

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

Neither the Allies nor Germany underestimate the importance of the developments in the Balkans. It is within the bounds of possibilities that the great issues of the war will be settled by the battles on the Balkan peninsula and on the plains of Asia Minor.

Germany is fighting for a place in the sun. German statesmen have been planning for years to extend Teutonic influence in the Near East and to make a commercial conquest of Asia Minor. There is a vast territory in Eastern Turkey which was once the granary of the world. Germany has been ambitious to exploit it. In this desire can be found the secret of the long efforts of Berlin to secure a preponderant influence in Constantinople and to make of Turkey a German dependency.

The German Balkan policy has been part of this plan. The Balkan war by depriving Turkey of nearly all of its territory in Europe postponed the consummation of the German desires. After that war Germany began to deal with Bulgaria, and with the assistance of Ferdinand, it hoped, and still hopes, to find a way to Constantinople and thence to Asia. It is of the greatest importance to the Allies that the way to Asia Minor through the Balkans be closed to Germany; not because of the necessity of holding Constantinople merely for the Eastern front, but because the way to the East must be closed. The campaign at the Dardanelles must succeed in order to open a way for the passage of Russian grain to Western Europe, but also to cut Germany off from her goal.

The allied statesmen have not lost sight of the issues at stake. An English expedition in England with India months ago to fight its way from the head of the Persian Gulf to Baghdad and northward. When the Grand Duke Nicholas was detached from the main Russian army and sent to the Caucasus the time was ripe for the co-operation between the Russian and British in the great movement to seize the Turkish territory, and to pre-empt for the Allies that place in the sun to obtain which Germany has brought down chaos upon the civilized world.

**RED CROSS NEWS.**

Salvation Army has already provided the Red Cross in England with eleven motor ambulances and three motor lorries, each manned by Salvationists.

Scottish women have given an X-ray motor ambulance for use in connection with Red Cross work in France. It cost £1,000 and represents the last word in the science of radiography. It was equipped under the personal supervision of Mme. Curie, the noted French scientist.

German War Office has a regulation which provides for the detention of prisoners' letters for a period of three days. This accounts for some of the complaints of non-delivery which have been made.

Turkish prisoners taken by the French at the Dardanelles are concentrated in one of the Aegean islands. They are allowed to write to their families, but the Turkish Government has made no arrangement for a postal service. The French have overcome the difficulty by dropping the prisoners' correspondence over the Turkish lines by aeroplanes.

Swiss Red Cross has affected the exchange up to date of 8,800 French and German soldiers who are incapacitated for further service. This movement has been temporarily stopped owing to difficulties raised by the German Government.

Henri Dunant, the Swiss gentleman who founded the international Red Cross, after giving his fortune to the organization, lived in great poverty and obscurity until, in 1901, he received from the Swedish Government the first Nobel Peace Prize.

Women of Dover, England, have contributed over a thousand gifts of Jewellery, much of it valuable, to a special War Anniversary Fund for the Red Cross.

In a report on the prisoners' camps in Germany made by members of the American Embassy at the request of Sir Edward Grey, it is stated that Canadian officers interned at Bischofsweierhaufen, have complained that when they were transferred from the front they were compelled to travel with Algerian black troops.

Every English post-office is now a collecting depot for books and magazines to be distributed to the soldiers and sailors. There is no need to pay postage or to wrap up address the parcel. By this means there has been secured a large supply of reading material, of which there is a constant need.

The London Morning Post, speaking of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital, an establishment with 500 beds, states that it is a palace. It has a great domed entrance hall, fine stair cases and galleries and vast salons, which give it great exterior magnificence. In details of organization and business efficiency it is said that it could scarcely be improved upon.

**Reassuring Mother.**

Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard. "Who is this Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?" "Yes, ma'am, he is!" replied Edmund enthusiastically. "Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother. "No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

Spinach was introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as also was the cucumber, whilst celery was introduced to English tables by a French prisoner in 1704.

**HEALTH**

**A Few Don'ts.**

Don't poison yourself with tainted air by staying in poorly ventilated, over-crowded, foul-smelling places. Fresh air does not cause pneumonia or any other disease, but is necessary for good health, in winter as well as in summer.

