

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Unofficial though recent outgivings from Berlin regarding terms of peace may be, they are not without significance. The discussion of the subject at this time is, to be sure, more or less profitless. It takes two to compose a quarrel as well as to make one, and there is not the slightest indication that the Allies would consent to any terms that Germany is likely to offer. They were dragged into the war by German ambition; they have made tremendous sacrifices to carry it on, and they cannot be expected to end it until their sacrifices have been rewarded by success. Nor is Germany yet prepared to accept conditions which would be an acknowledgment of her own failure. Even if she is beginning to realize that her scheme of world dominion is impossible, she will not frankly admit it while she still holds conquered territory in the west and east. She might be willing to surrender the major part of this territory, but she would demand an ample quid pro quo. On the other hand, the Allies, believing, or at least hoping, that she has nearly reached the climax of her achievements, have every reason to concede nothing. Time is on their side, and they anticipate, not without reason, ultimate victory.

The statement of the terms which Germany might be willing to accept, attributed to an unnamed person "in intimate touch with German policies" may or may not be authentic. But it is an interesting statement, and it accords in the main with what is known of German ambitions. It begins with the reasonable assumption that there is no longer any real hope of retaining French or Belgian territory. The Allies could not desert Belgium without descending to an incredible depth of dishonor. France, which has revealed a heroic spirit of sacrifice, would never consent to the alienation of an inch of her soil while she has a soldier left. The proposition is, therefore, the restoration of the old boundaries with perhaps the cession of French-speaking Alsace. Were this done, there might be hope of settled peace. Nothing is said, it will be seen, of punishing England. British sea power has made this a futile dream. The need of protection against Russia seems to have become a more immediate object. To this end it is suggested that "buffer" States be created—an independent Poland and a larger Rumania. The bribe to England and France to desert Russia is not likely to be accepted. Austria, of course, would have to submit to being carved up. Her part is that of tail to the German kite. The third proposition shows how meekly she is expected to play it.

For the gist of these peace terms lies in the contention that Germany is to be supreme in the Balkans. Now this has long been the Austrian ambition; the demand on Serbia, which was the proximate cause of the war was a manifestation of it. The anonymous exponent of German policy finds in the Balkans, however, the natural ground for the expansion of German influence. No annexation is contemplated—only a sphere of dominance. That this has long been one of the Kaiser's ambitions is perfectly obvious. The present alliance with Turkey is a result of an already largely successful German domination. If, therefore, Germany could well sacrifice her gains elsewhere. That either Russia or England would consent to this while there was any chance of preventing it is unthinkable. The argument that the British possessions in Africa and Asia would not be threatened, that Russia would find in Persia an ample outlet to a warm water port, is not convincing. What guarantee of good faith could Germany give? How could the Allies trust her to remain content with what she had won? Such terms of peace might well be accepted in Berlin. But what the Allies demand is that they may be secure hereafter from the kind of aggression that brought on the war. The time to make that security one of the terms of peace has not yet come.

POWER BRITAIN'S WEALTH.

Will Outlast Wastage in Supply of Enemy's Manhood.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune sends the following interview with Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the British Exchequer: "In a war of exhaustion, such as this one, the financing efforts of this country must be one of the main factors upon which success will ultimately depend. The total numerical superiority of the male population of the allies over the forces of the enemy is overwhelming, but the extra cost of their maintenance as armies in the field must in considerable measure be borne by Great Britain. Long before British money runs short the supply of German men will be exhausted. "To maintain her armies Germany has first called up all her efficient below the ages of nineteen and forty-five; she has next warned for service her efficient between 45 and 52; she first invited and accepted volunteers under nineteen, and, lastly, she has called up her inefficient of military age.

"The reserve of man-power not yet called to the colors consists only of men over 45 and of boys under nineteen. The permanent wastage of the German soldiers is at the rate of not fewer than 200,000 monthly, and it becomes almost a mathematical calculation how long Germany can continue to fight."

Literary Note. "I see," said Dobbeigh, "that in a recent volume of essays Henry James says that Zola lacks taste." "Lacked taste!" echoed Bilkins. "Well, I like that. Why, I read one of Zola's books some years ago and I haven't got ride of the taste yet."

HEALTH

In-growing Toe-Nail.

