READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE DECEIVED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

that at £105,752; but even then, [illegible] to the country through [illegible] wreck of the battleship was £1,0[illegible] £20.

Then there is the case of the [illegible] Gladiator, which was run d[illegible] and sunk off Yarmouth, Isle [illegible] Wight, by the Atlantic liner [illegible] Paul. The cost of salving the [illegible] admittedly one of the [illegible] engineering feats of modern tim[illegible] was approximately £50,500, and [illegible] was eventually sold for £15,[illegible] The latter sum does not, howe[illegible] represent the whole of the value [illegible] the wreck. All the guns [illegible] salved, all the ammunition, all [illegible] torpedoes and torpedo equipme[illegible] and a good deal of other valua[illegible] gear. The gladiator had eleven [illegible] in guns, costing about £1,600 e[illegible] and seven gyroscope torped[illegible] costing about £500 each, so tha[illegible] a very considerable deduction m[illegible] be made from the apparent loss [illegible] £35,000 on salvage, in addition [illegible] the loss of the ship itself, wh[illegible] cost to build, in round figu[illegible] £288,000.

By Ingenuity.

There are cases in which sh[illegible] have been saved through the in[illegible]nuity of the salvers. Take, for [illegible]ample, the White Star liner S[illegible]vic, which was salved, and th[illegible] joined together again after be[illegible] broken in two. That was, indeed, [illegible] marvel in shipping surgery, but [illegible] is not the only case of the kind [illegible] record. Some years ago the [illegible] tramp steamer Milwaukee, wh[illegible] went ashore on the Aberdeensh[illegible] coast, was deliberately broken in [illegible] two halves, as it was impossible [illegible] recover the whole ship. The f[illegible]part was resting on rocks wh[illegible] had holed her and held her. [illegible] Captain Bachelor, who was [illegible] charge of the salvage operatio[illegible] resolved to blast away the forw[illegible] portion, and he accordingly divi[illegible] the ship into two by means of dy[illegible]mite. A length of 180 feet was [illegible] on the rocks, and the afterp[illegible] with the valuable engines [illegible] boiler, was closed up and m[illegible] watertight.

Then it was hauled off and to[illegible] 19 miles to the Tyne, where [illegible] shipbuilders took it in hand. T[illegible] built a new "nose" similar to [illegible] that was left on the rocks, [illegible] launched the solitary half along[illegible] the old stern part. The two w[illegible] joined together in the same way [illegible] was done with the Suevic, [illegible] made the steamer as good as n[illegible]

Below the Waterline.

What is regarded as a new [illegible] in salvage work was achie[illegible] not long ago by the Liverpool S[illegible] Association. The stea[illegible] Veronesa, which sank with a h[illegible] in her bow, was rendered under[illegible] The question was whether [illegible] could method of discharging the c[illegible] and patching the vessel fr[illegible] the inside would have to be adop[illegible] or whether it could be avoid[illegible]

It was decided to repair the da[illegible] age under water, utilizing pneu[illegible] tools, which have recently co[illegible] into use. Divers took the measu[illegible] of the damage, and a steel pat[illegible] was made on board the salva[illegible] steamer. Working on a platfor[illegible] 25 feet below water, the div[illegible] drilled the necessary holes in the ship, and then the plate was s[illegible] down, and fixed at once by [illegible] patent bolts.

The cargo was not disturb[illegible] and the ship was brought back [illegible] Liverpool through the Bay of B[illegible]cay in variable weather wi[illegible] starting a leak.

A Three-Year Old.

Mother said a three-year-[illegible] girl, "I don't think you know m[illegible] about bringing up children." [illegible] "What makes you th[illegible] that, dear?" "Because you al[illegible] send me to bed when I'm not a[illegible] sleepy, and make me get up w[illegible] I am."

If a man has a large and expe[illegible]sive family to provide for, he has [illegible] much time to worry.

