



AT A CHINESE INN.

The Scene in the Interior of the One Roomed Mud Hut.

The building was a long, one-story mud hut, with thatched roof. We entered. Behold what the frontiersman had created! The long room was the scene of a busy life. From the centre of the room hung a big oil lamp, shedding its ray over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove sat the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor packed hard, swept clean. From one corner came the merry whirr of grinding millstones as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headpiece gathered up the scraps of yellow cornmeal that oozed from the gray stones. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of its chaff; others leaned over clay mortars, pounding condiments with stone pestles.

Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travelers. One end of the room was reserved for those wayfarers, but the kang at the other end was divided over sections. From each rather over each section swung quaint little cradles. In each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world we fell asleep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of swinging cradles and grinding millstones—Atlantic Monthly.

THE NEW FRENCH PANTHEON.

(New York Tribune.)

Amongst the phrases destined to survive this war there is only one which promises to rank in expressiveness and vitality with "As cruel as a Boche." That is the phrase "As stupid as a German." Sooner or later the typical, spectacular movement of the Kaiser's Spectacular Army, the Great General Staff, turns out to be a blunder. The invasion of Belgium brings England into the war, and Zeppelin baby-

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T. B. LAVERS,
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killers, mobilized to discourage her people, rise up a multitude of conquering soldiers. The United States, flouted as negligible, is at last drawn by the ruthless submarine campaign into the circle of Germany's foes, and the nervous bluffs in her press now show sorely she regrets it. Inadequate devastation of Northern France, from the killing of fruit trees to the swish violation of graves, all supposed to further the process of bleeding a people white, serves but to kindle new fire in the veins of an avenging host. And now in its turn comes the German's due reward for that the flower of German stupidity, the persistent demolition of Rheims.

"The Germans without reason," runs a late despatch from France, "continue to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired to-day." Had the Boche gunners heard perhaps the news from Paris, that the French Government has determined not to restore the cathedral, but to hang up in its ruins the battle flags of the allies and to dedicate it forever as a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France? Surely there could be no outcome of German stupidity so harmful to Germany as this, and one could well understand how the Kaiser would now only be too glad to blot out by complete destruction all evidence of his original mistake. For this pantheon will his country hard when peace comes.

The Kaiser must know, what the duldest schoolboy could tell him, that the most favorable peace is going to mean a heavy burden to him and his people, that the sooner French hatred dies down the better it will be for him and them, and that he must think of German trade, to say nothing of German comfort, in a thousand phases. There will be monuments all over France to keep hatred alive, but consider the overwhelming, world-wide significance of this one reared, as it were, by the Kaiser himself. The stupidity of it, the inevitable, ineffa-

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Please Mention This Paper.

bly German stupidity of it! To secured with their own hands creation of the one everlasting reproach, the one undying appeal to the imagination of mankind against the German spirit!

"I will not call him king," said Joan the Maid of the Dauphin, "until he shall have been anointed and crowned at Rheims." On that talismanic point France was with her, and to this day Republican France preserves in its soul a kindred legendary emotion for the most renowned of all her fates. Upon her Pantheon at Paris she has inscribed her tribute—"Aux grands Hommes la Patrie reconnaissante"—and before its portals she has placed "Le Penseur," an image of thought. This new pantheon she gives not to her great men, nor to her men of fame, but to the unknown dead who have saved her, and before their shrine the Maid will sit beside her charger, a symbol of the heart, of all that most swiftly and most simply touches every type of man.

We are swayed by our heart. Long after the cold-blooded theorist, working out on paper the artificial solidarity which he mistakes for the true brotherhood of man, she have demonstrated to his own satisfaction the absolute necessity of "making friends with Germany." Rheims will give pause to all men who can feel as well as think. And the Kaiser will have done it. Not until he and his kind, he and his millions, have done penance in sackcloth and ashes will the penalty of their blasphemous destruction lose a tithe of its weight.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The city walls of Canton, China, are to be removed and roads and tramways leading out of the city built.

Numerous kinds of American package groceries are on sale at St. Etienne, France, but there is still an opening for the introduction of pickles, jams, sauces and fancy crackers. Swiss merchants are in the market for children's washable cotton clothing. Importations from Germany have stopped, and local manufacturers do not seem to be able to supply clothing of as good quality as that formerly imported.

American automobile buses have been put in operation with success at Merida, Yucatan.

Plans are being made to clear vast tracts of land in the Straits Settlements for the production of bananas.

