

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917

## SATURDAY NIGHT

I've lost my little family, and put them all in bed. I've bathed up each nightie, and brushed each little head, And kissed the little faces, and heard the little grunts— And tucked the blankets warmly in and brought the lamp downstairs.

I've swept the supper crumbs away and gathered each strand tiny.

And sometimes, in the doing, found more welcome news to add— And— And— the wretched bodies—the drowsy mourned prayer.

The smooth soft cheek against me, the yellow hair,

The eyes that dimly doubt me, the feet I love so true.

The tightening arms about me—what joy! Can only hearts bring a happiness like this.

Nina Moore Jamison.



## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson V.—First Quarter, For Feb. 4, 1917.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, John iii. 12-13. Memory Verses, 6—Golden Text, John iii. 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Gleeson.

If we take the last sentence of chapter II and the first of chapter III from the revised version we will find: "He Himself knew what was man." Now, we were a man of the Pharisees named Nicodemus. The Lord Jesus, however, comes before us as an example of all religious men of His stamp, and as our Lord dealt with him so He still deals with all such. He was one of the rulers and evidently a man held in high esteem by his fellows, but he was not an yet born from above. He was very complimentary and courteous to the Lord, but his Lord said, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, thou canst not be born again." Then followed the rebuke, "Because ye are of this world, and the world hateth you because ye are not of this world." This rebuke was given to all religious men of His stamp, and as our Lord dealt with him so He still deals with all such. He was one of the rulers and evidently a man held in high esteem by his fellows, but he was not an yet born from above. He was very complimentary and courteous to the Lord, but his Lord said, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, thou canst not be born again." Then followed the rebuke, "Because ye are of this world, and the world hateth you because ye are not of this world."

"On April 27, 1915, in the neighborhood of St. Julian's, he went forward with a machine gun, of which he was skillfully operated, in firing, during the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again, and, in the course of his march, killed while bringing his machine gun into action, under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of "supporters". As he was marching along, led by his officer, Captain James Jones, who hurried the hero after the battle, Corp. Fisher kept constant in the front-line, working his gun against the enemy, until he was able to stem the onrushing tides of Germans. As his lines were forced further and further back, he returned again and again to a new place at the post of attack, and carried on until he was killed.

Corp. Fisher was only 19 years of age, when he was killed. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Weston, Montreal, who lived in Toronto when Corp. Fisher was a boy. He was a second-year Science student at McGill University, when the war broke out, and was enlisted at once in the 13th Battalion. A large oil painting in his memory was unveiled at McGill University, recently, and various tributes to his valour have been paid in Montreal. He was well-known as a college athlete.

The Cross was sent to his mother, Mrs. Weston, by General French General, and was accompanied by a letter in His Majesty's own hand, expressing his regret that the death of Corp. Fisher had deprived him of the services of a personal friend during the decoration. Mr. Fisher also wrote signed letters from Anghelu, Kitchener, the Prince of York, Major Borden, and Sir Sam MacLean, who sent the Cross her self in memory of her son.

## CANADA AND ITALIAN TRADE.

It is announced that the Canadian Bank of Commerce has entered an interest in the British-Italian Corporation. An agreement was signed in London in March last between the London County and Westminster branches of the Canadian and British financial group, and the Credito Italiano on the other side as representing the Italian financial group, for the construction of a new company to be known as the British-Italian Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 (\$4,867,000 at the nominal exchange rate), and the construction of a Canadian company under the style of the Compagnia Italo-Britannica, with a capital of \$10,000,000 lire (\$1,330,000 at the normal exchange rate).

The Canadian branch of the British-Italian Corporation is to be engaged in the development of the economic relations between Great Britain and Italy and the promotion of undertakings in the commercial and industrial field in Italy. The company will work in close association. They will carry on the kind of financial business conducted by Continental banks, and mainly for the purpose of fostering trade and assisting manufacturers. The organization marks a departure of great importance. The participation of the Canadian branch of the company in the undertaking is the building of a financial link which ultimately will be of considerable benefit to Canadian trade and commerce.

## Liquor and Smoking.

A pronounced decrease in the consumption of liquor and tobacco in Canada is indicated in the 1916 annual report of the Inland Revenue Department. The amount of spirits consumed per capita decreased to .745 gallons, the lowest figure since the war. In the case of the consumption the previous year having been .812 gallons, and in 1914 1,061 gallons. Of beer 4,550 gallons per head were drunk in 1916, compared with 4,750 gallons the previous year. Wine drinking also decreased, .062 gallons per head being consumed last year, as compared with .065 in 1915. There was a large increase in the imports of Canadian spirits, 808,186 proof gallons, as compared with 276,911 gallons in 1915. The decrease in tobacco consumption last year pronounced, 3,230 pounds per capita being smoked, as compared with 3,477 pounds the year previous.

## Decorated in Death.

Major John Parks, of Toronto, according to a recent letter, has been decorated with the fourth class white eagle by the King of Serbia in recognition of his services to the Serbian Army. Major Parks had received the D.S.O. from King George for bravery in the battle field. Captain Parks was badly wounded at Ypres, received the D.S.O. and was promoted and was later promoted to a major and left for Durazzo, Albania, where he assisted the Serb army's retreat and reorganization. He has since been in the Balkans, serving in the work. His sister, Dr. Margaret Parks, is a nursing sister who has been acting as anaesthetist at No. 1 General Hospital through the war.