[illegible] FOOD TAXES YOUR STRENGTH

[illegible] Need the Tonic Treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

[illegible] food you take fails to [illegible] when it causes you pain [illegible] often a feeling of extreme [illegible] the cause is indigestion. [illegible] stomach is too feeble to do its [illegible] and you will continue to suf[illegible] you strengthen your diges[illegible] organs. Your digestion has [illegible] because your stomach is not [illegible] the pure, red blood of [illegible] to give it strength for its [illegible]

[illegible] treatment of indigestion [illegible] Williams' Pink Pills for Pale [illegible] succeeds by building up and [illegible] the blood supply, so that [illegible] digestive organs are [illegible] appetite is restored [illegible] then the whole system. [illegible] have proved this by per[illegible] experience, as is shown by [illegible] typical instance. Mrs. [illegible] Boyle, Dartmouth, N.S., [illegible] For years I was a sufferer [illegible] indigestion. I could not take [illegible] without feeling terrible dis[illegible] afterwards, and in conse[illegible] I was badly run down. [illegible] after eating I would [illegible] of dizziness with a feel[illegible] of numbness throughout my [illegible] and at other times my heart [illegible] palpitate so violently that I [illegible] I would die. Naturally I was [illegible] continually, but without [illegible] better. Then my husband [illegible] a supply of Dr. Williams' [illegible] and before long I found [illegible] helping me, and I con[illegible] to take them until I was re[illegible] health. I was never in [illegible] than I am now, and I [illegible] to Dr. Williams' Pink [illegible]

[illegible] sold by all medi[illegible] or you can get them [illegible] 50 cents a box, or six [illegible] $2.50 from The Dr. Wil[illegible] Medicine Co., Brockville, [illegible]

[illegible] THE APPLE.

[illegible] Sweets Said to Ruin the [illegible]

[illegible] Wallace, late dental [illegible] to the London Hospital, [illegible] the adoption of a diet con[illegible] a good quantity of farina[illegible] in a form which will [illegible] mastication—brown bread [illegible] eating of fresh fruit with [illegible]

[illegible] importance of the proper care [illegible] teeth during childhood is becom[illegible] universally recognized, and [illegible] London County Council have es[illegible] a centre for the treatment [illegible] dental troubles of school children [illegible]

[illegible] According to investigations it was [illegible] that about 29 per cent. of [illegible] children of well-to-do parents [illegible] bad teeth, as against 27 per [illegible] from poorer homes. This is [illegible] easily accounted for by the fact [illegible], as the latter children eat [illegible] their teeth have more [illegible] to do, and are consequently [illegible] cleaner. Their sweets [illegible] also fewer, and are mostly of [illegible] cheap, boiled sugar variety. [illegible] sweets break up cleanly in [illegible] mouth, whereas the caramels [illegible] chocolates eaten by the children [illegible] adjacent parents tend to, the [illegible] and ferment.

[illegible] lads and girls should be given [illegible] in preference to sweets. Nuts [illegible] all hard fruits encourage mas[illegible]. The best fruit for this [illegible] is the apple. Eaten at the [illegible] of a meal it cleans the [illegible] and mouth as well as clean. [illegible]

[illegible] Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

[illegible] somewhat alarmed (to a [illegible]) who has been stuffing [illegible] What's the matter, Bob[illegible] Aren't you well? Bobby [illegible] Not very, but (valiant[illegible]) I have to be a soldier before [illegible]

HEAD GOT BALD IN PLACES

Very Itchy. When Brushed, Dandruff All Over. Hair Came Out in Great Bunches. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured Head in Three Weeks.

[illegible] Balham St., Toronto, Ont.—"About [illegible] the dandruff began. My head [illegible] and scabs formed on it, which made it bald in places. It was very itchy and gave me a tendency to scratch it which made it worse. I always had to wear my hat whether in the house at work or out. Whenever I brushed my hair it sent the dandruff all over. The hair came out in great bunches until I was nearly bald and [illegible] at its worst it came out roots [illegible] which made it [illegible] Worse than be[illegible] tried several things after that but [illegible] no cool. After nine months like [illegible] hardly any hair left when one day [illegible] to see the advertisement of [illegible] Soap and Ointment in the paper. [illegible] a sample set for a sample. After first [illegible] with the Cuticura Soap I applied [illegible] Cuticura Ointment and I could feel [illegible] relief. After finishing the sample I [illegible] a cake of Cuticura Soap and a [illegible] of Cuticura Ointment. In three weeks [illegible] my head was healed. (Signed) B. [illegible] Jan. 16, 1913. Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much [illegible] complexions, red, rough hands, and [illegible] falling hair, and cost so little, it is almost criminal not to use them. [illegible] is often sufficient. Sold everywhere. For this and free sample of each, with 32-p. skin book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

ROMANCE OF WAR IS DEAD

THE SPADE IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE RIFLE.