Don't injure your health and lower your vitality by over-eating, or excesses of any kind. Good general health, maintained at a high standard by right living, is the best possible safeguard against pneumonia or any other germ disease.

Don't indulge to excess in alcoholic liquors. Those who become addicted to alcohol reduce their resistance to pneumonia and increase the liability of death from it.

Don't sleep with the bedroom windows closed. Night air is purer than day air; it contains less dust and fewer germs.

Don't permit direct draughts to blow on you, whether in bed or not.

Don't sit around with wet feet or in wet clothing.

Don't permit anyone who has pneumonia to pass it on to you. Treat pneumonia as a "catching" disease.

**A Linseed Poutice.**

Heat is the great object of a linseed poultice, so heat everything connected with it. While the water is boiling put your basin and plates in the oven and warm some rags—linen for preference.

When the water boils, pour some in your basin, then shake in your linseed meal quickly, stirring with a knife until you have a smooth paste; your knife is then ready for spreading.

Empty the poultice on to a piece of warm rag and spread quickly and evenly all over within an inch of the edges, which fold over to prevent it coming out. Wrap over a single thickness of loose butter muslin.

Now place between the two hot plates while you take it to the patient. Test its heat on your face—when you can bear it, apply immediately, where ordered—no good purpose is served by applying a poultice too hot.

Children are often difficult to poultice, but the trouble may generally be overcome if you run some olive oil over the part that is going next to the skin.

**Health Hints.**

Pepper—a teaspoonful in half a cup of water—is a good remedy for diarrhoea, no food to be taken for an hour afterwards.

An exercise that acts as a check to stooping or as an antidote to the ill-effects of the habit, is to walk about for ten minutes at a time with the head up and hands clasped behind the back.

Mahogany furniture and hardwood trimmings can be polished beautifully by rubbing repeatedly with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine, in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter. The mixture "feeds" the wood and brings out all its best qualities.

When a cramp comes on take a good long string—a garter will do—and round the leg over the place that is affected and take the end in each hand and give it a sharp pull—one that will cause a little pain. Instantly the cramp will depart, and the sufferer can return to bed assured it will not come again that night.

When one begins to grow old, at least in years, pleasant and cheering thoughts, which are in themselves the best of medicine, must replace gloomy, hopeless ways of thinking. Every interest that departs must be replaced by another—so if there is nobody to love try gardening, a course of instructive reading, charity work. Anything that takes you out of yourself, as the saying is, is rejuvenating. Keep young inside, for it is the slump of the spirit that brings the first marks of age.

**SURGEON READY FOR AIR RAID.**

Operated With Lamp When Bomb Wrecked Electric Plant.

Air raids are becoming so frequent that inhabitants of small towns on the east coast of England are getting used to them. The London Lancet tells the following story of an operation performed during one of the German raids:

"During one of the recent air raids on the east coast a well-known surgeon was performing an operation of tracheotomy at a nursing home when the German aircraft came over the place at night. The town electric current was at once cut off. All the lights went out suddenly, and this too at the very moment when the surgeon in question was opening the windpipe. Fortunately it was not the first attack delivered against this place, a fishing and sea bathing resort.

"Taught by experience, the operator had made it a matter of habit to warn his nurses and other assistants that lamps should be kept ready for use during all operations which had to be undertaken at night. This precaution may have saved the small patient's life. With but a trifling delay the tracheotomy was completed and the child is now doing well.

"To have performed so delicate an operation in such circumstances is a considerable feat, for the raid was a serious one, a good many bombs were dropped, several persons were killed and injured and the feeling at the moment was naturally one of intense apprehension. Some of the bombs hit a house in the neighborhood, the residence of another well-known practitioner. Luckily no one was at home at the time and the medical practitioner got off with the destruction of a certain amount of property. The experience recorded will no doubt influence the taking by medical men generally of the precautions which in this case had been fortunately observed."