## Colorado has dozens of mountains without names.

Demona is over forty times the size of Germany.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICIER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

## DISEASE-CARRYING INSECTS.

**D**r. C. GORDON HEWITT, Dominion Entomologist, has prepared a leaflet on the suppression of two insects that may cause a great deal of disease among soldiers, namely fleas and lice. His directions are so simple and of such real value that they are given here:

"Fleas are one of the most important carriers of preventable disease, particularly typhoid, in the camp and field. The first essential is to prevent the breeding of fleas, particularly in the spring and early summer when they are less abundant. Each day several batches of SUPPRESSION 100 to 150 eggs. From these eggs warm straw, stones and coarse linseed should be kept clean. Do not leave manure standing for more than a day."

"A fresh manure should be collected and burnt in the special incinerators for that purpose. Where, for any reason, immediate burning is impossible the manure should be treated by the most convenient of the following methods:

"If the manure is fairly free from straw, pile it high and make the manure with spades to pack it tightly and make the manure-packed sides as vertical as possible. Cover with a foot of earth if this can be done.

"Keep the flies out of the garbage by covering it. Burn all garbage and organic refuse.

"It is most important that all excreta should be covered; flies will breed on it and carry infection from it to food."

"All excreta in the latrines should be completely covered. Special attention should be paid to the latrine."

"Fly traps should be placed beneath a foot or two inches of loose soil. Buried material should be covered by a depth of at least one or two feet of lightly packed soil."

"As flies are bred from filth, which may be infected, they should naturally be kept off food.

"A fly camp is possible with proper care. No flies mean less sickness and greater comfort for all."

"Two kinds of lice occur commonly on man, the Body Louse and the Hair Louse. The former is the more common, especially when favorable conditions such as crowded quarters, inability to change one's clothes, and dirty surroundings. The Body Louse lives on the clothes over the skin, and is rarely found on the skin itself. It requires a meal of blood every 24 hours. It lays its eggs in the seams of the clothes and folds after feeding. The Hair Louse occurs in the hair, as its name indicates, and its eggs or 'nits' are well known. The female louse lays from 70 to 80 eggs in two weeks; the eggs hatch in three days, remain longer, and the next generation begins to lay eggs in about two or three days."

"The Body Louse is the carrier of typhus fever, in addition to being an irritating parasite. Avoid scratching the irritated places.

"Change the clothing often and wash it frequently. Keep garments clean and dry. Daily baths and speedy disposal of laundry.

"Clothing should be washed from beneath a foot or two inches of loose soil. Fly traps should be placed beneath a foot or two feet of loosely packed soil."

"Wash sheets in creosol soap solution made with boiling water; wash blankets in the solution first. Tunics and pants should be turned inside out and rubbed with lather, especially along the seams; allow the lather to dry on the garment.

## Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

## PAINS TOO WELL LIGHTED.

"Planners to Government Officers—Are Given an Alibi—

"Ever vigilant, Dr. Pauline of Paris, M. Laurent, liked to assure himself that his officers are carrying out their duty, especially when the tendency of his fellow-citizens to 'honor them in the breach' is not regularly controlled.

"As the citizens are drawing in, to ascertain whether the fact that the clocks have been put back an hour, the police regulations for keeping blinds down after lights are lit are being strictly enforced.

"The other evening M. Laurent, during his nocturnal ramblings noticed that in several quarters the rule was being infringed, so he took occasion to go to the police commissioners to draw his subordinates' attention to the fact.

"'Gentlemen,' he remarked, 'probably owing to the fact that the sun has been hidden from enemy air craft for some time, there seems to be a tendency to relax the regulations about lighting in the streets.'

"'We do not want to offend,' said the Commissioner, 'but as M. Laurent is a cured woman to-day, and as strong as anyone could be. I am doing my own housework. Even my own washing.'

"M. Laurent, M. Milburn, and his wife, 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The United States coast-guard in 1916 saved 1,507 lives.

Argentina has 628 waterworks systems, costing \$123,000,000.

## HAD INDIGESTION.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED.

"As a cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colored expectoration, which soon, however, becomes copious and of a rusty red color. The lungs become congested and the bronchial tubes filled with phlegm making it hard for the sufferer to breathe. Males are more commonly attacked than females, and a previous attack seems to give a special liability to another.

"On the first sign of a cold or cough you should get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thus prevent the cold from developing into some serious trouble.

"Mrs. E. Charles, North Toronto, Ont. writes: 'Two years ago my husband had a bad attack of pneumonia, and the doctors said he was getting continually worse.' I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got three bottles, and they seemed to quite clear his chest of the phlegm, and now he is fine and well.'

"I shall never be without it in the house as it is a very valuable medicine."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in bottles of 10, 20, 30, 50, 75 and 100 fl. oz. in the trade mark: price 25c, and 40c.

The generic is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## AN EXTREMIST

"What in the world does old Kloman want with more money? He hasn't any relatives, and he doesn't begin to spend his income now."

"That's just the point. He wants to economize over larger scale."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Mother Graves' Worm Terminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

1 Australian boasts of the tallest tree grown on British soil.

In Cuba tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in many ways.

Superior Wm., for the first time in sixty years is without tobacco.

FOR LIVERISHNESS

USE MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

THEY NEVER FAIL TO DO GOOD.

Mr. J. Shattock, Halifax, N.S. writes: 'I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for sluggish liver. When my wife had a severe attack of liverishness, but, after using a course of your pills I have not been bothered with the headache any more.'

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a week or 25c. a week for \$1.00, all sizes, all strengths, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.'

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