No Battle Flags and No Charging Columns on Modern Battlefields.

The glory and the romance of war is dead. It has become chiefly a matter of cold calculation, a bloody business of long distance slaughter, with no longer any opportunity for dashing personal heroism, says Henry M. Hyde, in the Chicago Tribune.

Never again can a Napoleon, looking down from a hill top, direct the movements of his army of 30,000 men as it manoeuvres under his eye on the plain below.

The modern general, directing a battle line 150 miles long—such as the Japanese had at Mukden—will never be within sight of his troops. Oyama, the Japanese chief of staff, was fifteen miles to the rear when this great battle was fought.

Wires Displace Couriers.

Never again will a courier, bearing orders from headquarters to division and corps commanders, have two horses shot under him as he dashes across the battle front. Orders go out to-day from headquarters over the field telephone wires, which reach every brigade commander, as he too, sits in safety far back of the line of fire.

Never again will a battery of field guns gallop madly into action, with the gunners sitting with crossed arms on the caissons and the infantry cheering their rescuers.

Modern field guns are located out of sight over the shoulder of a hill, three miles or more away. The gunners never even get a sight of the army they are firing at. Their fire is guided by calculations carefully made by an expert mathematician, who sits down in a hole in the ground and figures trajectories and curves and makes allowances for wind pressure.

Modern Battle Field.

"Hold your fire until you see the whites of the enemy's eyes," is an heroic command that will never be given in a modern battle.

Modern infantry dig themselves a nice deep ditch in the ground about two miles away from the first of the enemy's lines. To the present day soldier the spade is almost as important as the gun. He gets down into his ditch so that only his eyes and the top of his head are in sight at all. And he looks across an apparently perfectly empty plain to where in the dim distance he is told the hostile intrenchment lie.

Never in a modern battle picture will a solid column of charging men be shown rallying round their cherished battle flag, which can be seen but dimly through the clouds of black smoke.

Maps All-Important.

There are no battle flags, no smoke and no charging columns on modern battlefields. The presence of a flag on the battle line would instantly reveal its location to the enemy. Smokeless powder has taken the place of the old cloud belching explosive, and one may look over a modern battlefield with a hundred field guns in action and not be able to locate one of them. As for solid columns of charging men—a modern infantry attack is a far different affair.

On almost any modern battlefield it will be found that each of the contending parties will have in its possession maps showing every most minute variation of the ground. It is likely that each commander will have copies of his enemy's field maps as well as his own. One of the delightful features of modern warfare is the creation of an international spy system, through which the various nations attempt to obtain by bribery and theft, the maps and war secrets of each other.

On these maps there may be shown, 300 or more yards in advance of the first trench occupied by the infantry, a small brook running through a shallow ditch. The immediate object of the infantry is to move forward and occupy that new cover.

By Fits and Starts.

First the field guns—and nowadays a whole regiment of such guns, each of which can fire ten shrapnel shells a minute, is the recognized artillery unit—do their best to smother the enemy's fire and to drown his trenches in a flood of bullets. Each shrapnel shell bursts into from 100 to 200 projectiles. Then, while this fire is at its height, the infantry gets up—a squad or two at a time—and runs, dodging and bent over, to the ditch through which flows the little stream. They take advantage of every little hillock.

A rise of a single foot will afford fairly good protection for a man who lies flat on the ground. So, by fits and starts, running and then dropping quickly behind quickly dug and shallow embankments, they advance toward the enemy's lines. All the time the field guns are firing a rain of shrapnel over their heads. It is this delicate task of the gunners to so time their shells that they shall burst when they reach the enemy's line—and not before. Else the bullets may kill their own infantry.