**WHERE THE ALLIES HAVE JUST LANDED TROOPS**



Saloniiki, the ancient city at the head of the Aegean Sea, which with the island-like peninsula on which it is situated is commonly reported as the price Bulgaria asked for her neutrality. Saloniiki is a Grecian possession, but before the first Balkan War it was a part of Turkey.

**Fashion Hints**

**All Manner of Sleeves.**

Never in the history of fashion, madame, has the human woman person been offered such a variety of sleeves! She takes her choice! It is confusion!

Tight from the shoulder to the wrist your sleeve may be. Full, like a balloon, you may have it. If you like puffs, then puff! A puff below, a puff above, a puff between! Put it where you please.

Puffin has revived the mutton leg, but how cleverly he does it! Never that hideous bump at the shoulder that has to be tucked in. Remember how sleeves did once have to be tucked in?

The new mutton leg does not begin at the shoulder seam. The shoulder is a part of the body of the corsage, and it dips down very finely like a little pauletta. There the mutton leg forms an attachment puffing out strongly, and narrowing down narrowly until—mercy on us—it is nothing more than a slim little sleeve covering a pretty wrist! La tulle and chiffon this sleeve is beautiful.

The short little dumpy basque an adorable sleeve is that which is fitted snugly to just above the elbow, where it fattens out into a bouffant puff. Another sleeve, particularly suitable for the frock of Georgette crepe, has the lower sleeve cut with a vandyke that wears a little row of buttons so that it will ever hang exactly as it should.

When two fabrics are employed there are endless schemes for decorative effect. An excellent manner of using net is to have the drop shoulder, of the heavy fabric, the full sleeve of net and the wide, flaring cuff of the material again. Entire sleeves of chiffon, maline or net are very pretty with only a wrist frill and a narrow band of fur by way of decoration. There is a certain cachet about fur and tulle, the fragility of one and the substance of the other are interesting.

On evening gowns the sleeve is sometimes nothing more than a circular frill. Again, the bertha of the corsage forms the sleeves. A new sleeve of lace covers only the top portion of the arm and is attached to the gown itself instead of finishing its usual purpose of clothing the human arm.

A high sleeve has the fullness cut out at the cuff, giving a funny and piquant little dip or dart. The cloth sleeve with the triple cape appears on a few models, but we cannot recommend it. Cloth sleeves are clumsy and warm, and their use, often only by a hair's breadth, before others.

Doubtless had it not been for the mathematical brain of Prof. Langley, the honor of Dayton might have gone elsewhere, for Chanute, Herring and Lilienthal were close seconds in gliding experiments. Langley had demonstrated on paper, then by a small model, the possibility, and the two bicycle repairers were not slow in making the practical flying machine.

At the end of 20 years we look back in astonishment at the evolution of this wonderful contrivance in mastering air navigation; but the uses it is put to now in Europe, by some of the military forces, are barbarous in the extreme, though not a title of this reprehensible work is chargeable to the aeroplane, but mostly to the Zeppelin dirigible.

Without these scouts of the air it is fearful to contemplate what might and probably would have happened to Paris, and indeed, all of France. Even the English coast owes its security in large part to the aeroplane, for without it the German fleet might have gained possession of the North Sea. It is safe to say that the aeroplane has changed the whole war game over night. No longer a Von Moltke tactics hold good, and Napoleonic surprises are a thing of the past. The aeroplane has caused a reversion to the elemental, and the movements of great armies and fleets are heralded by these air scouts long before they can acquire irresistible momentum.

As with all other useful inventions, this one can be, and I am sorry to say it is, put to base and ignoble uses, when made to drop bombs and other death-dealing missiles upon innocent civilian inhabitants, and to destroy property having no military importance, as the recent London raid by Zeppelins demonstrates.

Denver, Oct. 15, 1915.

**Through Strife.**

Oldbach—"Marriage must be a happy state—hand in hand through life."

Langwed—"Not hand in hand—hand to hand."

**THE AEROPLANE AND ITS PART IN THE PRESENT WAR.**

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

In a sense it is stimulating and glorious to live in these troublous times, and to witness the wonderful achievements of science and invention, though at present employed mainly in destructive efforts.

