THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage, grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite, and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

Youngest Man in British Coalition Government.

Hardly any barrister in Great Britain has attained such a high distinction at so early an age as Sir John Simon, who had represented the Crown in most of the sensational cases tried at the Old Bailey, and who at the age of forty-one is Home Secretary in the British Coalition Government.

When he was appointed Solicitor-General, in 1910, Sir John was only thirty-seven years of age, and such was his reputation in the legal world that at that time he held retainers from almost every railway company in the country—a unique record.

Three years later he stepped into the place of Attorney-General, and thus became head of the English Bar, a proud position won, in the way Englishmen like to see honors won, by sheer ability and hard work; for Sir John Simon is the son of a Congregational minister, and owes nothing to birth and influence.

Sir John, however, holds a somewhat humorous view of his profession, judging by the remarks he made when entertained a few months ago by the Manchester Law Students' Society. Although, on account of his taciturnity, Sir John has often been referred to by his friends as "Silent Simon," the description only partly fits, for when the use of the tongue is necessary, Sir John can use it with wonderful effect.

He was induced, too, on one occasion, to recall some reminiscenses of his youthful days. "My first political recollection," he remarked, "is of something that occurred—I think it was in 1878—when I was a very small boy going to a dame's school at Moss Side, Manchester. I remember well going out of the gate of the little house where my father lived then, and as I went out, carrying my satchel to school, one of his friends came running down the street waving a newspaper and shouting something to my father. I think it was about one of the first speeches Mr. Gladstone made in the early days of his Midlothian campaign, and I heard my mother calling me back because I was wearing a blue tie. I can see her little figure running upstairs and running down again with a red ribbon which she tied around my neck."

In the House there is no more popular man than Sir John Simon. He enjoys the liking of both sides in politics, which is not always possible to a politician of such keen intellect and high debating powers as himself. He has never been known to lose his temper, and the fact that in one great trial in which he appeared the jury after five days were as closely interested in the details of the case as they were in the opening day was striking testimony to his power of holding attention.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhœa and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly, to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE GARRISONING OF EGYPT

DOMINION OF CANADA TROOPS ARE THERE.

Forces From Australia, New Zealand, Their Life, Pay and Bearing.

Writing regarding the life of the British troops in Egypt, the London Times' correspondent at Cairo, furnishes an interesting sketch of war time, recreation and organization of the Dominion contingent here. He says:

To soldiers and to civilians interested in the question of national defence the organization of the Australasian expeditionary forces now stationed in Egypt is well worth study. The great war caught the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand, not, indeed, unprepared, but in a period of military transition from a system under which the adult citizen troops were raised by vountary enlistment on a paid militia basis to one of universal compulsory service on militia lines. During this period the "Trainees," that is, members of the adult citizen force raised on the new compulsory basis who have passed through their recruits' course, have to be supplemented by the existing militia force. Thus in Australia, where service in the citizen army begins at the age of 1, no recruits under the universal compulsory service scheme, which came into force on January 1, 1911, could enter the citizen army before July 1, 1912, and when Great Britain declared war on Germany there were only two "Trainee" classes, those of 1912-1913 and 1913-1914, the second of which had only just completed its recruit training in the ranks. The balance of the Australasian forces was composed of the small professional permanent forces, the militia, to be gradually succeeded by the new compulsory trained troops and certain volunteer units.

Antipodean Problems.

The problem set to the military authorities of the Dominion and of the Commonwealth was, therefore, to form a volunteer expeditionary force as far as possible on the basis of the existing organization. In New Zealand the Government has not been able to apply the new compulsory system as strictly as did the Australian military authorities, but when it was stopped it retained a relatively larger number of men before in the new Territorial or adult citizen army. It was thus able to form an expeditionary force containing a somewhat larger proportion of trained men than did the Australian contingent. The staff of the New Zealand force also contained a relatively larger number of Imperial officers. The organization of the force preserves its connection with the existing citizen army with remarkable thoroughness. It has not been possible for the Australian military authorities to form so close a connection between the adult citizen force and the expeditionary troops. The Territorial principle has been followed so far as recruiting is concerned, whenever this has been possible.