What May Happen.

Perhaps by the time the infantry is within close striking distance of the enemy its field guns may have silenced his artillery. Then it may be possible to order a charge with bayonets over the last few yards which will finally drive the foe from his trenches.

On the other hand, the enemy's gun fire may prove superior and the infantry may be driven back across the field it has crossed. But the skillful commander will have figured out the chances and weighed the cost beforehand.

A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 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 nervous 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.

USE OF BOTH EYES.

Apparent Distance of Objects Depends on Use of Both Eyes.

Most people are unaware that the apparent distance of an object depends upon the use of both eyes. This fact however, can be strikingly shown. Place a pencil so that two or three inches project over the edge of a table. Then stand alongside the table, close one eye and attempt to knock the pencil off by quickly hitting the projecting end with the tip of the forefinger. Almost invariably the person making the attempt underestimates the distance by an inch or more, and, much to his surprise, misses the pencil entirely. One-eyed people, accustomed to estimating distances only with one eye, of course have no trouble in hitting the pencil at the first trial.

To make a person think there are two marbles where only one really exists, have him cross the second finger over the first, close his eyes, and tell how many marbles he is touching when you hold a single one in contact with the ends of the two crossed fingers. The illusion is very startling and the person almost invariably has to be shown the single marble before he believes there is only one. If a marble is not convenient, the end of a pencil or other small object may be used.

To test your ability to make your muscles work as you desire, try sliding the forefinger of the left hand backward and forward along the sides of a table; at the same time, tap in the same spot with a pencil in the right hand so that the end touches the path the forefinger follows. At first it is extremely difficult to make the pencil tap in the same spot without hitting the finger, but after a little practice you will find that quite the contrary is the case, for it soon becomes almost impossible to make the object with which the tapping is done touch the forefinger or vary from the same spot on the table.

DISAPPEARED

Tea and Coffee Ails Vanish Before Postum.

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia, and many other obscure troubles vanish when tea and coffee are dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Tea and coffee contain a poisonous drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

An Eastern man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in my mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed in spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because, since I quit it and have drank Postum I feel better than I had for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs. and the symptoms have disappeared—vanished before Postum." (Tea is just as harmful as coffee, because they both contain the drug, caffeine.)

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled: 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

BRITAIN'S WAR ON GERMANY

ALLIANCES NECESSARY TO NATION'S SAFETY.

Britain Has Direct Interest in Preserving Independence of Belgium.

In an analysis of the interests and duty of Great Britain in the present situation, The London Times, prior to Britain's declaration of war on Germany, says:

One question is to-day on all lips: What course shall England pursue should a general European war break out? Prejudice, passion, or ignorance of the fundamental conditions of our national freedom inspire divergent answers. It is therefore necessary to consider in the cold light of historical fact and of reason the actual terms of the problem before making up our minds as to the course to be pursued.

At moments of supreme peril nations, like individuals, are best guided by the impulse that is strongest in human beings—the instinct of self-preservation. It is well that this should be so; for none but interests instinctively recognized as vital can carry a people through a life-and-death struggle.

Dangers of Isolation.

The first principle of all British foreign policy is recognition of the fact that England, though an island, forms part of Europe. Forgetfulness of this simple fact has in the past had disastrous consequences. Without reverting to the war of 1870, France to her fate, allowed her to be dismembered, and has ever since paid the cost in the growing burden of international armaments. It is necessary only to remember the position held by Great Britain at the end of the South African war. The policy of the late Lord Salisbury has been one of "splendid isolation." When disaster overtook us in South Africa, we were without a friend on the Continent and were only saved from attack by a European coalition because the Emperor of Russia, declined to sanction such a policy, and because the question of Alsace-Lorraine, formed an insuperable obstacles to military and naval co-operation against us by Germany and France.

"Splendid Isolation."