The time, we hope, will soon come when the great war will be a reminiscence, and humanity will turn to the pursuits of peace and happy contentment, and the busy world will move on as though nothing so terribly wicked and cruel as war had ever happened.

A distinguished part in the great conflict has undoubtedly been played by the ubiquitous, and almost omnipresent, aeroplane, of the heavier-than-air variety.

Before this invention, a few had ascended to dizzy heights in the old style gas balloons. Then came the dirigible, with its steering apparatus, whereby control over direction of the airship could be effected; and lastly, the heavier-than-air craft was invented by the Wright Bros. of Dayton, Ohio, which revolutionized air navigation completely.

This was only a little over 20 years ago, but such was its efficiency and superiority over all other modes of air passage, that it has been adopted by the leading nations except Germany, and, I think, would have been given to a court favorite in the person of the versatile Zeppelin and his famous dirigibles before the heavier-than-air machines were invented.

We are sorry to see, in this morning's despatches, that the Wright Bros. aeroplane factory at Dayton is about to pass over to a soulless corporation, who will doubtless use the invention for money-making purposes only.

It was in this very month, 20 years ago, the world was startled by the announcement that a hitherto unknown bicycle repairer of Dayton, Ohio, had completed a heavier-than-air machine that made a flight in air under human control.

In all the noted inventions of this line there was a conference of disciples pointing to an ultimate machine that would overcome gravity by self-generated power.

The dirigible balloon had an exclusive field for the war before, but humanity was not satisfied with balloons, but wanted a flying machine in the true sense—a birdman.

All over two continents experimenters had been at work, and every season witnessed a closer approach to the desired goal.

It is a remarkable fact that no great discovery ever emanated exclusively from a single brain. Edison, Beane and Marconi, to mention but a few, only managed to come under the victor's tape, as it were, by a head, and often only by a hair's breadth, before others.

Doubtless had it not been for the mathematical brain of Prof. Langley, the honor of Dayton might have gone elsewhere, for Chanute, Herring and Lilienthal were close seconds in gliding experiments. Langley had demonstrated on paper, then by a small model, the possibility, and the two bicycle repairers were not slow in making the practical flying machine.

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**THE SUNDAY LESSON**

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 31.**

**Lesson V.—The Boy Joash Crowned King, 2 Kings 11. 1-20. Golden Text: Prov. 14. 11.**

**1. Jehoada, the Priest, Venges the Soldiers to Fealty (Verses 4-8).**  
**Verse 4.** Fetched the captains over hundreds.—The usual sub-division (see Deut. 1. 15; Exod. 18. 21, 25; and especially 1 Sam. 8. 12; 2 Sam. 18. 1).

**5. Of the Carites and of the guard.**—This word is used only here and in 1 Sam. 19 and 2 Sam. 20. 25. In 2 Sam. the reading is "Cherethites." The marginal reading here is "executors." The Carites were a particular sort of military bodyguard.

**6. At the gate Sur.**—The gate of the foundation (see Chron. 22. 5). At the gate behind the guard.—The guard here means the swift runners who were kept very near the royal palace. If they were favorable to Athaliah, in this case, it was very necessary to have a special company of men at hand to keep them in check.

**7. He that cometh within the ranks**—See 2 Chron. 23. 7.

**8. Joash is Crowned King (Verses 9-12).**

**9. Did according to all that Jehoada the priest commanded.**—Jehoada was the "prime mover," and so carefully had he prepared the movements that both the priestly and military guards carried the plan into successful execution without any confusion.

**10. The spears and shields that had been king David's.**—Those David took in war from his enemies. This was the custom of using captured war implements (see 1 Sam. 21. 9; 2 Sam. 8. 7).

**11. The king's son.**—He was so designated to indicate that he was the rightful heir.

**Gave him the testimony.**—A part of the law of Moses (see Exod. 16. 34; 25. 16, 21). This was in token of his authority (see Deut. 17. 18, 19).

**Clapped their hands.**—See Ps. 47. 1; 98. 8.

**FRANCE IS DOOMED?**

Kaiser Said He Had Overestimated Gallic Chivalry.

