

For the Boys and Girls

A VISIT TO FAIRYLAND

BY MARY HELEN FERGUSON.

A long time ago there lived in a tiny white cottage, at the foot of a beautiful mountain, a poor widow and her little daughter Nell.

When Mr. Bolton, Nell's father, died, he left his widow nothing but the little cottage in which they lived and a small piece of ground adjoining. By carefully cultivating this patch of land, the widow was able to make a living for herself and little Nell.

Every available spot of this weeded ground was made to raise a fruit, a vegetable, or a flower, and these Mrs. Bolton and her little daughter carried regularly to the city to be sold.

Strait as their income was, it had been, until now, sufficient for their modest needs. Children grow rapidly, but, unfortunately, their clothes do not grow with them. Nell's dress was soon too short for her, and as there were no more accommodating tucks to be "let out," a stern necessity demanded that they be pieced down for new ones were entirely out of the question, so long as the old ones could be made to last.

Great as these trials were, she had a greater—there were her bare little feet. Of course, they were well nigh out there in the country, where no one could see them; and to tell the truth, Nell thought it splendid fun to trip over the grass or wade in the little brook, with no other covering for her feet than the one kind Nature gave at her birth; but for a great part, as she had grown to be barefoot in town were altogether out of place.

With judicious care she shrouded her little feet in leather shoes, carrying them under her arms until she reached the suburbs of the city, where she would sit down by the roadside and put them on, never failing to remove them when she quitted the town on her way home.

One little Nell! Discontent made it her end day to perform her work, and now gradually fell into the delightful dangerous habit of building castles in the air.

One moonless night, like many others of late, found her kneeling beside the open window, gazing far into the night, wondering if fairies still inhabited the earth.

"I do wish a sweet-night, fairy," she said, flying right through this bow and say to me. "Come with me to Fairyland and live there always, and wear a lovely silk dress and a diamond ring, and never have to do at all." Oh, how wistfully her attention to the wish, beamed from the depths of her heart.

There she sat, still wondering, if there were fairies, and if they would show themselves if she recited the mystic rhyme as the girl did in the fairy-tale she had read. She resolved to try it. So while the gentle, intoxicating night breeze softly kissed her young face and toyed with her golden hair, she said this verse:

"Little moonbeam lying there, Make for me a golden stair. This I may mount to Fairyland. Little moonbeam, I command."

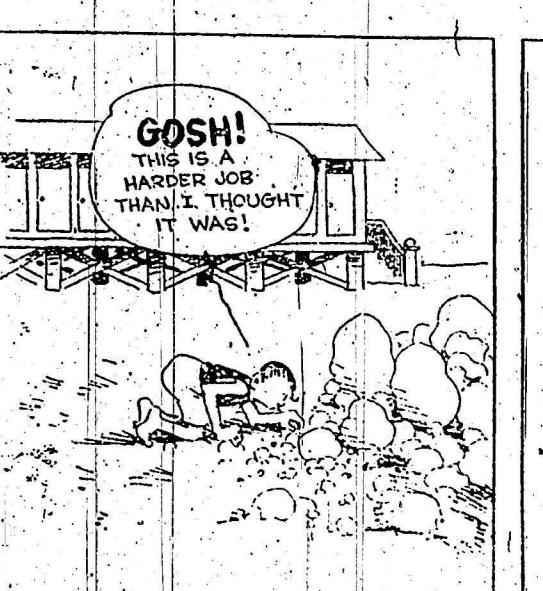
Instantly at her feet she beheld a silver stairway, and heard a sweet musical voice bid her ascend. Up, up the shining stairs she went—up, up, far beyond the misty cloudland—in and up, until she finally reached the top of the silver ladder, when instead of the wonderful land with glittering palaces and golden streets which she expected to see, she found herself—why, where do you think? Right in the midst of a dark, gloomy forest.

Astonished, terrified, she turned to descend, but to her dismay the silver stairway had vanished and the dreary forest surrounded her on all sides.

Little Nell was very much frightened at the dismal gloom and awful silence. She derived a little comfort, however, from the thought that fairies were never known to ill-treat good children, and although quite conscious of the fact that she lacked a great deal of being a model girl, still there was comfort in the thought that she always said her prayers and never disobeyed her mother.

She was started from her reverie by a sorrowful chirp. Following the sound, Nell soon discovered a young bird hopping about in the grass, and pitifully crying because it could not find its way back to the nest from which it had fallen. Fortunately the nest was built in a low boggy bank just above her head, so she had little difficulty in replacing the poor little nestling in its warm nest.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