Moss is being used in America as a substitute for cotton in articles that require packing and filling, such as cushions and mattresses. Louisiana supplies most of the moss used in this way. The selling price ranges from five and a half to six cents a pound. Last year's output had an estimated value of \$2,000,000.

Iron working machinery is needed at Genoa, Italy.

There is a market for typewriter accessories at Bilbao, Spain.

Nail making machines, equipment for manufacturing wire for nails and nail wire are in demand at Alexandria, Egypt.

A firm at Grozny, Caucasus, Russia, would like to represent American manufacturers of steel, iron, shoes, dry goods, leather supplies, gas tubing and rope.

There is a market for roofing materials at Havre, France.

A company Bahai, Brazil, has added for catalogues of American furniture. Incinerators of American make are in demand at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Shanghai, China, presents a good market for mineral lubricating oils and greases.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CULINARY DELICACY.

Soy Bean Which Comes from China, is a Meal in Itself.

For full particulars concerning the soy bean, say the New York Evening Post, it would perhaps, be best to consult the natives of China and Japan or else the Italian army. It seems like a long jump from the battle-front of the Sonzo, but that is the route that the only respectable lot of soy beans yet shipped to the United States has taken. It appears that the soy bean, despite the fact that it is the world's champion all-around food, did not leap into instant popularity on its arrival here, and so in the course of events it was shipped over to Italy to nourish the boys in the trenches.

Not only is the soy bean the world's champion all-around food—a dish, in fact, that makes a laughing-stock of our elaborate course dinners, since it is everything from soup to nuts, all rolled into a bean—but it is, so far as is known, the only bean in captivity that grows whiter, and red, ones, at that. Unfortunately, the soy beans selected for exhibition by the department of agriculture have all been shaved, and look as smooth-skinned and sleek as any bean ever mined in Boston town; but, for all that, in their natural state the soy beans are found dwelling two to five in a pod, and "covered with a stiff reddish hair."

There are, by actual count, forty-nine varieties of the soy, or soja, bean, and these forty-nine varieties could easily be grown here and used to keep the great American people alive and well and out of the poor-house, with their meat and eggs and other popular

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fodder went soaring or not. New York, in fact, has already taken a fancy to one of the innumerable roles in which the red-whiskered bean of China is wont to masquerade. It's the juice of the soy bean that forms the basis of Worcestershire sauce—that indispensable relish which we all insist on having in restaurants, though seldom at home.

And that isn't the only guise in which we know the soy bean. Persons who patronize Chinese or almost Chinese restaurants know that there is an indefinable something that distinguishes everything the Chinese cook. It is the soy bean, the sauce from which is put into nearly everything produced in a Chinese kitchen.

But soy sauce is only a side-line compared with the other activities of the soy bean. Under treatment, the soy bean can be made into butter, milk, oil, breakfast-food cereal, crackers, cakes, bread, muffins, pancakes and a kind of April-fool coffee, which, being free from injurious caffeine, should be just the thing for the nerves of the tired business man. Besides these things there are delicious dishes to be had from roasting, baking, broiling, frying, stewing, boiling and hashing the soy bean. At least, they must be delicious, since they're served to keep one of the oldest civilizations in the world alive these many years and have contributed largely to "the endurance and strength of the Japanese and Chinese soldiers and athletes."

Source of Future Iron.

That iron is the very basis of our industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greater supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, because as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock, which we call "ore," the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased cost of production. The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to-day copper ore are being worked with only 1.5 per cent. of copper in them.—Metallurgical Engineering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

BELIEF IN SORCERY.

Spirits Thought to Haunt Trees, Mountains and Streams.

To the natives of Korea the world is populous with active and malevolent beings who are ready at any moment to fall upon them in wrath, according to a statement made by Dr. J. M. Casanowitz, assistant curator of Old World archaeology of the United States National Museum at Washington concerning the paraphernalia of a Korean sorceress now deposited in the museum collections.

Dr. Casanowitz says the Koreans believe that these beings or spirits haunt every tree, mountain and watercourse; are on every roof, fireplace and beam and infest every chimney, living rooms and kitchens; that they beset them at home and waylay them when abroad. They seem to be everywhere at all times and make their lives miserable.

To their influence the Koreans attribute every ill, all bad luck, official malevolence, or of power or position and especially sickness. The natives divide these countless legions of spirits into two main classes: Demons consisting of self-existent malicious spirits of departed impoverished persons who died in distress, and spirits whose natures are partly kindly, which include the ghosts of prosperous and good people, but even the latter appear to be easily offended and extraordinary capricious.

