By G. KAY SPENCER

One of the bitterest contests chron-Berblan campaigns to defend their little country from the Teuton octopus. In the Serbian ranks were many

heroic women who dressed like the men and fought as unselfishly. But we are to tell about a little womana Boot-who exiled herself from her over hard frozen ground powdered with wind-driven snow on the hills of Serbla.

ish on that front.

the Bulgaro-Germans back to the mountain known as Hill No. 1212, this base hospital with her whole right side, from the shoulder to the knee, a have got nost of the scatter." mass of torn flesh and shattered bone.

Miss Flora Sands-for that is the name of this intrepld Scotswormbbegan working in Serbia as a Ited Cross nurse early in the war. Her sympathy became so aroused by the sufferings and heroism of the people that, when the hospital units were broken up during the great retreat of October and November, 1915, she solicited and obtained permission to colist as a private soldier in the rear guard that protected the retreating army. Before that army reached the Adriatic she had won promotion. Be- into the hospital a royal nide de camp come Sergeant Sands, she stood high came to her bedside and, on behalf of in the regard of both officers and the prince regent of Serbla, pinned to men of the crack regiment to which her breast, with much ceremonial, the she still belongs. On the Macedonian gold and silver cross of Kara-Georgefront she went through the whole of a rure badge that is given only for the arduous and successful campaign conspicuous bravery on the field of that began on September 12.

Foreign Municipalities And Governments Add to Revenue With Side Lines

There are foreign municipalities as well as foreign governments that do not think it beneath them to add to

their revenues by "a side line or two." The city of Paris, for Instance, increases its revenues by a few francs each year in the cultivation of a little state orchard in the Luxemburg of feeds are given and the range of gardens, and the same municipality the birds during the fattening period. also takes its share of the receipts of If the birds are allowed to run at

the Eiffel Tower. city of Palerino, which makes commer- cases with wide range the birds will tains. The Sicillan snow is brought tion, no matter how liberally fed. The down at night in baskets and shipped to the neighboring towns, where it is walking and roaming over wide areas

sold for refrigerating purposes, profitable side line in its monopoly in | form flesh and fat goes to furnish playing cards, from which it derives a muscular energy, which is lost so far bad cold on the chest. handsome Income.

The Ribisian government once undertook, to its profit, a deal in junk. It was just after the Crimenn war. when for months old iron, shot and shell were picked up around Schastonot. A regular trade in this funk aprang up, thousands of tons being sold. Finally it struck the government that the idea was such a good one that it would take a hand itself. It thereupon intervened between buyers and sellers, imposing a tax of ten cents per hundredweight. It was estimated that the imperial government profited in this way to the extent of \$80,000.

Concerning Women.

Policewomen in Linnan work only eight hours a day.

Rhode Island was the first state to grant presidential suff-

New York has more working women than any other state in the Union.

Barnard college girls are knitting sweaters for the soldiers in

Wellesley enliege girls have declared martial law on ice cream and other delicacies.

His Guess.

"What benutiful daughters they

"Yes, indeed. There must be a battle royal at their house every night to decide which one of them is to bein their mother with the dishes.

Beyond the Law.

An Ohio judge says there is no law against a man's making a fool of himself. Even the law rarely attempts the impossible. Houston Post.

Half Mourning.

"That won't do," said Mrs. Benton.

It was in the decisive assaults ided during the great war has for its | the highest crest of Hill No. 1212 the effing that blenk region surrounding Miss Sands' active career was sud Gornitcheve and Kaymakohalan, in the | dealy cut short. How this happened let her relate in her own words:

