can quickly get it for you. Compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited.

Bargains in Pictures

During our January Picture Sale you can pick up some good bargains in Pictures. Our January sale is always a popular event. Come in and look round and you will see why.

Pickels' Book Store

72 MARKET ST. Phones: 909

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S. Brant Agricultural Society

Will be held in the court room, Village of Burford, on

Thursday, Jan. 16, 1193

At 10 o'clock P.M.

For the purpose of receiving the treasurer's financial statement and Auditors report and disposing of the same, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, and other business

The board will meet at 10 A.M.

W. F. MILES, Sec-Treas.

Burford, Jan. 2nd, 1913

CHAMBERLAIN METAL WEATHER STRIP

Orders received at 125 George street.

J. WHITE, Agent, Brantford, Paris, Woodstock.

STORE NEWS J. M. YOUNG & COMPANY STORE NEWS

January Clearance Sale of Linens

Wednesday, January 15th we commence our Annual Linen Sale in connection with our Big January Clearance Sale. We offer hundreds of yards of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Doylies, Tray Cloths, etc., all to clear at a big reduction. All goods will be out and displayed in our Linen Department. The time to buy your Linens is right now. Below we mention a few of the many lines at special sale prices.

Table Damask

72 in. wide Bleached Linen Damask, extra heavy weight, regular 2.25. Sale price..... 1.79

72 in. wide Double Damask, reg. 1.75. Sale price..... 1.39

72 in. wide Linen Damask, reg. 1.30. Sale price..... 1.29

72 in. wide Linen Damask, 4 patterns to choose from, reg. 1.25 and 1.35. Sale price..... 98

3 pieces Bleached Linen Damask. Sale price..... 79

2 pieces 72 in. wide Linen Damask. Sale price..... 65

1 piece 60 in. wide Bleached Linen. Sale price..... 35

Table Cloths and Napkins to Match

At 10 per cent. off Regular Prices. We have about 6 Sets of very fine Table Cloths, with napkins to match, some very choice patterns. Prices range from 10.00 to 18.00, at 10 per cent. off.

Unbleached Tabling

Unbleached Table Linen, 58 in. wide. Sale price..... 25

60 in. wide Table Linen, 55c. Sale price..... 39

60 in. wide Table Linen, reg. 45c. Sale price..... 35

2 pieces Extra Heavy Unbleached Linen, 64 in. wide, regular 85c. Sale price..... 67

Linen Table Cloths 2.39

10 only Linen Table Cloths, double damask, slightly soiled, sizes 22 1/2 x 12, and 22 1/2 x 14. These have a slight imperfection in weave, worth 3.50 and 4.50. Sale price..... 2.39

Tray Cloths

Damask Tray Cloths, 18 x 27, sale price..... 25c

Damask Tray Cloths, 18 x 27, sale price..... 35c

Damask Tray Cloths, 18 x 27, sale price..... 49c

Embroidery Tray Cloths, 18 x 27, sale price..... 98c

Special Prices on Towels and Towelling

Linen Damask Table Cloths

Cloths at 5.75 Cloths at 3.50

7 only Cloths, double damask, satin finish, slightly soiled, in handy size: 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 10 x 16, worth 10.00, 12.00, and 14.00. Sale price..... 5.75

4 only Linen Damask Table Cloths, sizes 10 x 12 and 10 x 14, worth up to 8.50. Here's a snap! Sale price..... 3.50

Table Cloths at 2.98

10 only Perfect Cloths, 8 x 10 size, extra heavy weight, pure linen, worth 3.50 and 3.75. Sale price..... 2.98

Napkins to match the above Cloths, 22 x 22 sizes, worth 3.50 and 3.75. Sale..... 2.98

Table Napkins, large size, worth 7.50, for..... 5.75

5 dozen Table Napkins, pure linen, dainty patterns, worth 3.25, for..... 2.29

150 Table Cloths, 8 x 10 size. Sale price..... 1.49

10 dozen Napkins, pure Linen, hemmed, worth 1.50. Sale price..... 1.00

25 dozen Huck Towels, pure linen, large size. To clear at, per pair..... 25

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If you have ideas—if you can THINK—We will show you the secrets of this fascinating new profession. Positively no experience or literary excellence necessary. No "flowery language" is wanted.