To cope with these two forms of spirits and be assured of a little peace and quiet the Koreans have two classes of sorcerers, or as they call them, "shamans": the Pansu and the Mutang. Both classes are mediators between the people and the spirits, but they bear little relation to each other. The former are "fortune-tellers" and the latter are the "deceiving crowd," or "bad lot." In this connection Dr. Casanowitz said:

The office of the Pansu is restricted to blind men, perhaps owing to the common belief among primitive peoples that those who have been deprived of physical sight have been given an inner spiritual vision. The Mutang is always a woman, generally from the lower classes and of bad repute, and her calling is considered the very lowest in the social scale. While the Pansu is, as it were, born or made by dint of his loss of eyesight, the Mutang enters upon her office in consequence of a "supernatural call," consisting in the assurance of demoniacal possession, the demon being supposed to have become her double and to have superimposed his personality upon hers. The "possession" is often accompanied by hysterical and pathological symptoms.

"The spirit may seize any woman, maid or wife, rich or poor, plebeian or patrician, and compel her to serve him, and on receiving the 'call of the spirit' a woman will break every tie of custom and relationship, leave home and family to become henceforth a social outcast, so that she is not even allowed to live within the city walls. But notwithstanding her low social status her services are in constant demand.

"In traveling through the country the Mutang or sorceress is constantly to be seen going through the various musical and dancing performances in the midst of a crowd in front of a house where there is sickness. And at the close of the nineteenth century the fees annually paid in Korea to the sorcerers were estimated at \$750,000.

"The Pansu acts as master of the spirits, having gained by his potent formulae and ritual an ascendancy over them. By his spells he can direct them, drive them out and even bury them. The Mutang is supposed to be able to influence them with her friendship with them. She has to play to them, and coax them to go. By her performances she puts herself in rapport with the spirits and is able to ascertain their will and to name the ransom for which they will release the victim who is under torment.

"More varied than the functions of the Pansu are the pacifications and propitiations, called kants or kuts, performed by the Mutang. The kant may be carried out either at the house of the patient or at the home of the Mutang, or at some shrine or temple, called tang, dedicated to some spirit, which are seen on the hillside in Korea. If, as is occasionally the case, the Mutang belongs to a noble family, she is allowed by her family to ply her trade only in her own house. Those who require her services send the required fee and the necessary offerings and the ceremony is performed by the Mutang in her own house or at the tang.

"Her equipment consists of a number of dresses, some of them very costly; a drum, shaped like an hour-glass, about four feet high; copper cymbals, a copper gong, a copper rod with small bells or tinklers suspended from it by cords, chains, a pair of telescoping baskets, strips of silk and paper banners which float around her as she dances; fans, umbrellas, wands and images of men and animals."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

MOTHER GOOSE ON FOOD CONTROL.

Jack Sprat would eat no fat; His wife would eat no lean, So rather than have any argument over it the Food Controller put them both on a diet of bran muffins.

Sing, sing, what shall I sing? The cat ran away with the pudding bag string.

"I haven't the heart to ask for cat meat these days," said he.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen, She lay good eggs for gentlemen. Gentlemen come every day And make a careful, itemized record of her output for the national food census.

To market, to market To buy a fat pig; Home again, home again With some much less expensive but equally nourishing cereals.

When I was a little boy I lived by myself, And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon the self.

Until suddenly I realized that I might be prosecuted for food hoarding.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard To get her poor dog a bone;

But when she got there She found that the bone had been used by Miss Hubbard, her daughter, in making a tasty dish from yesterday's left overs.

—New York Sun.

"Do you think your father will object to my marrying you?" "I don't think so. He has just received the bills of my new spring outfit."—Detroit Free Press.

SUNLIGHT AND SOIL.

Causes of the Difference of Color in Foliage and Flowers.

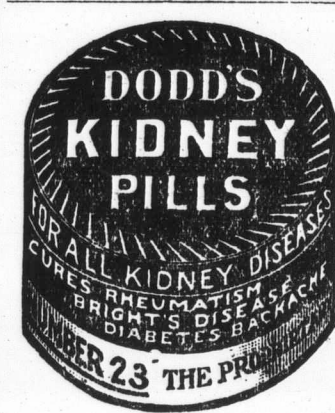
It is sunlight that chiefly causes the difference in the color of the foliage and flowers of plants. The foliage and flowers of plants absorb sun rays of certain colors and reject others, and this it is that makes the flowers take on their proper colors.