"We had been crouching in ou shallow pits for hours, waiting im nationally for the order to attack. seven o'clock in the morning the or der came. It was snowing and the snow lay on the ground. I was ou native hills of old Scotland to march of my pit in half a second, and run ning as fast as my legs would move I am always the first to leave cover. It is my duty as a non-commissioned Her claim to fame would very prob- officer. But, unfortunately, I am not ubly have never been differentiated so nimble as most of my men. So it from that of many another woman happens that I am generally among trudging in the Serbian ranks had the last to reach an enemy trench. she not been cast by fate into a mili- Well. I had nearly reached the brink tary hospital maintained by the Brit- of the Bulgarian trench in which our men were already at grips with the In the early winter that saw the defenders. I was one of a small group beginning of the drives which pushed of laggards-perhaps half a dozenwhen a well aimed grenade fell in our midst. A couple of men besides mylittle Scotchwoman was carted to the self were in the radius of its explosion and fell wounded, but I seem to the sea below, The Newfoundland, of

this Amazon tells her story Simple it is and self-denying, for number of her brother officers have stories to tell of the engagement which considerably elaborate upon ber terse recital.

In the military hospital of Camp No. 41 she was the only patient of her The camp had accommodation for sixteen hundred sick or wounded. and there is a heavy percentage of women among the Serbian armies.

A few days after her admittance

Time Needed to **Fatten Poultry**

The question is often asked: How long does it take to fatten poultry

The time required to fatten chickens and other poultry for prime market tinish depends largely upon what kinds large and range freely the fattening A curious revenue accrues to the period is much longer, and in some cial use of its snows from the moun- never become in prime market condireason for this is that the birds in take too much exercise, and feed that The Greek government has a most under other conditions would go to as fattening is concerned

In the case of turkeys, which are semiwild birds, a limited range for the birds is necessary, especially in early and late fall, when insects, wild seeds, green clover and grasses are still to be secured. Turkeys will grow and take the open range can be secured freely. Ity she chose the operation."

feeding like other kinds of poultry. In very close confinement they will worry off more flesh and fat than they will put on, as a rule.

With chickens, ducks and geese it is economical to confine them closely and feed heavily a few days before marketing. The confined birds should have all they will possibly eat of mixed grain, or ground grains and water. The best method is to feed a mixture of ground grains and skim milk. Birds fattened this way in close confinement are known as "milk-fed" poultry, and such when in prime condition command the highest market prices. The time required for fattening is from one week to ten days, after which time the birds will not gain in weight and should be sold immediately.

A Friend in Need.

One day, at an Irish seaport, a terrible fight was taken place on the plet between a Newfoundland dog and a mastiff, when suddenly both fell into course, did not mind this mishap and at once swam to the shore without any difficulty. As soon as he landed he looked around and saw the mustiff. who could not swim, being quickly carried out to sea. The noble dog, instead of rejoicing over his enemy's misfortune, plunged into the water. took the drowning creature by the coltar, and keeping his head above water. towed him safely to shore. After this the dogs were known to be the best of friends and never to quarrel again. -Our Dumb Animals,

Sycamore Fig Tree Common. In Arabia and Egypt one of the commonest of trees is the sycamore fig. which bears a fruit that is unique and inexplicable in that it seems to serve no other purpose than that of supplying a pesting place for a certain wasp, and the wasp seems to have no other reason for existence than the ripening of the figs, according to the Baltimore Sun. The fruit, which is a fleshy receptacle holding a large number of tiny flowers inside it, grows in clusters upon leatless branches of old wood: It never attains more than two and a half inches long by one and three-quarters wide, is tasteless and only partially edible; but as it may be found at all times of the year it is grently esteemed by the natives.

Onions for Colds. The efficiency of onions is wett known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who cat them every day to improve the quality of their voices.

Onlon planters are prescribed to break up hard colds. . They are made of fried unions placed between two pieces of muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed. Then it is placed on the chest to stay over night. Onloss strup is said by some to be unequaled as a cure for a

The Greater Luxury. "I bear Mrs. Gadder is in the hos-

"Yes. She wanted a new town car this year, but Mr. Gadder told her firmly that she could not have a new on flesh as long as these wild feeds on car and an operation, too, so natural-

In Wartime

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON Commissioner of Health of Pennsylva nia

public ought to be fully informed on of everyone, and select the very hummost of the horrors of war, judging by drum subject of complaining about the the amount that is printed on this subject. Nevertheless, there is apparent ly one phase that is not generally appreciated. I refer to the danger from communicable diseases acquired during the hardships of a soldier's life. especially if he happens to be taken prisoner and is thus exposed in confinement with hundreds of his mates These diseases are carried from place to place wherever soldiers are transported, and often, when soldiers are tuvalided and sent home, they bring these communicable diseases with them to distribute among the civil greefers fart feith.