Herr Anton Fendrich, well known among German Socialists, describes in an article published in the Frankfurter Zeitung a conversation which he had with the Kaiser in the field.

The main point revealed by Herr Fendrich is the declaration that the Kaiser is certain that France is doomed. The writer in this connection says: "Nobody will suppose that the opinions of the Kaiser agree in all points with those of a man of the Left, but in two cases there was perfect accord between us. The first was when the conversation turned upon the French. Here the Kaiser's sorrow was my sorrow. The Kaiser speaks quite pure French and had hoped, like all of us, and especially us people from Baden, that with France first of all an agreement would be possible. We had grievously overestimated the Gallie nation as well as all other nations. The French are a people passing through their decadence. Their conduct of war is full of the most grievous horrors, full of such terrible things that only a private book of the war will ever be able to record them.

"For half an hour the Kaiser—with reluctance, but carried away by the horror of it all—narrated to me some facts about the behavior of French doctors, not only toward the enemy, but toward their own people. France is a doomed country. The terms which more than once came into the Kaiser's eyes as he told the tale were often terms of shame at such degradation in a people that had been thought to be still chivalrous and noble.

"The second happy point of agreement between the Kaiser and me showed itself when we talked about the meaning of the war. The meaning and purpose is the unification and purification of Germany, so that she may fulfill her world historic task of being the heart of Europe and of preparing the way for the spiritualization of all European humanity. We are not at all good, but we have the will to be good, and those who are sincere are permitted by God to succeed. These were the main ideas about the meaning of the war. An inner fire illuminated the conversation and it was as if outside the garden fence children's voices were singing, 'Oh, Germany, high in honor, thou sacred land of loyalty!'

**PHOSPHATE IN CANADA.**

Discovery of Fertilizing Agent Near Banff, Alberta.

A discovery of the highest importance in connection with the future development of agriculture in western Canada has recently been made by officials of the Conservation Commission, who report discoveries of phosphate near Banff, in the Rocky Mountains National Park. While it is yet too early to state definitely, it is expected the deposits will prove to be comparable both in extent and quality with those of Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, these being far greater than in any other country.

Supplies of phosphate at a low price have a very important bearing upon the agricultural industry of a nation. Western Canada is naturally a farming country, but is far removed from the hitherto discovered deposits of phosphate in Canada, which are of phosphate in the Ottawa district. Great quantities of phosphate occur in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming in the United States, but these again are situated a long distance from the Prairie Provinces; again, it is doubtful whether supplies from the United States could always be assured, for, at a Conference of the Governors in 1908, the wisdom of permitting the exportation of so essential a quasi-public commodity was questioned.

While very little fertilizer is now being used in Western Canada, there is no doubt that the land would give an increased yield by its use; soil fertility would be maintained instead of being exhausted, which will be the ultimate result of the present practice is followed indefinitely. The following example illustrates the amount of high grade phosphate rock which it would be necessary to add to the land annually as fertilizer to replace the phosphoric acid removed from the soil by the crops in the three Prairie Provinces.

In 1913 there were 16,726,400 acres under cultivation in these provinces, and the depletion per acre annually is equivalent to the phosphoric acid contained in 60 pounds of high-grade phosphate rock. At this rate, 501,800 tons of high-grade phosphate rock would be required each year simply to offset the depletion of the land already under cultivation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—W. J. D. in Conservation.

**TO PROTECT TROOPS.**

French Army to Have 200 Travelling Laboratories.

Two hundred travelling toxicological laboratories have been formed by the French army authorities and will shortly leave for the front. Their main utility will be to insure the health of the soldiers fighting in the trenches or resting in the cantonments. The chemists attached to each laboratory will analyze the water the soldiers drink and the foodstuffs brought to them so as to insure their perfect purity. They will also control the disinfection of the front line trenches whenever that is possible.

A secondary phase of their activities, from which, however, much is expected, will be the analysis of new German methods of attacking by gas bombs, liquid fire or gas clouds. Each laboratory has attached to it either a skilled doctor or an expert analytical chemist with trained laboratory assistants.