Officers and Men.

Of the officers now in Egypt a very large majority have been previously trained in the militia. The remainder consist of Imperial officers attached to the Colonial forces, officers of the permanent forces who are as essentially "professional" as are those of the British or Indian armies, and finally, a group of young officers from the "West Point" of the Dominion and the Commonwealth, the Royal Military College of Australia at Duntroon.

All sorts and conditions of men are to be found in the ranks of the contingents. There are shepherds and cattle men, owners of large estates, professional and business men, workmen and shopkeepers. The majority of the Australian infantry of the first contingent are urban, though a new contingent is largely composed of countryfolk. The mounted troops are mostly country men, and include a large number of "bushmen," many of whom have come from the "back of beyond" to offer their services to the Empire. The rural element is more numerous among the New Zealanders. Most of the men are of British and Irish origin. There are a small number who claim German descent, the sons or grandsons of German settlers, in whom their Brit-Australian chiefs and comrades have full confidence.

Pay is high—from a minimum of one dollar a day in the case of the New Zealander to one and a quarter among the Australians. At present, however, the rank and file do not receive more than 50 cents a day, and the balance will be received by them in a lump sum when the campaign is over. A large number of the men have considerable private means. Twenty years is the minimum age limit of the New Zealanders, 19 among the Australians. Their physique is admirable. The minimum height accepted is 5 ft. 4 in., but the average of many battalions is at least 5 ft. 7 in., and men of 6 ft. and over abound in every corps. Long-legged, broad-shouldered, and deep-chested, they carry no superfluous flesh, and move lithely and rapidly. To their physical advantages they join exceptional quickness and intelligence.

Their Life Off Duty.

The relations between the contingents are very satisfactory. The frequent boxing contests in aid of sick and wounded soldiers are largely attended, fairly and pluckily fought, and unmarked by "scenes." City and provincial champions and runners-up of all weights, amateur and professional, abound among them, and Cairo is consequently becoming quite a pugilistic centre. There is plenty of friendly rivalry, and amusing chaff is sometimes exchanged between troops from the cattle-raising districts and those from the sheep country, who, from time to time, when other argument fails, "moo" or bleat at one another to express their conviction that their own occupation is infinitely superior to that of their rivals. The races held two or three times a month at the Khedival Sporting Club attract the majority of those who have leave from camp, while their gymkhanas are well worth watching by all who admire good horsemanship. Steps have been taken to supply the troops with wholesome recreation, reading rooms, a cafe, cinema shows and the like, and the New Zealanders have been conceded a "wet" canteen. The troops are frankly impressed with Cairo as a city, and are agreeably surprised with the climate of Egypt. They "expected a crematorium," as one of them recently wrote, and found a sanatorium instead.

As far as material goes no Colonial force has been better equipped. The New Zealanders are well supplied, but the equipment of the Australians is perfection and surpasses that of most regular armies. Their medical equipment is superlatively good and a large corps of nursing sisters, smartly uniformed in dove grey with red shawl, has reached Cairo and will probably be reinforced in the near future. The horses are excellent and the veterinary service is extremely efficient.

The Ceylon Contingent.

The Ceylon contingent which has been in Cairo since October, is a very well trained and smart body of infantry, composed mainly of young planters, men of some fortune in most cases, and in all of good education and extraction. A number of its members have been given commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, while the remainder are at present attached to the New Zealand contingent.

A THRILLING AERIAL DUEL.

French Machine Defeats a German Taube.

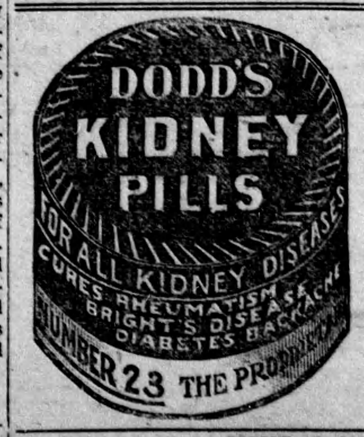
Among the many stories of aerial adventure growing out of the war, one of the best is told by Frederick A. Talbot, in The World's Work for June, in a comprehensive survey of the advance in aviation. The hero is an American aviator, Frederick C. Hild, a volunteer serving in the French Aviation Corps.