Already we have felt the lack of enough physicians to protect the health of the people at home, and the health officer is somewhat at a loss to know how to enforce his health measures,

The only solution of the problem is for the individual to give time and attention to taking care of himself. He must put himself in a receptive attitude toward the suggestions of the think some of the suggestions so triffing as not to be worthy of serious do the best thing for them and the test consideration. There is one thing sure, thing for ourselves, so that we may and that is that he will consider it a not have here, as they have had in for serious matter if the disease warhed eign countries, widespread epidemics against should happen to come his among the civil population to be a

If the writer were to think over lefforts,

It would seem as though the general, some of the most trifling daily habits tabit many men have of drawing their rousers over their boots in undressng. Instead of taking their boots off irst, no doubt there would be readers who would take it as an instance of giving weight to trifles.

Yet they would be wrong. I am are that one product of this habit ! he common, yet always ennoying and often dangerous boil. A moment's hought will convince you that there is unething in the theory Puring hy's walking your boot; have gone brough miles of filth. When roa slip mir clothing off over them, you are taking the chance of transferring to cour clothes, and thence to your body, thatever disease germs you boots may have picked up in this fit h.

So these "trifles" are not always tri fles. If we are going to do our duty in preserving the health of the civil population, we must have less cases sickness than ever before, because have decidedly less doctors at home to take care of whatever courses Later on, when wounded enddiers drain on the vitality of our military

"I guess I'm about the unluckiest

inquired his sympathetic companion. ordering something consoling for them

"I'm jest naturally mincky-fate's got it in fer me. I'll leave it to you If a guy deserves this kinder luck. A year ago I gits tired o' livin' in boardin' houses, an' I ups and gits married. Now fer a home, an' good-bye boardin' house vittles, sny L. An' before six months was past, my wife she opened boardin' house to support us. Ain't that flerce? Why couldn't the woman git some other kind of work to do?" He brushed his hand across his eyes, lest a bring drop might embitter his

Only One of Its Kind. On Dints island, in one of the lakes which has the reputation of being

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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 28

EZRA RETURNING FROM BABY-LON.

LESSON TEXT-Ezra 8:15-36, GOLDEN TEXT-The hand of our God s upon all them for good that seek him .-

An interval of some fifty years intervenes between the dedication of the temple and the journey of Ezra to Palestine. Some stirring events in the world occurred in this time which greatly helped the Jews. It was during this time that the episode of Esther's being made queen and the elevation of Mordecal occurred, which favorably disposed the Persian government toward the Jews. The time was auspicious for Ezra to make his request unto A reges, The supreme aim of Ezra was the restoration of the true worship of Jehovah, for it is evident that the work done by Zerubbabel had largely failed of its aim. In order that Ezra might be an efficient instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishment of this purpose, he "pre pared his heart to seek the law of the Lord and to do it, and to teach in b rnel the statutes and judgments (7:10). There are three stages in the experience of every true teacher. First to seek the law of the Lord. Second to do it. Third: to teach it to others. The last is impossible without the first

Ezra embraced-(1) The return of all whose free will

prompted them to do so (7:13), (2) Ezra's being given magisterial authority over the district "beyond the

river" (7:25, 26). (3) Exemption from taxation to the

Levites (7:24). (4) Conveyance of offerings from the king and his officers (7:15, 19).

1. Register of Ezra's Companions (1-14). Doubtless this is a representative list of those who joined Ezra. There is clear implication that the twelve tribes are represented among those who returned. (See 2:70; 6:16,

II. Ezra Sends to Iddo for Ministers for the Temple Service (vv. 15-20). Before the journey to Pulestine was actually begun, Ezra gathered about him his companions who were to accompany him, to see whether they were representative. In this review be discovered that none of the sons of Levi were in the company. So he sent chief men to Iddo, who was doubtless the president of the school of the Levites, for ministers for God's house. In response to this appeal, 38 Levites and 220 Nethinius joined him.