Arthur was very proud of his Old World manners, and never lost an opportunity of displaying his knowledge of the ways of refined society. He once refused an invitation as follows: "Mr. Arthur Blanks declines with pleasure Mrs. Wood's invitation for the 19th, and thanks her extremely for having given him the opportunity of doing so."

Of British peers of the realm no fewer than 177 are, or have been, serving in His Majesty's forces during the war.

**The Great Question of Life**

It is a Motive of Right Conduct as Well as Being a Preventive of Wrong.

Every one therefore that heareth these my words and doth them shall be likened to a wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the rain fell and the floods came and the winds blew and they beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock.—St. Matthew vii. 24, 25.

Supernatural religion is as that house built on the rock. It rests upon a few basic truths that are well established, and come within the scope of human reason. It is particularly important to realize this, that these fundamental truths are knowable by reason unaided, though they are confirmed by Revelation. For many men, whose sole guide is reason, often make the claim that faith and religion are unreasonable and therefore outside the pale of their acceptance.

The truths underlying all religious belief and practice are, briefly—First, the existence of a Supreme Being to whom being sovereignty and power over the world; second, the dual nature of man, in whom the vitalizing principle, the soul, is non-material, contains within itself the germ of immortality, and therefore calls for future and continued existence after its exit from the world; third,

The Basis of Civilization.

Through the ages men of every grade of intelligence have accepted these truths and found in them the solution of the great question of life, its origin and destiny. The world generally has made them its constitution, which has guided its progress through its most successful stages. Reject this philosophy and what adequate substitute can be found for it? It is the basis of civilization as well as of supernatural religion, whether that religion be the Hebrew, the Protestant or the Roman Catholic. It is the duty of thinking men to investigate this teaching according to their ability, as it is the province of every religious organization to emphasize and defend these fundamental truths and fulfill its supreme purpose of directing men to future society with the Eternal God.—Rev. Thomas B. Cottar, Ph. D.

**The Accountability of Man**

for his moral acts because of freedom of will, and finally the great law of retribution whereby one is rewarded for right and punished for wrongdoing.

As to the existence of a Supreme Being, no other attempt of philosophic speculation comes so near satisfying men's curiosity or giving an adequate

**Young Folks**

**A Queer Little Mother.**

I know of a queer little mother, Beloved by the young and the old; Her tales are a joy to the children Whenever and wherever told.

I am sure that all of you know her, Or can hazard a guess at her name. When I tell of the sons and the daughters That have given their mother her fame.

Her poor reckless Simon, the simple, Goes fishing each day without fail, From the coming of dawn till the sunset, And he fishes—don't smile—in her pail.

She hurried two children for water, And gave them a bucket to fill; But they met with a sorry disaster That sent both of them rolling downhill.

One lass must have married a collier, Who is poor, for her household is a shoe; And to care for her household of babies Is more than the mother can do.

That plum-loving youngster, Jack Horner, Is a limb of the family tree; And so is the timid Miss Mifflett, And King Cole and his fiddlers, all three.

And who is this queer little mother? Think hard, now, and let your wits loose!

Could it be any other, pray tell me, Than dear little Mother Goose?

**A Game With Buttons.**

Some rainy day, when there seems to be nothing else to do, you can make a tiddlywinks game with the buttons from the button bag. Any number of young people can play the game.

First sort the buttons; then pick out one large white button and six small ones, and one large black button and six small ones.

On the floor, or in the middle of a large table with a tablecloth on it, place a round box cover about as large as a napkin ring, or if you have no box cover, it is just as well to use the napkin ring itself.

The game is to see who will be the first to make all of the small buttons hop into the ring or the box cover, which is called "Home." All you need to do to make the small buttons jump toward "Home" is to press the rim of them with the rim of one of the big buttons, and let the rim of the big button slip off.—Youth's Companion.

**WAR HITS GLASGOW "PEBS."**

Lessening of Hours, Decrease in Drunkenness.

In Glasgow public houses are now permitted to sell liquor five and a half hours a day only. The places are closed in the morning, when drinking would unfit a workman for the entire day. Treating and the credit system are done away with, and the practice of carrying drink away in bottles is also forbidden.

Although these new restrictions have