The policy of "splendid isolation" became a military and political impossibility unless we were prepared so to strengthen our Army and our Navy as to be able to defy any attack or combination of attacks by land and sea. King Edward recognized this fact, and with the advice of his Ministers sought to diminish the number of our potential enemies on the Continent. Contrary to many interested or mistaken assertions, neither he nor Lord Lansdowne ever conceived the policy of making friends in Europe as a policy of aggression.

The first step in this policy had little reference to Europe. It consisted in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902. But it was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that led directly to the Anglo-French Entente of 1904. During 1903 England strove, as she is striving now, to prevent war, by urging Russia to come to terms with Japan. France also sought to restrain her ally, lest entanglement in the Far East should render Russia incapable of supporting France in Europe. Russian support was indispensable to France, who had constantly been exposed to diplomatic and military pressure by Germany, and had, in 1875, only been saved from German attack through the intervention of the Emperor of Russia, and especially of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria then saw that the undisputed predominance of Germany in Europe and the permanent disablement of France, would create for England a situation as dangerous as that which grew up when Napoleon established his supremacy on the Continent.

Balance of Forces.

Anglo-French efforts failed to prevent the Russo-Japanese war in 1904. Germany, who was anxious to remove the pressure of the Russian army from her eastern frontier, counteracted them. When the war broke out France and England were obliged quickly to decide whether they would join in the war and fight each other, or would agree to remain neutral and to counterbalance German supremacy. They chose the latter course in February, 1904. A few weeks later the agreement with France, known as the Entente Cordiale, turned this negative agreement into a positive pact.

Russia is now defending a vital interest. France, who is bound to Russia by alliance, and still more by the necessities of her European situation and political independence, is compelled to support Russia. England is bound by moral obligations to side with France and Russia, lest the balance of forces on the continent be upset to her disadvantage and she be left alone to face a predominant Germany.

Britain's Vital Interest.

A vital British interest is therefore at stake. This interest takes two forms—the general interest of European equilibrium, which has been explained, and the more direct interest of preserving the independence of Holland, and particularly Belgium. The Franco-German frontier along the Vosges has been so formidably fortified on both sides that a German or a French advance across it seems improbable. The point of contact between the German and French armies would probably lie in or near Belgium. But a German advance through Belgium into the north of France might enable Germany to acquire possession of Antwerp, Flushing, and even of Dunkirk and Calais, which might then become German naval bases against England. This is a contingency which no Englishman can look upon with indifference.

The German Menace.

But if it be merely a contingency, why should England not wait until it is realized before acting or preparing to act? Because, in these days of swift decisions and swifter action, it would be too late for England to act with any chance of success after France had been defeated in the north. This is why the shots fired by the Austro-Hungarian guns at Belgrade reverberate across the English Channel. The safety of the narrow seas is a vital, the most vital, British national and Imperial interest. It is an axiom of British self-preservation. France does not threaten our security. A German victory over France would threaten it immediately. Even should the German navy remain inactive, the occupation of Belgium and Northern France by German troops would strike a crushing blow at British security. We should, then, be obliged, alone and without allies, to bear the burden of keeping up a fleet superior to that of Germany and of an army proportionately strong. This burden would be ruinous.

The instinct of self-preservation, which is the strongest factor in national life, therefore compels us to be ready to strike with all our force for our own safety and for that of our friends.

Magical Effect on Neuralgia Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly

A YEAR'S SUFFERER CURED BY "NERVILINE."

No person reading this need ever again suffer long from Neuralgia.

Nerviline will quickly cure the worst Neuralgia, and Mrs. G. Evans, in her strong letter written from Russel post office, says: "One long year, the longest of my life, was almost entirely given up to treating dreadful attacks of Neuralgia. The agony I experienced during some of the bad attacks was simply unmentionable. To use remedies by the score without permanent relief was mighty discouraging. At last I put my faith in Nerviline; I read of the wonderful pain-subduing power it possessed and made up my mind to prove it valuable or useless. Nerviline at once eased the pain and cured the headache. Continuous treatment cured me entirely, and I have ever since stayed well."

Mrs. Evan's case is but one of hundreds that might be quoted. Nerviline is a specific for all nerve, muscular or joint pain. It quickly cures neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, lame back, neuritis and rheumatism. Forty years in use, and to-day the most widely used liniment in the Dominion. Don't take anything but "Nerviline," which any dealer anywhere can supply in large 50c. family size bottles, or in a small 25c. trial size.