III. Ezra Seeking the Guidance of the Lord (vv. 21-23). The journey was full of deadly perils. It lay through a region invested with Redouin marauders, Ezra, fully conscious of these, and ashamed to ask help of the king. prochimed a fast, in which in deep bumiliation they sought the guidance and protection of God. This is a fine silustration of the independence, and tet dependence, of the men who fully trust God. His chief concern was for the honor of God's name. He had so confidently and repentedly spoken to he king of the divine authorency that now to have asked for a guard of soldiers would cause him to blush with shame. In this critical hour they committed themselves to the care of Him who keepeth Israel. We should begin every journey, every undertaking. vided with clean, comfortable quarters, a start on the big and profitable farmevery new piece of work, every new day by seeking the direction of God. Xo friendship or business interest ever renches its best unless God's hand be in it and upon it. We should not go any abere, engage in any business of have any friendship upon which we may not ask find's blessing and aid. They sought this for themselves, for their children, and all their substance. They knew that as soon as they made God first his blessing would be upon them, and as soon as they forsook him his sower would be withdrawn and his wrath would be upon them. God dld ant disappoint them, for they safely conched their destination. He never disappoints.

IV. The Treasure Committed to Twelve Priests (vv. 24-30). Combined with their faith in God, we find prac ical business sense. Honest, trust worthy, good men were selected (v. 28). To such only should be intrusted the Lord's money—gifts offered freely to the Lord by his people. Again, the money was carefully counted and weighed, and the amount set down The men were neld accountable at the end of the journey for everything in trasted to them. Men ought to be held to strict account for everything infrust ed to them, to the very last cent. The men to when this cas intrusted were holy; the gifts were tied's; they did not belong to eny man; they were charged with the obligation to deliver these gifts before the chief priests and Levites at Jerusalem.

V. The Safe Arrival at Jerusalem (vv. 31-36). The journey lasted four months. They carried with them millions of dollars' worth of treasure. through a region infested with maranding Bedonins, yet God delivered them from their hands. At the end of the journey they testified to the faithfulness of God in bringing them safely on (v. 31). The safe arrival at the end of each day's Journey is due to the good hand of our God upon us. After resting three days, the treasure was brought into the temple and burnt of ferings were made to the Lord. After this, the decree of the Persian king was delivered to the governors should aid in furthering the people and the House of God.

A Great Reward. If we love God the reward promised us is nothing less than the sight of God himself face to face, an abiding vision, an ecstasy of vast intelligence forevermore. Think how such a re ward transcends all the expectations all the possibilities even, of our m ture !- Sacred Heart Review.

ATTENTION TO HOGS IN FALL Animals Are Not as Resistant to Die ease as in Spring....Water Supply

is of importance. (By E. R. SPENCE.) Hogs are not as resistant to disease in the fall as they are in the spring when getting an abundance of green forage, and having access to a wide range. It is pecessary, therefore, to

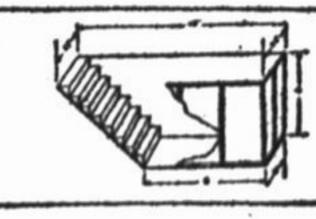
care to offset seasonal conditions and dauger from new corn. Do not feed in the some lot, or on the same acre of ground, day after places, and also attracts crows, pigeons, and sparrows which may have

The water supply is of much importance to the health of the hogs at this time of year. Old mud wallows are never good, but are not so bud if the hogs can have pure water to drink, but if forced to bathe and drink in the same "tub" serious trouble can be expected at any time. See that they have an abundance of pure water to drink, situated near the wallow holes or feeding places. Pure water will aid materially in keeping the herd cholera free.

USEFUL DIP VAT FOR SHEEP

The royal commission granted to Device Shown in Illustration is Convenient Piece of Equipment for Any Farmer.

