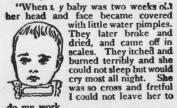
ITCHING BURNING PIMPLES ON BABY

Head and Face Covered. Came Off In Scal's. Would Cry Most All Nigh Cuticura Healed.



do my work.

"Then I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks there was not a trace of the trouble left. She was healed," (Signed) Mrs. Alex. Foster, R. R. 2, Proton Sta., Ont., June 9, 1916.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura Coan for the toilet.

Prevent further trouble by using cu-ticura Soap for the toilet.

For Free Sample Each by Mail ad-dress post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

FORGER BIGAMIST.

Bad Man Draws Four Year Term at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, Aug. 1 .- Four years on each of four charges of forgery was the sentence given William John Leseur, alias John Dalton, alias John Langton, alias John Balley, by Police Magistrate Creasor this morning, while he was also sent up for trial on the charge of bigamy. Leseur, who has a criminal record, was born near Peterboro, and as John Dalton served a sentence in Kingston Penitentiary. On his release he married at the rec-tory of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Peterboro in May, 1914. In Township, and he was employed as farm help under the name of John Langton, and his wife was house-keeper for a farmer named Telford. The second day after his engagement he disappeared, taking with him one of his employer's horses. He was traced, ond on his arrest was being taken to Walkerton for trial when he crawled through the lavatory window and jumped while the train was going at a high speed. He was again apprehended, and on his arrest was sent to the Ontario Reformatory for a year. He escaped when he had served ten months, and was lost sight of ountil eight weeks ago, when he came to Owen Sound and secured employ-ment in a local factory. He was around town for some few weeks, making himself quite popular. He finally eloped with a young woman belong ing to a reputable family. They went through the form of marriage at Mea-ford, and had reached London on an attempt to go over the border into the United States. His arrest follow-ed the receipt of a letter from the young woman to her relative here. In the meantime it was found that he had passed cheques on four local firms on which he had forged signatures, and charges were laid in each case as well as for jumping his board bill. It was then that the police began looking up his career during a remand for sentence on the forgery charges, to which he pleaded guilty. The evidence, consisting of a copy of the original marriage register at Peterboro, was secured and Legent force. boro, was secured, and Leseur faces the other charges in a higher court. To-day's sentence runs concurrently. Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

EVILS OF ADENOIDS.

These Growths Are a Real Menace to the Health of a Child.

Not every child that is backward at school, that breatnes through his mouth, has dull eyes, a short upper lip, prominent upper teeth or has a drawn, tired expression about the face has adenoids, says health bulletin. But this condition should lend a parent to suspect adenoid growth, and it should not be dismissed till a thorough examination has proved that such is not the case.

till a thorough examination has proved that such is not the case.

Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish growth which comes in the back part of threat where the nose and threat join. A child who has adenoids breathes with his mouth open, has frequent colds and may have earache often or become deaf, it is not infrequent that selenoids dull the expression of the eye, destroy the resonance of the voice and disort a blank, idotic stare. They hinder mental development. For that reason "repeater" at school are frequently said to be afflicted with adenoids.

The best time to remove adenoids is when they are first recognizable to a physician. If they remain longer they do harm. They cause a child to have "colds" often and make him more susceptible to diptheria, scarlet fever, necasives and whooping cough. Furthermore, if he gets any of these diseases they are likely to be severe with him and leave him even worse afflicted.

Cold, fresh air breathed through the nose is needed to prevent adenoids returning after an operation, Fresh air taken in through the nose prevents as well as cures adenoids.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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25 Toronta St., Toronto, 17 Please Mention This Paper.

Odd and Intere

A gold coin loses 5

In spite of the length of the giraffe's neck there are only seven joints in it.

10 new plane is provided with a shield for the hand to prevent it being

A sparrow for a short distance can spurt by wing up to eighty miles an

The Thames carries to the sea an average of 1,865,903 cubic feet of sediment a year.

The Greek railroad system has been finally linked up to that of the rest of

Forty-one women out of every hundred marry between the ages of twen-ty and twenty-five.