One day he was aloft upon a reconnaissance. The weather was cloudy, so that glimpses of what was transpiring on the hostile territory beneath could only be obtained through rifts in the banks of vapor. While careering through one of these open spaces he caught sight of a Taube, and, his machine being fleet, he instantly gave chase. The Taube turned, and made for the cover of a bank of clouds, with Hild in hot pursuit. The latter worked his machine up to ninety miles an hour, and was just about to dive into the cover when a German biplane was seen emerging from the cloud. The latter showed no disposition to run. It was armed with a machine gun, while the pilot and observer were well equipped with Mauser rifles and pistols. A hot fire was concentrated upon Hild and his machine. The American aviator was caught at a disadvantage, because the attack was unexpected and for the reason that the German machine had the commanding position manoeuvring immediately over the French aeroplane.

This diversion precipitated another denouement. The Taube which had dived into the bank of cloud, ascertaining that it was reinforced, now turned round and showed fight. Hild was caught between two fires. The Taube was intent upon ramming him, while Hild was exposed to a hot fire. He returned the latter spiritedly, but was threatened by the Taube. There was only one possible means of escape—to dive vertically towards the ground. Without a moment's hesitation he jammed his elevating lever hard over. The aeroplane quivered and then answered her helm so completely that an involuntary looping of the loop appeared imminent.

It was a thrilling "nose-ending" dive, the machine being so vertical in its descent that Hild and his observer had to stand, leaning backwards, from which precarious position he let drive a final series of quick shots. The dive was so precipitate and vertical that the German aviators ceased firing, thinking that they had sent the French monoplane to its last account and that it would give a final exhibition of ploughing. But after a vertical dive of a thousand feet, Hild regained control of the aeroplane, eased the descent, regained the horizontal plane and immediately started to climb with all the speed he could muster.

The German machines, realizing that they had been tricked, resumed the pursuit, but Hild now held the advantage. The speed of his machine proved invaluable. The Taube started a hot chase, but gave it up directly it saw that Hild had regained his original altitude and was quite prepared to resume fighting uperations. The Taube turned and flew for its life, but Hild had his report to give to his commander, so he abandoned attempting pursuit and returned to his own lines.



A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., December 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nerous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

LET GERMANS COME OUT.

British Naval Expert Replies to Criticism of Fleet.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, the great British naval expert, replied to the recent criticism of the British navy appearing in American newspapers suggesting that the navy might try a little initiative occasionally, sending submarines to Cuxhaven, Kiel and Heligoland. Commander Bellairs said:—

"The man who wrote that ought to procure a scale chart and study it for a few minutes with an American naval officer at his elbow. Then he might learn quite a lot. Cuxhaven and Kiel are hidden away behind miles of heavily mined sand banks, as well as breakwaters. At Heligoland there are only a few German torpedo boats and submarines. In naval warfare one goes by probabilities, not possibilities. The British submarine wouldn't have one chance in a million of getting behind the stone walls where the Germans hide their fleet.

"It is not a question of initiative. What our submarines have done scouting around Heligoland and around the Dardanelles proves this. It is just a question of common-sense tactics.

"The German fleet only needs just to come out to sea and leave its stonelocked fortresses for a few hours in order to get all the trouble it ever will be able to seek."

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

Solicitous.

"My dear," said Mrs. Henpeck, "I'm positive that our boy is thinking seriously of matrimony."

"Well, I hope so," returned Henpeck with unusual spirit. "I would not want any boy of mine to be so unfortunate as to regard it as a joke."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Encouragement.

Mischa Elman tells a story of his early youth. He was playing at a reception given by a Russian prince, and played Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, which has several and long and impressive rests in it. During one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward, patted him on the shoulder and said:

"Play something you know, dear."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The trouble with some men is that they're satisfied with merely wanting to do the right thing.