The demand for photoplays is practically unlimited. The big film manufacturers are "moving heaven and earth" in their attempts to get enough good plots to supply the ever increasing demand. They are offering \$100, and more, for single scenarios or written ideas.

Nearly all the big film companies, the buyers of photoplays, are located in or near NEW YORK CITY. Being right on the spot, and knowing at all times just what sort of plots are wanted by the producers, our SALES DEPARTMENT has a tremendous advantage over agencies situated in distant cities.

We have received many letters from the big film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP. REX, RELIANCE, CHAMPANAY, COMET, MELIES, ETC., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want more writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success.

We are selling photoplays written by people who "never before wrote a line for publication."

Perhaps we can do the same for you. If you can think of only one good idea every week, and will write it out as directed by us, and it sells for only \$25, a low figure

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FREE Send your name and address at once for free copy of our illustrated book, "MOVING PICTURE PLAYWRITING"

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SECOND SECTION

AT ONCE! CLOGGED NOSE AND COLD-IN-HEAD OR

Instantly Relieves Swollen, Inflamed Nose, Head, Throat—You Breathe Freely—Dull Headache Goes—Nasty Discharge Stops. Try "Sly's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Sly's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of

Why Tears Flow.

All human emotions, however slight they may be, either decrease or increase the circulation of the blood. These emotions that bring tears cause the blood vessels around the eyes to expand, thus flooding the lacrimal or tear glands with blood. The tear glands always secrete a little to keep the eyes cool and moist and carry off specks of dust through the nasal passages, but the extra supply of blood increases this secretion to such an extent that it cannot go off in the usual way, so overflows.

Dead Suns.

We know that the universe contains many "dead" suns, those which have given forth all their heat. Some astronomers think they are much more numerous than the burning ones. It is believed that once a sun is "dead" it will fly through space until it comes in contact with some other sun, dead or alive, and the impact will set them both at a tremendous heat, create new solar systems with attendant planets, and thus the process may go on throughout eternity.

Diving Bells.

The diving bell was not mentioned before the sixteenth century. Two Greeks in that century (1558) gave an exhibition before Charles V., descending into water of considerable depth in a large inverted kettle. They took down with them a burning light. The next returned to the surface without being wet. The light was still burning.

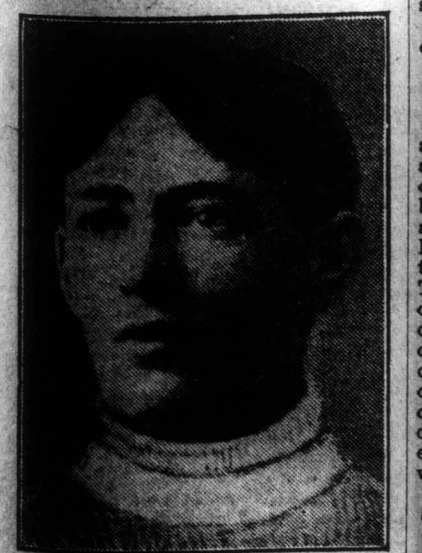
When Limbs and Chest Ache ZAM-BUK GIVES EASE QUICKLY.

Have you got cold in your bones? Have you a bad attack of "general aching"? You know the feeling. Limbs ache, muscles seem to have become tired out, back aches, now and again a twinge of rheumatism strikes you here and there. Your chest feels tight, and there is a pain between your shoulders.

Cold is responsible for this condition, and a vigorous application of Zam-Buk will put you right. Take a hot bath, and then rub your chest and the aching limbs well with Zam-Buk.

Mrs. B. Gorie, 76 Berkeley St., Toronto, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Zam-Buk. A few weeks ago I was suffering from a bad cold, which had settled in my throat, chest and limbs. I tried all kinds of remedies new and old, and found very little relief until I used Zam-Buk. On applying this to my throat and chest I found such ease and relief from the tightness and soreness. I determined to use only Zam-Buk. I also rubbed it on my limbs where I felt the rheumatic pains. In three days from the time I first began applying Zam-Buk I was free from the cold in throat and chest, and also the rheumatism in my limbs."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, various sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflammation, patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.



Vezina, goal keeper for the Canadiens of Montreal. He is regarded as the star net guardian of the N. H. A.