The manufacture of artificial pearls

at Barcelonia, Spain, has developed into a great industry. An inclosed car that is heated by

electricity is used as an ambulance in a large Wyoming coal mine.
From mines in Japan and South
Manchuria the Japanese are mining
20,000,000 tons of coal annually.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, true supreme excellence

is simplicity. The comparative mortality of dif-ferent occupations shows that clergy and farm laborers have the lowest

death rate. Some estimates place the quantity of timber that will be required by the countries not at war at 50,000,000 cubic

The Spanish government has reserv ed for two years the right of exploita-tion of potash deposits that have been discovered in two provinces.

For the first time in the history of the Hong-Kong rice trade, a shipment of polished rice has been made to the

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When disease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time crumbles away. The most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it even to his most intimate friends. One day some jewel experts prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of the

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,-Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MIN ARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Gripppe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MEDALS AND RIBBONS.

Some of the Decorations Worn by Returned Men.

By the medal ribbons they wear By the medal ribbons they wear one may know what campaigns our soldiers and sallors have seen, and what special distinctions they have won. Such medal ribbons are always worn on the left breast. Any ribbons worn on the right are represen tative of medals awarded outside the army or navy, and are usually those given with life-saving awards.

The medal ribbon of the Victoria Cross has first place of all decora-tions on the tunic of a soldier or the jacket of a sailor. The army V. C. winner is entitled to wear the rich dark red ribbon, the sailor a blue ribbon.

Other medal ribbons worn by sol diers akin in color to that of the V. C. are those that go with the Order of the Bath, the French Legion of Honor, the Long Service or Good Conduct medals. Each of the above-named ribbons is a plain red or crimson

The blue riband of the naval V. C. might easily be mistaken for the ribbon of the Khedive's Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service, or the Royal Humane Society medal for saving life. All are plain blue, of slightly different shades

Other medal ribbons sometimes seen in Canada are those worn by the winner of the D.S.O. (red centre, blue edge), the D.S.O. Cross (blue, white, blue), or the Distinguished Service medal (two white stripes on

Military Cross is easily known by the white edge and purple centre of the ribbon. The D.C.M. ribbon is red on each edge and blue in the centre, and the Military Medal owner wears a blue, white, red rib-

Some members of the C. E. F. wear some memors of the C.E., F. wear the medal ribbons that go with the special medals awarded for bravery in the field, but no authorized medal ribbon has been issued for this war. The "Allied" ribbon worn by some men is not an official award, and may be worn by anyone without challenge.

lenge What marks the warrior who has been wounded is a strip of gold braid sewn on the tunic sleeve for each time wounded, or a strip of sliver oraid if sickness caused him to be in

Original members of the First Ca adian Division may be recognized by the color of their shoulder straps, lue for the infantry, red for the ar-llery, A.S.C., A.M.C., and yellow for

the cavalry.

Members of the C.E.F. who have been at the front are given a button contred with a shield bearing the Union Jack, and inscribed, "For Ser-

wice at the Front."

Men invalided home from England get a button with the Union Jack get a button with the Union Jack square in the centre, and the letter-



ing, "For Service Overseas. The various colored and shaped patches worn on the sleeve by re-turned soldiers were first issued to the Canadian troops at the Somme, to enable the officers and men of various divisions, brigades, and bat-

tallong to be recognized readily.
The First Division men wear one large red patch on the upper part of the arm, and the Second Division a blue patch. The brigades and battalions are also indicated by smaller colored patches below the large ones. green being the mark of the First Brigade, red for the Second, and blue for the Third, and the shape of the patch indicates the battalions bearing them, circular for the First, half circle for the Second, triangular for the Third, and a small square for the Fourth.

Gen. Maude's Despatch Despatch

Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dealing with the operations car-ried out against Kut and Bagdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force has just been issued.

has just been issued.