This condition, a very common one, bears like many other things a name which in no way denotes the real state of affairs. The nail is not growing-in at all. Usually the great toe-nails are affected; and you find on each side a small granulating ulcer underneath, from which oozes matter (pus). The trouble is produced by tight boots, which squeeze the nail hard down upon the flesh, and so cause it to irritate the soft tissues underneath. By the pressure and continued friction a sore results. It is covered by granulations like a very ulcer; and sometimes these are very exuberant and painful—sprouting up above the edges of the nail. When the trouble becomes as bad as this it is generally necessary to have the whole nail removed by a surgeon—under an anæsthetic.

When the irritation is first felt the offending boots must be at once relinquished. If possible cut the nail well away from the painful spot; apply a dressing of zinc ointment spread on lint, and changed twice daily; and rest a few days in bed until the sore has healed. Then when you can get about again put on easy and well-fitting boots, and have nothing to say to the former ones.

If the trouble has been suffered to continue some time you may still perhaps cure it by resting in bed, applying lunar caustic once freely to the raw part, and then pushing a little soft wool, scraped off the lint, with a probe or bodkin well under the edge of the toe-nail, so as to prise this up and keep it from actual touch with the ulcer. This treatment in order to succeed needs perseverance and patience. In the last resort—but that should hardly come without long neglect and disregard of early treatment—the nail has to be removed under anæsthesia, either generally or under ether, or local, as by the hypodermic injection of cocaine. Usually the first is preferable, if the general health of the patient permit.

The moral of it all is, that nobody who has much walking to do should wear tight or badly-fitting boots. The trouble is rather exceptional in women, probably because they are in such matters more sensible than men, and won't go on very long wearing boots or shoes that hurt.—A Physician.

Make Visit to Sick Short.

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and bright, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room. A more fitting thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright potted plant, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer.

CANADIAN EGG MARKET.

British Dealers Prefer the Canadian Variety.

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in. Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may therefore definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canadian eggs tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

The virtue of a cold bath lies in, in quickly, and out quickly.

TOUCHES ON SUIT AND GOWN.

When the practical quality steps in, illusive chic, they say, steps out. This may be true when the idea of the practical is carried to an extreme. We have learned, however, to add a touch of trimming here, and a note of color there; to slash a sleeve, or band a skirt in a way that quite overcomes the predominance of practical over chic and preserves both.

The Dress for General Wear. Suitable for the business woman, or the young girl just beginning her days at college, is the popular serge in various qualities and weights. This material is appropriate for the stormy days of the heaviest of winters and also for the most balmy of climates. Lace and Satin Dinner Dress. Wool poplins, gabardines and tweeds are also serviceable, and make ex-



Lace and Net for Blouse or Frock.

ceedingly attractive costumes. These models, often simple in design, permit of a smart touch of some distinctive color or effect, perhaps a motif, symbolic of the mystic Orient, or of the more fantastic cut-in-stone relics of our aborigines. The Indian mound builders, which have been brought to view after almost numberless decades. Details of this kind often close the high collar, being in the form of buttons, oddly shaped, or medallions, serving as buckles, or simulating belts on the dress itself. With these effective novelties a dress or suit may be rendered unique to a degree and carry an individual note, difficult to obtain but very satisfactory to the wearer, as she may be sure that her creation is for her wear alone, and will not be duplicated.

Net has once more come into popular use for dainty blouses and frocks, both for daytime and evening wear; thread-run nets are especially favored for the latter purpose. Plain net is used considerably for blouses in simple designs, tucked here and there and with tiny frills that fold softly about the neck, or lend grace to the sleeve.



Serge Daytime Frock.

Chantilly, that charming lace of web-like texture in almost too delicate a weave to be worn, is also used to fashion many gorgeous creations. Shadow lace, too, has its part in the making of the more elaborate dresses, in combination with soft taffeta or satin, as trimmings in narrow bands, for sleeves, or in softly flaring bretelles. Strange as it may seem, velvet in vivid colors is often used for trimming these filmy costumes in panels and bandings, making a wonderful effect.