We know that the character of the soil and possibly a difference in climate may cause flowers to change their colors. Some wild flowers of New Jersey are of quite a different shade of color from the same flowers in Illinois, the character of the soil causing the flowers to change their selection of the sun's rays, and thus the color of the flower is changed.

To prove that the character of the soil may change the color of flowers take any of the pink flowering varieties of Hydrangea hortensis, repot the plant, carefully washing away the old soil, and replace in soil in which alum has been incorporated. The proper proportion is half a pound of alum broken into pieces the size of a hickory nut to each bushel of soil. In this soil the plants, instead of producing pink flowers, as formerly, will produce flowers of blue.

New shades of flowers are produced by crossing one color with another, somewhat as an artist mixes paints to obtain desired shades and colors, but with far more trouble and far less accuracy. Sometimes on the same stem flowers of different colors are found due to the hybridization or to freak of nature, the tendency to break away from the established type. In nature nothing stands still. It is either progression or retrogression.

The range of color for each species seems to be confined within certain limits, though the hybridizer is gradually extending these limits. Yellow, white and purple are the commonest colors in wild flowers in the order named. Yellow is the simplest and most primitive color and blue the latest and most highly evolved.—Exchange.



German Finance

(New York Times.)

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produced \$12,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around 80,000,000,000 marks and the credit at present asked is for 15,000,000,000 marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a deficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordinary budget. New taxes were announced, and the margin upon bank loans to facilitate subscriptions to the new imperial loans was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was customarily balanced by borrowing. Now Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest account, and that fraction will not grow smaller.

Germany is proud of these figures and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to slavery foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's enemies. Germany may not need the dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German view.

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities. In April O. K. Davis reported for the Times an interview with Herr Haverstein, the president of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr Haverstein set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be included as a part of the financial picture.

On the surface German complacency is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her own marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But Germany is beginning to spend gold abroad. That is the official report. All through the war Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech announcing the new credit Count Roden said: "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank within a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 75,000,000 marks, less than \$20,000,000. But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the bank's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that trifling sum go in supporting bil-

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H.P. WANTED.

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MONEY ORDERS.

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lions of marks afloat? It is equally easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to part with gold.

So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and steel statistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer, and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrial in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank statement. Perhaps labor power is falling. Perhaps the gold went for some indispensable allow. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more closely than it watches the bank reports.

Ambassador Gerard shrewdly remarked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same day. The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a good statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days later the process is reversed, and the ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.

It staggers credulity to believe that Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the government financially as well as politically. If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years—it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

SOME GOOD SALADS.

BANANA AND APPLE SALAD.

Three bananas, 4 apples, ½ cupful of peanut butter, ¼ cupful of French dressing, 4 cupfuls of shredded lettuce.

Line a bowl with lettuce. Slice bananas and apples, mix and put on lettuce. Mix peanut butter with the dressing and pour over.

SPINACH AND EGG SALAD.

Two cupfuls of cold boiled spinach, 3 hard-boiled eggs, 4 cupfuls of lettuce, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped peppers or parsley, ½ cupful of mayonnaise.

Add the salt and half the mayonnaise to the chopped spinach. Mix well and take a spoonful and cover the yolks. Then roll in finely-chopped whites of eggs. Sprinkle with peppers or parsley. Serve on the shredded lettuce with mayonnaise between bowls.

BEAN SALAD.

Mix cold baked beans with shredded lettuce and hard-boiled eggs chopped separately. Serve with French dressing. The whites may be omitted and served as a garnish.

BEET SALAD.

Mix dice cooked beets with shredded red cabbage and cold cooked flaked fish which has been marinated in beet vinegar. Serve on lettuce with French dressing, seasoned lightly with cayenne, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

Rosy Cheeks.

To have them. Drink rivers of water. Learn to breathe deeply. Walk often and joyously. Wearing sensible heels. Keep the body free of waste. Think cheerful, clean, healthful thoughts.

Not by flattering our appetites; no, by awakening the heroic that slumbers in every heart can any religion find followers.—Carlyle.

They tell us that women are as big a puzzle as ever, but nowadays it is getting so you can see through them.—Pensacola News.

Hot Weather is a Joy

to the man or woman who is properly nourished with a light, easily digested food. The food problem in Summer time, war time, or any old time, is a simple one for the housewife who knows Shredded Wheat Biscuit and the many delicious, nutritious dishes that can be made with it. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat fully complying with all government requirements in purity and cleanliness. Two or three Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk will fully nourish and satisfy the average person in hot weather, and the cost is only a few cents.

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