

## REPAIRS

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CANADIAN STORAGE  
BATTERY CO., LIMITED  
117 Simcoe St., Toronto.  
Willard Agents.

### MUCH FOUGHT FOR CITY.

History of Trieste is a History of Many Conflicts.

Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria, which figures so prominently in the news of the day, goes back for the beginning of its history into ancient days. It is first mentioned about 100 B.C. as a village, a place of no importance. Some fifty years later, it is recorded that the place was attacked by barbarian tribes from the interior, and about twenty years later still, Trieste makes its definite emergence into history during the Dalmatian wars waged by Augustus.

The Romans, with that sure judgment which characterized their empire building, recognized the importance of the site upon which Trieste now stands. Augustus consequently decided to found a Roman colony there. The little village quickly became a town, and, as a defense against the wild Celtic and Illyrian tribes of the surrounding country, who always gave the Romans so much trouble, the new city was surrounded by a wall and fortified with towers. It was given the name of Tergeste, quickly became a flourishing Roman colony and had a large territory attached to it. In those days, just as to-day, the importance of Trieste lay mainly in its commerce, as the natural outlet for Pannonia and Dalmatia, and in those days, just as to-day, it was a beautiful city.

On the fall of the empire in the west, the history of Trieste merges into the history of Istria. It passed through troublous times. It was pillaged by the Longobardi and the Goths; was annexed to the Frankish kingdom by Pepin in 789; fell into the hands of the dukes of Carinthia about the middle of the tenth century, and from thence it passed successively through the hands of the dukes of Meran, the dukes of Bavaria into the possession of the republic of Venice. For the next 180 years, the history of Trieste is chiefly a record of conflicts with the great city to the south, and in the end Trieste placed herself under the protection of Leopold III., of Austria. Leopold was only too willing to undertake the trust, and so from protection, Austria advanced to overlordship and from overlordship to actual possession. Twice during the Napoleonic period, namely, from 1797 to 1805, and from 1809 to 1813, Trieste was in the possession of France. In this later year, however, Austria seized the city and the surrounding district of Istria, and it has remained an Austrian possession ever since.

### LITTLE TRAVEL IN BRITAIN.

Pleasures Thought Necessary Are Now Sacrificed.

One by one the great war has whittled down a whole list of comforts, services, pleasures and so-called necessities of life that the twentieth century thought indispensable. But no grumbling is heard from the people who have adjusted themselves to the changed conditions.

Two years ago the English people were all travellers. The magic carpet lay waiting outside the door of the humblest citizen with a ten-pound note. "A Week in Lovely Lucerne for Five Pounds" was within the ambition of the poorest worker.

For That Irritating  
Cut or Scratch

There is nothing more  
healing and soothing than

# Vaseline

Trade Mark

## White

Petrolatum Jelly

Sold in glass bottles and  
sanitary tin tubes, at chem-  
ists and general stores  
everywhere.

Refuse substitutes.  
Free booklet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.  
(Consolidated)  
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

For two years now not a single Englishman or Englishwoman, unless on "strict business only," has been able to leave England for the continent. Two years ago the Londoner could compass Boulogne or Ostend in a twenty-four hours' jaunt. To-day those trite familiar towns have become as far off as Lhassa or Yarkland.

Home travel, too, has suffered. Seventeen cross-country train services have disappeared. The people who live on these routes are experiencing restrictions of movement tighter than those that kept at home their ancestors of the stage-coach days.

People have schooled themselves to travel as little as possible; are content to wait indefinitely for delivery of goods; are waiting—in millions—their annual vacations.

## RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION

The Most Common Cause of This Trouble is Poor Blood.

All conditions of depressed vitality tend to disturb the process of digestion. There is not a disturbed condition of life that may not affect digestion. But few causes of the trouble are so common as thin, weak blood. It affects directly and at once the process of nutrition. Not only is the action of the gastric and intestinal glands diminished but the muscular action of the stomach is weakened. Nothing will more promptly restore digestive efficiency than good, red blood. Without it the normal activity of the stomach is impossible.