BLAME EVERY ILL ON NERVES

When Oftentimes It Is Just Lack of Self-Control.

Do you know that we make "pack-horses" of our nerves? We load upon them the blame of irritability, variable tempers and nearly all undesirable conditions. Healthy nerves contribute toward pleasure and happiness, and never assert themselves except agreeably; diseased nerves send pains to the extreme corners of our being, therefore pain is a signal and must have attention.

If there is an aching eye, ear or tooth, a sense of languor or discomfort anywhere, the nerves report it.

So try to soothe, comfort and strengthen them; to accuse these faithful servants every time one lacks self-control is the cause of our querulous complaint or foolish fear—is to show ourselves to be stupid and weak.

We owe it to our consciences to be honest and candid; if we scream at a spider, bug or mouse, or grow hysterical over an approaching storm, it is not on our nerves that the fault must be laid. Try rather to assist the nerves by the use of more will power. Some people spend time looking for imaginary troubles to worry about, blaming nerves again. An old man wisely remarked: "I've had an awful lot of trouble in this world, and half of it never came to pass. Take warning!"

Flim—What's your business? Flam—Contractor. Flim—What line? Flam—Debts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"And now," said the lady patient, "after I have detailed all my troubles, do you not pity me?" "On the contrary," answered the physician, "I envy you. To go through that you must have the constitution of a horse."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE
NUMBER 23

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE

Commander-in-Chief of the Navy Is Smallest Senior Officer.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has just been appointed as commander-in-chief of the British navy, and on whom the whole British Empire is depending in this hour of trial, has been for the past year and a half second sea lord of the naval department at Whitehall. He is, barring midshipmites, the most diminutive officer of the senior service, differing in this respect from Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose place he is taking.

Admiral Jellicoe.

Yet, in spite of his brevity of stature, he won fame in his younger days as a football player, as an all-round athlete, and as a boxer. He has seen plenty of fighting. As sub-lieutenant, he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as a member of the naval brigade.

Jellicoe was ill, suffering from Malta fever, on board the Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown, and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tyron, and more than 600 officers and men, but miraculously escaped.

Indeed, having entered the water when his temperature was 103, he was fished out as the normal, cured of his illness; so that it was irreverently said that he was born to be hanged. He was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin twelve years ago, while serving as chief of staff of admiral of the fleet, Sir Edward Seymour, receiving a Boxer bullet through the lungs but managed to recover.

He is married to a very rich woman, namely, the daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, head of the Clan line of steamers, and is regarded in the English and foreign navies as more responsible than any other officer for the marvellous progress in naval gunnery in the English fleet.

INVENTIONS IN 30 YEARS.

Civilization Has Been Developed by Later Ones.

The nineteenth century has often been called the "Century of Invention." As a matter of fact, the real century of invention did not begin until 1820—when it was inaugurated by the discovery of photography—so that, as one might say, it is not finished yet. Since that date there has been a steady acceleration of mechanical discoveries, and in this line no period of equal length has been so productive as the opening years of the twentieth century—the most remarkable achievement being the actual realization, in the practical flying machine, of what mankind had come to regard as a mere dream of the visionary.

Human flight first became an accomplished fact in 1904. It must be admitted, however, that the idea of the aeroplane is by no means new. In the Encyclopedia Britannica of thirty odd years ago will be found, under "flight," a picture of a flying machine almost identical with that of the Wrights. Such being the case, it may be asked, why was it not put to use? The explanation is simply that the only kind of motor then available was a steam motor, which was impossibly heavy. It was the gasoline motor that made flying possible.

If we were to go back to the year 1880, and were deprived of the inventions which have been made during the last thirty-four years, we should have an opportunity to realize the influence which a few men's ideas have had upon the development of civilization. We should find ourselves deprived of telephones, electric cars, bicycles, mechanical typesetters, cash registers and typewriters—the first writing machine having been put on the market in 1883.

HOW TO POP CORN

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