A dipping vat similar to the on Mustrated is a convenient piece of equipment for any farmer to have, since it can be used for swine and other stock. It should be at least 8 feet long, 22 inches wide and 4 feet deep. It may be made of concrete, wood or galvanized from. The vat should be placed on a hole 2 feet deep,



Handy Dipping Vat. so that the operators may handle the sheep conveniently. At the time a dipping it is desirable to have a chute of permanent or temporary construction. This provides a means of placing the sheep in the vat one at a time. At the outgoing end the vat has an angle of 45 degrees provided with cleats, or notches, which give the sheep a foothold when leaving the vat. A sloping platform, also provided with cleats, should be constructed at the end, from which the sheep leave the vat; this allows the solution to drain off the unimals and return to

MAKING PROFIT FROM SWINE

Proper Care and Feed Are Necessary ---Provide Comfortable Quarters and Lots of Sunshine,

In order to make a profit from pigs to allow the settler to take up rest it is necessary to give them the prop- dence in early spring, so as to get er care and feed. They should be pro- something some next year and to make exercise, and plenty of sunshine. The Ing operations in Western Canada.sow should be given special care at Advertisement. farrowing time. She should be fed lightly for a few days after farrowing, and the amount of feed gradually increased as the young pigs de-

The ration for the sow at this time should be one which will produce a heavy flow of milk. A good ration for this purpose is one composed of corn, shorts, bran, a small amount of tankage, and a good quality of alfalfa fed from a rack. Bran may make up 10 per cent of the fatton, as it has a beneficial effect on the digestive system and tends to increase the milk pro-

PROPER PASTURE FOR SHEEP

Attention Must Be Given to Parasites That Prey on Woolly Creatures-Move After Two Seasons.

Where sheep are kept as one of the major businesses of the farm, particplar attention must be paid to the pasture upon which they graze, since there seem to be a number of internal and external parasites that prey on the woolly creatures. After sheep have pastured upon one piece of land two seasons it is high time that they were moved to the next pasture.

TROUBLE WITH LITTLE PIGS

Watch Closely for Sore Mouths Sometimes Advisable to Clip Tusks-Use Disinfectant.

The little pigs should be watched closely for sore mouths, especially in large litters. It is sometimes advisable to clip the tusks from the pigs, thus preventing them from scratching each other. In case of sore mouth, wash the part frequently with a disinfectant.

Protect All Live Stock.

Large heads of cattle at pasture during a heavy thunderstorm attract lightning, and it is a much safer practice to have the cattle stabled before the storm breaks. This is a good way to protect sheep, colts, and, in fact, all beauty or its fragrance. classes of stock.

Ewe Often is Rulned. At weaning time the ability of ewe to produce a good lamb often ruined because the necessary care is

not taken to see that she is dried

Owners of uncultivated lands Western Canada are loud in their pe tests against an extra tax on their lands because they are not under cul tivation. Western Canada, through its provincial governments, is endeavoring to force the speculative land owner to either sell his land to a settler or t give them more attention and better cultivate it himself. At present a surtax of a few cents an acre is levied against all wild land, so that the owner of land held in its natural state, day. This contaminates the feeding without improvements, is contributing more taxes to the government than the owner of a farm that is cultivated and been feeding with a cholera infected even improved with buildings and herd. Throw the feed out in a differ- stock to the value of thousands of dolent spot each day, thus giving the lars. In order to encourage the farmpigs a clean "plate" from which to er to improve and to go into stock raising, he is not charged one cent of taxes on any of his improvements, implements or stock of any kind.

As a result of this surtax on uncultivated or speculatively held lands, the owners are now trying to sell them to actual settlers, and, in nearly every instance, have been offering on very easy terms of payment, usually a quarter down, and the balance extending over a term of years at prices much lower than their productive value