PROTECTING THE NATION'S HEALTH

Advances Made in Fumigating Ocean-going Ships as Safeguard Against Plague

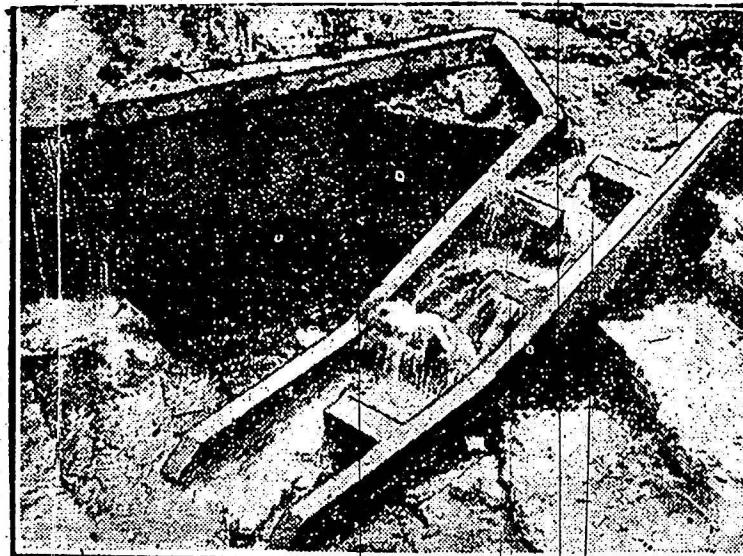
The health of a nation is its most fundamental asset, and a true natural resource. It is from this foundation that the various forms of economic wealth as well as national well-being largely spring. A recognized function of modern government is to safeguard the health of the people, and, due to the rapid advances made in the sciences of bacteriology, preventive medicine, and hygiene during recent years, the task has been rendered considerably easier than formerly.

As instances of the dangers which continually threaten, it is only necessary to recall the cholera epidemics which spread over parts of Canada during the second quarter of the 19th century to remember that similar dangers still exist, and must be continually guarded against. It is not by chance that Canada, in now practically immune from similar outbreaks, but owing to the increased vigilance of her health officers working in the light of improved scientific knowledge.

Vessels arriving at our ports from the populous nations of the tropical Orient, as well as the numerous countries of Europe, Africa, and South America, are the chief sources of danger, and special precautions have to be taken in clearing such ships to make sure that they are free from the germs of disease.

Plague is one of the major quarantinable diseases. It is not only infectious, but very dangerous and often ends fatally. It is now known definitely that rats and the fleas which infest their coats are carriers of the plague bacillus. One of the most prolific breeding-places for rats is on board ship, and the destruction of these rodents is achieved most effectively by systematic fumigation.

Fumigation of ships is most effective should be performed periodically and ordinarily at not more than six-month intervals. This requirement is now a part of the Quarantine Regulations of Canada and applies to all



One of the fish ladders on streams in the Ozark Mountains, Ark. The fish use them to get around the mill dams when going upstream.

the golden head fondly—"my dear child, dream or reality, you can loan from last night's adventure a whole lesson, which I hope you will never forget. By patience and perseverance you can overcome all obstacles, and remember, too, dear, that contentment is far better than wealth."

But I was busy with heming goats, And a mite hall filling between my knees,

They said: There are stars in the sky tonight,

And a faint white mist on the sleeping heather;

They said: There are gnats abroad tonight,

To-morrow should bring us better weather;

But I was feeding my yellow chicks,

And getting to-morrow's fuel together;

They said: You are missing the magic oven,

You with your chickens and goats and wood;

They said: There is splendor, on every hand,

You are blind—you could see if you would;

But I was doing my gingham gown And coaxing my hair to a smoother mood.

They went indoors to their cards and wine,

And I alone, at last, by the gate,

With the dear familiar dark around,

And the day's work done; so I could wait.

To watch you come over the dim hill,

Wearily with your burden's weight.

Then the stars burned low and passed into white.

The soft breeze carried your call through the night,

And the gnats and gnats of better weather;

Was swift over the scented sheep of the heather;

And night's full splendor home far and free;

When you waved your shabby old hat to me,

J. E. Norman Smith.

Autumn Woods.

In the wide, white pathways of the skies;

Bright are the wondrous beauties of the stars;

The autumn woods, ere winter's ruthless hand

Bereaves them, glow like some enchanted land,

Imprisoned in the sun's long golden bars.

Eugenie Du Maurier.

MOTRING TO TIMBUKTU

Perils of Crossing the Sahara

The old geography books pictured the Sahara as an ocean of shifting sand—the dry bed of an ancient sea.

In reality it is nothing of the sort; it is the world's greatest desert, covering 3½ million square miles—desert, because practically no rain falls there.

The desert is not all sand. It contains 2,200 miles away, less than a month after. Camo caravans take six to seven months to perform the journey.

One of the worst stages of the trip is that through the Hoggar, known to the natives as the "Land of Fear," a mountainous region of utter desolation, where the temperature at night falls to within a few degrees of zero.

After leaving the Hoggar, the ex-

terior enters what is known as the "Land of the Steppe." Here is an arid waste of sand and rock, uninhabited and uninhabitable. Even a band of pursued paranders would not dream of crossing it. It is the Grand Sétifé, devoid of all animal or vegetable life.

The desert which lies to the east almost

is well-nigh impossible to eat, for hardly had they opened a tin of food when it was instantly snatched in sand.

The story of this wonderful journey through 2,200 miles of desert is told in "Across the Sahara" by Motor Car by George Marie Haardt, the leader of the expedition.

Since motorcars, a cross between the novice car and the tank, were the vehicles employed.

Setting out in five of these cars from Touggourt, on the northern co-

ast of the Sahara, in December, 1922,

the expedition arrived at Timbuktu,

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