Narrow platings and ruchings of lace and net seem to be used universally for trimmings the dainty evening costume; soft satin, too, in the narrowst of bands or folds, occasionally beaded with small pearls, edges the tiny ruffles and sleeves as well as tunics or flounces which compose the costume. These tunics are draped up often with loops of satin folds having perhaps an end here and there weighted down with metallic ornaments of various sizes. Fancy braids and folds of satin are often combined

In applique designs, bow-knots and similar details on tunics of lace or net, with charming effect. Very often one finds the underlays of flouncing embroidered with bows of narrow metallic ribbon or braid, either silver or gold, or in delicate pastel shades, matching the bodice trimming. Taffeta ribbon with the fascinating piffet-florence trimmings, and airy hob up and down, the weight of the tiny pearl or cut-bead ornaments bringing it again into place.

Is the Wide Skirt Losing Favor? At the Fashion Fete held at the Ritz some time ago, the crinoline effect was still the most accentuated feature; there were many dainty, airy creations, all made with the bouffant skirt, corded or lightly boned. The more conservative afternoon, and the majority of the street costumes, however, are gradually narrowing down in width. Many of the street suits and dresses have an underskirt nearly as narrow as the top, or two back, the width and flare being confined entirely to the long tunic or overskirt, which is again a much-favored detail. Within a short time it is being whispered the full skirt will be seen only on dressy afternoon costumes and evening frocks.

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Mlle. Emilienne Moreau.

France Honors Her For Fighting Like a Man. A recent list of those mentioned for distinguished service in a French army report contained: "Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, aged 17½, living at Loos (Nord), during the capture of Loos, by the English, on September 25, 1915, organized a first aid post in her house, worked all day and the following night carrying wounded men there and gave them every attention, putting all her resources at their disposal and refusing any payment. She did not hesitate to go out, armed with a revolver, and succeeded, with the aid of some English nurses (male), in putting two German soldiers in a condition so that they could no longer do any injury, they having been firing on the post from hidden positions in a neighboring house."

Mlle. Moreau, who will be able, thanks to this citation, to wear a War Cross, was living at Loos when the war broke out, with her parents and a brother aged 10. She was studying to become a school teacher. The Germans occupied the village in October, 1914, and remained there nearly a year. Her father, during this time, died from grief and want of proper care. There was no carpenter to make a coffin, nor even any wood. Emilienne went among the German lines and hunted until she found sufficient wood, then, with the help of her young brother, made a coffin.

When last September a rumor spread that the English were coming and that the famous Highlanders were going to attack the village. One day, for the first time since the war, Emilienne neglected the children entrusted to her charge by the German authorities and went up in the garret of her house, from which she could see the whole battlefield. She passed three whole days there, lying flat on the floor, gazing on the terrible scene. Shells burst around her house. Walls trembled and roofs were torn away. Cries from wounded reached her, and at last shouts of victory, as the English won their way into the town. She recognized the famous Highlanders by their costume and went among the wounded, giving them something to drink, bandaging their wounds and dragging them into position of some ease.

As the British entered the village in force they sang "God Save the King" and Mlle. Moreau, as soon as the national hymn ceased, sang the "Marseillaise," in which the Highlanders joined, their long service in France having made it known to them. In the capturing of the village Mlle. Moreau slew five Germans with her own hand, three with grenades as they hid in a cellar, and fired on the first aid post, refusing to come out, two with a regulation revolver belonging to an English officer as they advanced to assault her with fixed bayonets. She allowed them to come quite close before firing, so close that in another few seconds their bayonets would have reached her body.

A Marvel of Training.

Rose had called on her afternoon out to see her friend Arabella. Arabella's mistress had just purchased a parrot, and Rose was much interested in the bird.

"Birds are shore sensible," she observed. "You kin learn them anything. I ustler work for a lady that had a bird in a clock, an' when it was time to tell de time ob day, it ustler come out an' say 'cuckoo' jest as many times as de time was."

"Go along. Yo' don't say so," said Arabella, incredulously.

"Shore thing," replied Rose, "and de mos' wonderful part was dat it was only a wooden bird, too."

Satin or Taffeta Trimmings.

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TERROR IN THE GERMAN PORTS

THE BRITISH SUBMARINES ARE FEARED.

Damage to Enemy's Shipping in the Baltic Greater Than Is Known.

A despatch to the London Times from Stockholm says:—

"Great Britain's submarine challenge in the Baltic has taken far greater dimensions than the public of the countries interested are aware of. The reason is that Germany is concealing the loss of all ships whose crews get ashore into German ports. Some crews have got ashore in Finland, where they have been interned. Only when the crews land in Sweden or Denmark is the loss at once known. Steamers which come here from the Sotra Qvarken, between the Aland Islands and the coast of Uppland, nearly all report having been stopped or signalled to by submarines.