Thin, pale people who complain of indigestion must improve the condition of their blood to find relief. The most active blood builder in such cases is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make the rich, red blood which quickly restores the digestive organs to their proper activity, and the dyspeptic who has hated the sight and smell of food now looks forward to meal time with pleasure. As proving the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing indigestion Miss Edith M. Smith, R. R. No. 4, Perth, Ont., says: "I can honestly say I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My stomach was terribly weak and I suffered from indigestion and sick headache, and was always very nervous. I was troubled this way for nearly three years, and in that time took a great deal of doctors' medicine, which, however, did not help me. I could not eat anything without experiencing the most agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent and I could not rest night or day. I was asked one day by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and consented to do so. After taking them some time I found they were helping me, and I continued to take them steadily for several months, until I found that I was completely cured. While taking the pills I gained both in strength and weight, and I feel it impossible to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly."

You can procure these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### VALUE OF PERFUMES.

Have Often Proven to be Useful as Disinfectants.

Persia saw the earliest development of the perfume industry. The priests of Egypt, who were the sole depositaries of science, knew the secret of aromatic substances and preserved them. Egyptian perfumes acquired great celebrity, especially those made in Alexandria. The Israelites, during their sojourn in Egypt, adopted the use of aromatic substances. The Jews were fond of cosmetics, and even used them to paint the face. All these perfumes were extracted from essences of trees and various plants. The Greeks, who loved elegance, were especially addicted to the use of perfumes, and they taught their secrets and usage to the Romans. The latter, in the days of their decadence, went so far as to scent the coats of their dogs.

In the Middle Ages the Arabs, Venetians, Genoese, and Florentines became famous for the preparation of sweet-smelling essences. France did not become acquainted with perfumes until after the Crusades, and it was Maria de Medici who especially brought them into favor. Makers of perfumes quickly recognized their good or bad medicinal influences. It was remarked both in Paris and London, during the cholera epidemic of the nineteenth century, that no one engaged in making perfumes was ever attacked.

### A Slight Matter.

"I don't see you at Miss Golder's receptions any more, old man."  
"No; she and I had a little difference of opinion."  
"Nothing serious, I hope."  
"Oh, no; only I thought I was the man she ought to marry, and she thought I wasn't."

# MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM  
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER  
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—  
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE  
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

## ON THE FARM

### Alfalfa Mixture for Silage.

There are often times when, owing to a wet season or an early frost, farmers experience difficulty in saving the last cutting of alfalfa. At such times a method for converting alfalfa into silage may bring about a saving of the entire last crop.

During the fermentation process which takes place immediately after the silo is filled, the sugar in the green crop is converted by bacterial processes into a mixture of acids. The most important acids formed in silage are lactic acid, the same acid which develops in the souring of milk, and acetic acid, the same acid which gives to vinegar its sour taste. Several other acids are also formed in lesser amounts, but they are of little importance in normal silage. These acids serve to preserve the silage mixture from further decomposition. The silage fermentation is similar to the fermentation which takes place when cabbage is converted into sauerkraut.

The alfalfa plant is deficient in fermentable sugars. For this reason, alfalfa alone does not make silage which will "keep." Acid is not produced in sufficient quantities to preserve the silage. Because of this deficiency of acid, putrefactive processes set up, and the silage acquires a disgusting taste and an odor somewhat resembling the odor of decaying meat.

In September, 1914, the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station constructed six small silos having a capacity of about 1 ton each. These were filled,—1 with corn, 1 with Black Amber cane, 1 with alfalfa, and 3 with alfalfa-cane mixtures in the proportion of 1 part alfalfa to 2 parts cane, equal parts of cane and alfalfa, and 2 parts alfalfa to 1 part cane, respectively. The sorghum cane contains a higher percentage of fermentable sugars and makes up the deficiency of the alfalfa in this respect.

These silos were opened in August, 1915, after having been filled for nearly a year. The silage in all except the one containing only alfalfa was found to be in perfect condition. The silage made from 1 part cane and 2 parts alfalfa was just as good as that containing larger proportions of cane.

Alfalfa 2 parts, mixed with cane 1 part, makes a highly desirable silage. Siloing alfalfa with cane in the manner here described is recommended as



### "Another Article Against Tea and Coffee"—

In spite of broad publicity,  
many people do not realize  
the harm that the drug, caf-  
feine, in tea and coffee does  
to many users, until they  
try a 10 days' change to

## POSTUM

Postum satisfies the de-  
sire for a hot table drink,  
and its users generally sleep  
better, feel better, smile  
oftener and enjoy life more.