DECLINE IN LITIGATION.

One of the Effects of the War In England.

So rapid were the judicial methods of Sir George Jessel that he sometimes did not sit in court because there were no cases left for him to try.

A judge sat on the judgment seat,
A goodly judge was he.
He said unto the Registrar,
"Now call a cause for me."
"There is no cause," said Registrar,
And laughed aloud with glee;
"A Jessel's wit has despatched them all;
I can call no cause for thee."

The King's Bench judges are rapidly getting into the same position, says the London Globe. They started their sittings this week with only thirty-five jury actions in their lists, and they have disposed of them all. If that nation is happy which has no litigation the war promises to secure for us at least this measure of bliss.

CRUSOE IN 33 LANGUAGES.

Defoe's Great Book for Readers All Over the World.

Every nation has found delight in the story of Robinson Crusoe. An article in the Strand Magazine tells that W. S. Lloyd of Philadelphia has spent years in hunting for rare and curious editions of the immortal work.

His agents, it appears, have had standing orders to buy up all editions that may be found, and he even possesses examples of the story in Latin and Greek. Thirty-three languages are represented in Mr. Lloyd's collection, and these include Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hebrew.

The variety and curious illustrations in these manifold editions are a striking feature. There is a first folio of Defoe's great book, however, which has not found its way into Mr. Lloyd's collection, and that is a valued exhibit in Sir John' Soane's very interesting museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, with which every Londoner is not familiar.

One Good Reason.

Corpulent Individual — But you can't give me any reason why I should not enlist.

Spouse—Well, I should miss you, dear, but the Germans wouldn't.

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day.

Left It To Him.

Mrs. Williams, who had recently returned from abroad, was attending an afternoon tea which was given in her honor.

"And did you really go to Rome?" asked the hostess.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied Mrs. Williams. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Wore 'Em Out.

A teacher had been at great trouble to explain to her class the meaning of the word "notwithstanding," and, on asking for a sentence in which the word occurred, was somewhat nonplussed to receive the following effort from a blushing maiden of some eight summers and winters:

"Please, miss, my little brother has a hole in the seat of his trousers, and it's notwithstanding."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

England lost only one ship in the rout of the Spanish Armada; Spain lost thirty-two.

"Paradise," by Tintoretto, is the largest painting in the world. It is 84ft. wide, 33½ft. high, and is now in the Doge's Palace, Venice.

Economy.

She—But if I can't live on my income and you can't live on yours, where would be the advantage of our marrying."

He (thoughtfully)—Well, by putting our incomes together, one of us would be able to live, at any rate.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

An Expert.

First Trooper Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer)—"Swears a bit, don't 'e, sometimes?"

Second Trooper—" 'E's a masterpiece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes."—Punch.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

FARM FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

WOOL.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, SELL DIRECT and get the top prices. 35 cents for tub washed wool, 25 cents unwashed. Large or small lots bought. Check sent same day shipment received. Tarshis & Sons, 92 Wellington, Montreal.

RECORDS.

ALL BRITISH GRAMOPHONE RECORDS. 10-in. double side, 60c. each. Send $1 for special introductory offer of two records (four selections), including H.M. Irish Guards Band. Catalogue free. Guardsman Record Agency, 210 Board of Trade, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

KERMATH Marine Engines

"America's Standard 4 Cycle Marine Motor"

4 Cycle, 4 Cylinder, 12 to 20 H.P. Highest quality. Silent operation. No vibration. Controls like the finest Motor Car engine. Extremely economical on fuel. Used as standard equipment by over 80 per cent. of the world's leading boat builders. Catalog on request. $195 to $300 Depending on equipment.

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Paddles, Cushions, Oars, Seats, Rugs, and all Canoe and Skiff Furnishings.

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AUTO AND BOAT TOPS

Ford owners write for our catalogue.

SEARS-CROSS Speedometer Station. 179 Queen Street West, TORONTO, - ONT.

"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.