A captain reports an incident witnessed in the south of the Baltic. A small German cruiser, disguised as a merchant ship, attacked a British submarine which had raised the British naval flag, and had signalled to the supposed tramp steamer to heave to. The submarine fired a torpedo which missed, whereupon the German cruiser, firing from small guns, attempted to ram. Owing to the heavy seas, the German gunfire missed or failed to do serious injury, and the submarine, which had a narrow escape, got away.

"Panicky Feeling."

Swedish merchant sailors who have been in Germany declare that there is a panicky feeling in the smaller ports, particularly at Weichselmunde and Sassnitz. The German port authorities fear submarine raids with the aim of destroying ships at anchor. Sassnitz has been fortified. The Weichselmunde forts fired in the morning dusk at one of their own submarines, and wounded two sailors. The Germans profess to have an infallible way of protecting against torpedoes large merchant vessels, but they admit that this makes the vessels so slow, and that there is no chance of getting out of range of submarine gunfire.

All observers agree that the British submarines are bold and skilfully handled. Stockholm newspapers bear testimony also to the fact that the campaign is conducted on humane lines.

Bad Blow to Germany.

Swedish newspapers agree that the stoppage of the ore traffic will be a bad blow to Germany. Lulea, the chief ore port, will soon freeze, and this year an exceptionally large number of German ships were taking in ore, the aim being to get the German ships which win the future take the Baltic north and south route have orders to keep within territorial waters. This means difficult navigation, owing to the indentations and islands all along the coast of Sweden. Enormous numbers of mines are now adrift in the Baltic. Reports from the Sound agree that the German mine field laid last month is ineffective, and that the same is true of the Danish field laid a year ago in the Great Belt. The mines do not keep their anchorage and often break loose.

How to Shoot Humming Birds.

To shoot a humming bird with the smallest bird shot made is out of the question, for the tiniest seeds of lead would destroy the delicate plumage. The only way in which the bird can be captured for commercial purposes is to shoot it with a drop of water from a blowgun or a fine jet from a small syringe. Skillfully directed the water stuns him. He falls into a silken net, and before he recovers consciousness is suspended over a cyanide jar. This must be done quickly, for if he comes to his senses before the cyanide whiff snuffs out his life he is sure to escape. Humming birds vary in size from specimens perhaps half as large as a sparrow to those bigger than a bee.

Perfectly Simple.

During a school tea a kindly lady sat regarding one of the young guests with evident alarm. Undismayed by the lady's glances, the young hopeful demolished plate after plate of bread and butter and cake. At last the lady could stand it no longer. Going up to the urchin, she said: "My boy, have you never read any book which would tell you what to eat, what to drink, and what to avoid?"

"Why, bless yer, ma'am," replied the young gentleman, "with his mouth full of cake. 'I don't want no book, it's very simple. I eats all I can, an' drinks all I can, an' I avoid bustin'."

Fighters: Their Little Troubles

The Constable: Now, then; he says you hit him first. The Workman: Well, an' if I did, 'E bloomin' well insulted me—telling me ter go to the Kaiser.—London Sketch.



For the BOYS' & GIRLS

Forgetful Freddy.

Little Freddie was a most forgetful boy. His mother told him that he was not to go out of the yard, and that if he did she would have to punish him in some way. He must learn not to forget.

For a long time he did remember, and stayed in the yard. He didn't even open the gate to look out. One day he was sitting on the step, wondering what he should do next, when he heard music, and looking up he saw an organ-grinder and the cleverest monkey he had ever seen coming toward the yard.

Down to the gate he ran, the man stopped, and letting out the string to which the monkey was tied, began to play, while the monkey danced as hard as he could.