A fair trial—off both tea  
and coffee and on Postum—  
shows

### "There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,  
Windsor, Ont.

a means of saving the last crop of alfalfa when conditions are such that it cannot be made into hay. Whether or not it will be profitable to silo alfalfa is a question which can only be answered by the farmer himself under the individual conditions.

### What Is Practical.

One of the most useful things we as dairy farmers can learn is a better understanding of what is really practical. About every man limits the meaning of this much abused word to the narrow dimensions of his own experience. What he knows to be practical is practised, that is the end of it. The Babcock test was not "practical" said nine out of ten farmers in 1886; now, everyone believes in its practicability. The silo, the pure-bred bull, the growing of alfalfa, the King system of ventilation, and a host of other well accepted improvements in dairy practice have had to run this gauntlet of "practical" in the mind of the average farmer.

Seager Wheeler, a Canadian Saskatchewan wheat farmer, has had an experience in this line that is well set forth in the following brief paragraph which we take from an article in the Country Gentleman:

"When Wheeler first began growing wheat from seed selected and bred by hand he was looked upon as a faddist. Many were not quite so charitable as that in applying names to him and his work. But since he won the \$1,000 first prize at the New York Land Show in 1911 for the best wheat raised on the American Continent, and another international sweepstakes prize at the 1914 show in Kansas, and international prizes at various other exhibitions in the United States and Canada, they have stopped calling him a faddist. When he began to grow wheat at the rate of forty-five to eighty bushels an acre on small plots and thirty to thirty-five bushels on his large fields, even in unfavorable seasons, and to sell his grain as seed for two dollars to three dollars a bushel, practically every one decided that he was a practical farmer and a competent business man."

Every step in the way toward great-

er profit and greater efficiency in the business of dairy farming has been fought out and won against the narrow judgments of farmers whose only cry was "not practical." This proves beyond controversy that the only impractical man in the business is the one who is foolish enough to measure the question solely by what he knows and that alone.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### How Japs Do Their Washing.

The Japanese do their washing by getting into a boat and letting the garments to be washed drag after the boat by a long string.

Some men who give with one hand advertise it with the other.

## MOTHER LOVE AIDS SON IN TRENCHES

It Brings Relief To Boy Stand-  
ing His Watch Deep in  
Mud.

Once upon a time, only a few months after this terrible world war had begun, Private Bailey, a soldier in the ranks, had stood for days in the trenches "somewhere in France." The cold rains soaked him to the skin; the mud was deep. He had had no rest. Weary and aching with rheumatic pains, he recalled the faith his mother had in Sloan's Liniment. He asked for it in his next letter home. A large bottle was immediately sent him and a few applications killed the pain, once more he was able to stand the severe exposure. He shared this wonderful muscle-soother with his comrades, and they all agreed it was the greatest "reinforcement" that had ever come to their rescue. At your druggist, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.



## FREE PRIZES TO GIRLS

Beautiful Doll and Doll Carriage.

This lovely Canadian Doll is 18 inches tall and looks just like the picture. She has jointed arms and legs and natural looking head, hands and feet. She has a pretty dress with lace and ribbon trimmings.



The Doll Carriage has a steel frame and wheels and is covered with leatherette. It is 24 inches high, just the right size for the big doll we are giving. Any girl will be proud to own this lovely Doll and Doll Carriage.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30¢ of our lovely 12x18 inch colored Olograph Pictures to sell to your friends and neighbors at only 10 cents each. They are so pretty that nearly every house wants four or five of them. When they are sold you send us our money (Three Dollars) and we send you the Doll by mail, with charges all prepaid, and we send you the Doll Carriage too. Just as soon as you show your doll to your friends and get three of them to sell our pictures and earn prizes.

Write to us to-day and you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.  
**HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 151, TORONTO**



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satisfaction

Stands the test of Canada's trying weather as no other paint you have ever used. For barns and other buildings, for your implements and wagons, and for your home, both outside and in there is a Ramsay finish that is the best of its kind. To the man who does his own painting the convenience and economy of Ramsay's Paint is self evident. The man who hires painters to do his work for him will do well to specify Ramsay's paints—they wear so well and protect wood and metal so thoroughly from deterioration. The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions. Or write direct to the factory.

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