would warrant. A world-wide shortage in farm stuffs has given a new value to all agricultural products and the margin of profit today is greater than ever in the past. It is true labor and implements have to station, Price 14.70. increased in price, but, it is now possible to secure 50% profit in farming, and higher. Possibly not on the \$100 to \$200 an acre farm lands but on land that can now, under existing conditions, be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Western Canadian farm lands are as productive as any in the world and can be as economically farmed. Wheat yields of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre have been common in Western Canada during the past few years, and the farmers have been too busy farming all they can so as to sell as much wheat as possible at \$2.00 a bushel, that they have not had time to do any tolking or writing. It ts doubtful if there ever was such an opportunity to make big profits in farming. The value of each year's crop has been in hundreds of cases more than the market value of the land it was grown on. It is unreasonable to suppose such a condition will last long, as the land now being forced onto the market by surtax on speculative owners will soon become absorbed by those who have learned of these highly profitable wheat lands. The news is spreading gradually throughout the high priced land districts in the United States, where there is a renewed awakening to the realization that the maximum profit in farming is not being obtained when It is possible to secure from forty to seventy per cent return on the investment in Western Canada. Many who have been planning to visit Western Canada for the purpose of person-

ally investigating conditions are leav-

ing this month, when the good weather

can be enjoyed. As threshing opera-

tions and marketing of grain is under

way, no better time could be selected

to secure first hand and reliable infor-

mation from the farmers themselves,

The winter months afford ample time

for completing moving arrangements,

Will Not Endure Force or Threats When Being Loaded They Are Caressed by Drivers.

The South American Bama will bear

neither heating nor ill-treatment. The animals go in troops, an Indian walking a long distance ahead. If the llamns are tired they stop, and the Indian stops also. If the delay be too great the Indian, becoming uneasy toward sunset, after all due pre caution, resolves on supplicating the heasts to resume their journey. He stands about 50 or 60 paces off. In an attitude of humility, waving his hand consingly toward them, looks at them with tenderness, and at the same time, in the softest tones, reiterates, "Ic, ic, ic." If the llamas are disposed to resume their course they follow the Indian in good order and at a regular pace, but step fast, for their legs are long; but, when they are in ill humor, they do not even turn toward the speaker, but remain motionless, huddled together, standing or lying down, The straight neck and the gentle majesty of bearing, the long down of their always clean and glossy skin, their supple and timid motion, all give them an air at once sensitive and noble.

If it happens-which is very seldom the case—that an Indian wishes to obtain, either by force or even by threats, what the llama will not willingly perform, the instant the animal finds itself affronted by words or gesture it raises its head with dignity and, without making any attempt to escape in treatment by flight, lies down.

The respect shown these animals by Perdvian Indians amounts almost to superstitions reverence. When the Indians load them two approach and caress the animal, hiding its head that it may not see the load on its back. It is the same in unloading.

Does Not Lose. The flower which we do not pluck is the only one which never loses its

Everyone has his faults, of course but some people work theirs me then others.

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Is Good Printin

no Lizzie, Miss Annette, cos' nex' mont' The gwine outs mournin' from the walst up."-Harper's Magnaine. Waltzing Ostriches.

on something else."

"Lify's in mourning."

"Mourning?"

writer on the subject thus de Saturday Journal.

wallowed. "Don't give that blouse to

there are a number of them they will Miss Annette Benton, on returning start off, and, after running a few from a visit, brought a gift to each of hundred gards, will stop and, with her mother's colored servants. It was raised wings, will whirl rapidly round the "day out" for Lily, the housemaid, till they are stupefied, or perhaps brenk a leg. The males pose also beso Annette distributed her gifts, reserving for Lilv a scarter-silk blouse. fore fighting. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings, and batancing themselves alternately forward and backward, or to one side or the "Yes, for her husband; he died in other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head fall, and Lily's wearing a long crepe strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers When Lily returned her young misare bristling. The bird appears at blouse to Lizzie," she said, "and get | this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him, and can be approached and Lily looked at the blouse, then she caught. The male alone utters a cry. which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

How Times Have Changed. Wardrobe Mistress (to baggageman) Yes! Times have changed, Bill. One of the oddest sights on the remember when we had a dozen large of Killarney, Ireland, is a plane tree ndy stretches of plain in southern trunks for the cluorus girls' costumes; frien is a party of waitzing ostriches, now we only need that one. - Cassell's the 'Cly tree of its kind in Ire-

Fate Was Against Him.

feller alive." asserted the long, parrow, mournful looking individual. "What seems to be the trouble?

beer,-Cleveland Plain Dealer.