Freddie laughed to see him, and when he pulled off his cap and held it out to Freddie he gave him one of the pennies his father had given him that morning. The man began to walk away, playing as he did, and the monkey hopped along with him. Freddie forgot, opened the gate, and ran

Fashion Hints

It is quite heart-breaking this season to take out the wraps and frocks of last year; for, almost without exception, they lack the necessary fulness. Particularly in the case of an evening wrap, where the material is in good condition, it is provoking to find the style passe. The majority of the coats of last season were narrow of shoulder and continued along a straight narrow way to the bottom of the dress. This year shoulders may still be narrow, but the bottom of the wrap must be flaring. Therefore, a good scheme in remodeling is to add a broad circular flounce of a contrasting material to the coat. The same plan may be followed in giving width to the bottom of the sleeves. A new collar on the order of the monk's cowl may be added to the neck, and the turn-over sections on each side of the collar may be faced with fur; perhaps some of the fur from a last season's coat may be utilized in this way. Bits of embroidery make a lovely trimming for the top of the flounce and the sleeves, and also for the collar, but this is not necessary. A band of fur, or a gold cord, may conceal the joining of the set-on piece and the old part of the wrap. It is not necessary, moreover, that the new material should match the old; it may harmonize in color, or it may be in a vivid contrast. In any case, it is better not to try to match the material. In a velvet wrap the hem should be of faille, and in a faille wrap the hem should be of velvet.

New Devices for War.

French Ministry of Inventions Deals with Many Offerings.

Describing the work of the new French ministry of inventions, Prof. Paul Painleve, head of the department, explained that hitherto many well-equipped laboratories and scientists identified with them had played no part in preparations for national defense. It is his purpose to mobilize them. The first and greatest difficulty with which the department has to contend, Professor Painleve explained, is the enormous number of useless inventions. All must be tested and the work must be done rapidly. These picked out as having possibilities are referred to special sections, such as electricity or aviation, under the direction of two or three young and active experts, who investigate them thoroughly. Such inventions as are deemed practicable are then turned over to specialists who assist the inventors to put on the finishing touches.

At the same time the question of manufacturing the new appliances is considered. Finally, their applicability for military purposes is determined by representatives of the war or marine ministry. If approved by them, the inventions are taken on and the work of Professor Painleve's department is at an end. Inventions are welcomed, whether from world-famed scientists or workmen. The variety dealt with is immense, varying from a slight improvement in the pilot of a machine gun to the most abstruse applications of modern physics.

"How do you give your little de exercise?" "I speak kindly to him and he wags his tail."

The Property of Character

The Peculiar Traits That Jesus Says Constitute "Saltiness" as Which Exalt a People.

"Salt, therefore, is good; but if indeed the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be seasoned? It is fit neither for the land nor the dunghill; men cast it out."—Luke xiv., 34, 35.

The Great Teacher said that those who accept the Truth, the Word of God, are the salt of the earth. In the life of the world they are what salt is to material substances. He also said that if we did not intend to be genuine followers of the Lord our God, then we should not profess a partial, insincere allegiance to Him and His Truth. For, like salt that had lost its savor, we would be fit for nothing but to be cast out.

First, then, "Ye are the salt of the earth." We all know what salt is for and what it does. It cures, purifies; it seasons and it preserves. That is the use of those whose hearts acknowledge the true and eternal, who are Godly. They are to cleanse and purify the world through the Truth of His Word, to flavor and season it aright with Godliness, to preserve its good by a strong allegiance to Him and His Truth.

"Blessed Are the Meek." And, again, we are told what the peculiar property of character is that constitutes the saltiness that makes the salt valuable. "Blessed," says He, "are the poor in spirit," who recognize that we come short and need of God. How shall the self-satisfied, the self-conceited, the worldly minded, the self-indulgent exalt the world or save it? Godliness alone truly exalts a people. "Blessed are they that mourn,"

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THE GURKHA'S CH

A Humorous Incident from

ing Lines.

"That the Indian troops respect but love the officer treated in the following story from T. P.'s Journal. A young English subaltern arrived at the front, and his officers, who were not at him, gave an old Hindu soldier regiment orders to keep him. The Indian was very his trust, and looked after fellow as if he had been his although he was always respectful and obedient.

BIRDS FRIENDS OF A

Warn British Soldiers of A

Deadly Gases.

Many soldiers at the front commented on the fact that they do not desert the region of fire lines, despite the noise of fire. But it is strange as birds have proved themselves friends of the Allies against one of German warfare. A trench how the winged friends of the warn them of the coming of the prison gas when the German tempt that mode of attack a time.

In daylight the approach

deadly cloud is easily detected visible to the eyes of the watch-trenches, and there is time to precautions against its effect in the darkness of the night. The gas is unseen. That the birds come to the help soldiers. Long before the smokes can be detected in the there is a great clanking of awakens from their night. The birds fly away beyond the of the fumes, but in the meant British soldier is prepared.