It deals with the work done between Aug. 28th, 1916, and March 31st, 1917; a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

I pon assuming Command, General Maude, continued the work of re-organization begun by his predecessor, Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops, who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat, was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time, and made difficult by both floods and droughts, were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack. Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were armassed.

supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy about Kut. The Turk still occupied the same positions on the Tigris front which he had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unconquerable Sannalyat position, which they had strengthened and elaborated. Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river s miles to the north-vest and circling beneath it across the Khadari Bend, until cut by the River Hal, two miles below the exit from the Tigris. This system was continued to the northwest. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hal, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while at the same time so sapping his strength by constant battle at Sannalyat that he must either give up that position or so weaken his limit that a crossing of the Tigris might' be easily accomplished further west.

west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 13th. Lieutenant-General Cobbe distracted the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Sannalyat lines, while during the night of the 13th, 14th the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hal, surprised struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head, which was strongly held. By the 18th Lieutenant-General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river upstream of the Khadairi Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the flai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's simumleations west of Shamran, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prospercus districts for our own supply. The enemy still clung to his positions

prospercus districts for our own supply. The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadair Bend. Here he menaced our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flat, bare country, difficult for attack. Licutenant-General Cobbe spent the time between January 5th and 19th clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 25,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposed to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out. On the 9th the Gurkhas' and Mahrattas had leught their way to the river bend on the left after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops \(\) made steady progress, and a heavy counter-

attack, got forward under cover of a mist, was broken by the resolute resistation of the Manchester, a frontier Rich Stepen of the Manchester, and the work of the Manchester, and the Mancheste

ing the Tigris, 8 miles below Bagdad. On the 8th a crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fre, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable. A force under Lieutenant-General Marshall was ferried across the Tigris to enfliade the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th, 9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Loyal North Lancashires on the further bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. On the 8th the cavalry and a portion of General Cobbe's force crossed the Tigris, worked up to Shawa Khan, and, well served by acroplane scouts, pushed on towards Eagdad. On the morning of the 16th our cavalry fought the way to a point 2 miles west of Bagdad railway station and, in a blinding dust storm, followed the Decauville railway up to the station, on the left bank of the Tigris. General Marshall had forced the Dialah at two points early on the 16th, had linked up with the devoted Loyal North Lancashires, and had advanced against the strong position of Tel Muhammod, which covered Bagdad. Luring the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall in the strong position of Tel Muhammod, which covered Bagdad. Luring the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall in the strong position of the part of the inhabitants. The gunboat flotilla, proceeding up gream in line ahead formation, anchored off the British Residency, and the two forces under Lieutenant-Generals Marshall and Cobbe provided for the security of the approaches to the city. An immense, booty which the enemy had been unable to destroy was taken, including all the guns, (rendered useless by General Townshend) taken by the enemy at Kut.

After the fall of Bagdad precautions were made to secure the safety of the British Rams, and beath him, though we rored our way

bank of the Tigris from Shatt el Adhaim, apparently to assist the withdrawal of the Turkish forces before the Russians. Both these columns were brilliantly besten back.

The report is brought to a close by the statement that the total number of prisoners taken in the period under review was 7,921. General Maude praises the colduct of the officers and men who worked so well under such difficult and ardous conditions, "British and Indian troops, working side by side, have vied with each other in their efforts to close with the enemy, and all ranks have been imbued throughout with that offensive spirit which is the soldier's finest jewel."

FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When we get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous sys-tem is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general break down in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fight ing for, and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of of any use to you that does not build

up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that un-natural, tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

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

THEFT UNHEARD OF.

In South American Territory Just Explored.

The explorers sent by the Univer-

sity of Pennyslvania, Curator William Curtis Farabee and Dr. Franklin H.

Church, went up the Amazon in June, 1913, to study the tribes in the region of Northern Brazil and the Guiana colonies. Their story is now being told by Dr. Farabee in the university's Museum Journal. They crossed Lake Amucu at the headwaters of the Rio Branco, and visited the ElDorado of the Spaniards and Raleigh. Alas! for remance; the curator says that the city whose houses were reputed to be shingled with gold glates was probably then, as now, mud walled and un-important. The Macusi Indians, who live thereabout, practice the curious custom of the couvade. When a child is born the father goes to bed for a month and eats only the most delicate food. They believe that otherwise the child would be injured. A man must marry a woman of another village and live in that village; descent, therefore, is in the female line. Among their neighbors the Wapisianas, a man must marry his cousin of another village and take her to live in his own village These Indians usually have two wive They will not eat anything shot with a gun or an arrow. They recognize a Creator, but do not petition Him because they say He knows what they In the untravelled forests of Bra

zilian Guiana the explorers found that the native guides feared the stingray and the electric eel far more than the alligator and the constrictor. In the villages of the Tarumas, on the Essi quibo, the natives announce a death by hanging a bunch of leaves on a tree as we hang crape on a door. They be-tieve that the world began with two brothers. The younger went fishing and caught a woman. She was the

ISSUE NO. 33, 1917 HT'P WANTED

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont. L ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN, light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good gay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED-LOOM FIXER ON CROMPopportunity to right man. Apply, stating age and experience, to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS

S END A DOMINION EXPRESS order. They are payable everywhere.

mother of the race. Also, she was the daughter of a great snake, so they never kill an anaconda.

trading the natives are simple and honest, but it is hard to get two things fer one. You might get a live monkey for a ten-cent knife, but you could not get ten, or even two, for a dollar knife. A man will pack for eight days for one knife as uncomplainingly as he would pack for five days. Time means little to the natives.

Every one is polite; the children respect their parents; the parents respect their chief. "These people have no punishments for crime because no one ever does wrong." Theft has never been beard of

The explorers believe that in the Mapidians, who live up the Bonawau River, they found the lost tribe of the Atarols. The Mapidians had never seen white man, but they were not ner-

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Animals Carry Disease Germs.

Epidemics of diphtheria, which arse without apparent cause, have been traced to animals, and generally birds, and especially to domestic fowls. The diphtheria bacillus can be found in the throat mucus of many domestic animals, as well as in the cording to Dr. Gourrin, to the salivary secretion of domestic fowls we must add those of animals, such as rabbits, dogs, horses, cattle and other domes-tic animals. While these germs are not virulent in the animals, they quickly become so when they enter the human system, and the fact that healthy animals can possess such germs will ampily suffice to explain the mysterious appearance of certain

numan epidemics.

The remedy is not far to seek, and this is to prevent children from having undue contact with domestic animals, such as kissing them or having contact with the animal's tongue, such as licking or by feeding out of the hand. While this may be a privation, due attention must

the importance of the question Also avoid the dissemination of manure in which fowls peck or dogs and cats may rummage, and keep manure of all kinds coming from domestic animals well out of the way in separate places, so that the animals cannot seek their food in it.

These precautions are to be especially observed during periods of epidemics, but hold good, of course, all times. When epidemics prevail among fowls, the healthy ones should be separated at once, and the other incinerated if in limited number, or at least treated with the proper se-

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Strength of the Condor.

The enormous strength of the condor is equaled by his voracity This immense bird often boldness. pounces upon small animals, but from the shape and bluntness of his claws it is unable to carry anything very heavy, so he contents himself with fixing it against the ground with one of his claws, while with the other and his powerful beak he rends it to piecwith food, the bird becomes incapable of flight and may be apprehended, but any attempt capture is furiously resisted. An Amcrican traveler in the Andes encountered a large condor just after it had finished a hearty banquet on a young sheep and foolishly attempted to seize the bird, with the result that he received a gash from its claw. Then he called up his two guides, and the three men manoeuvred to take the bird alive. But every attempt was frustrated, and in the end one of the men killed it by a blow with a hatchet.

The smell of cooking may be removed by taking a basin of boiling water and pouring into it about five drops of oil of lavender. In a few minutes all smell of cooking will have disappeared.

Why Wait for War to learn real food values? It is what you digest, not what you eat, that furnishes strength for the day's work. Many foods tax the digestive powers to the utmost without supplying much real nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is all food and in a form that is easily digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. For breakfast, dinner or supper it takes the place of meat, eggs and potatoes. You con't know how easily you can do without meat or potatoes until you try it. Delic ous with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits, and milk.

Made in Canada.

