

**THE BRAVE TROOPS**

HIGH PRAISE FOR CANADIANS FROM GERMAN JOURNALIST

Describes Three Men He Found in a German Hospital—Finest Troops in English Army—One Man With Football Medal.

London, June 9.—The war correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing to his paper concerning poison gas and its results at Langemark, pays tribute to the valor of the Canadians on that terrible day. Describing the wounded sons of the Dominion of Canada in a German hospital after the battle, he says:

"Opposite to a wounded Senegalese by a window lay three Canadian soldiers. The Canadian division are some of the finest troops in the English army, and I have heard on all sides from my own people nothing but the highest praise for the military character of these men, as well as for their courage and their tenacity as for their discipline. For honesty, our officers, like our men, recognize the good points of the enemy.

"As it was important for the enemy to retake the heavy guns which had been captured from the English in the woods west of St. Julien, the Canadians were sent on the errand, and they did succeed in getting them back, but the brave troops did not desert until they were almost entirely cut up.

The Canadian who lay in the hospital was a splendid looking fellow, with his broad chest, his strong neck, his strong, thick, flaxen hair, his youthful, open countenance, and his muscular arms. He showed me a football medal he wore on his breast with his recognition badge, and a religious medallion.

"Are you a Catholic?" I asked. "No," he replied, laughing. It was only an amulet that the sister, that is to say, the nurse, had hung round his neck. He was not wounded, but suffering from the effects of gas, although he was now apparently on the road to recovery. He lay quite quietly and cheerful in bed, as if he had lost nothing more than a match which had been against him, and, therefore, must put up with it and make the best of it.

"His neighbor suffered more. He was a tall, thin man, showing a hectic flush, but quite as gentle and composed. He declared he was suffering from pneumonia from the gas, but looked as if he must have had it before. The third was a small, dark man, and came from Quebec. He spoke French, and showed in his lively character the French-Canadian stock."

In the fiscal year ending March 14, 1914, Canada welcomed 400,000 new settlers.

**NATIONAL EXHIBITION**

New and Interesting Features Introduced This Year

The Canadian National Exhibition, August 28th to September 13th, will mark a great epoch in the history of the patriotic service. This year is essentially a patriotic year, and every event that marks its progress must breathe the spirit of Patriotism and Imperialism.

As this year is destined to become historical, so every event connected with it must also be historical. For many years one of the greatest institutions of this country has been the Canadian National Exhibition, when people from every part of the Dominion and from the United States spend two weeks of enjoyment, of enlightenment and amusement in one of the finest beauty spots in Canada.

This year there will be exhibited all kinds of evidences of German Kultur, from the helmets of the much vaunted Uhlans to the barbarous device, the asphyxiating gas bomb. Big guns that had done their deadly work before they fell into the hands of our soldiers; shells of every calibre; helmets and uniforms taken from the bodies of dead Germans; in fact that Krupp's have been able to create will be shown at the Exhibition this year.

The most brilliant and spectacular episode ever staged before the grand stand will be the Review of the Troops at Calais, and the Grand March of the Allies.

The engagement of Guiseppe Catoro and his famous band will largely increase the popularity of the evening scenes on the plaza.

**Model Military Camp.**

In view of the fact that so many of our Canadian soldiers are fighting on the battlefield of Flanders, the model military camp, a special feature at the Exhibition this year, should attract thousands of visitors. A great many of whom, no doubt, have sons or brothers at the front. In this camp will be seen a detachment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, artillery, Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal Canadian Regiment, as well as machine guns and armored cars. The work of the A.M.C. Transportation Corps, A.S.C., and Field Kitchen will be an interesting feature. The camp, which will vividly portray life under active service conditions, showing even trench digging and the landing of hydroplanes with headquarters staff and field telegraph complete will be situated west of the Transportation Building.

About one-third of the textile goods made in France is the product of female labor. More than 1,000 motorcycles have just been ordered by the Russian army from England.

**Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons**

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

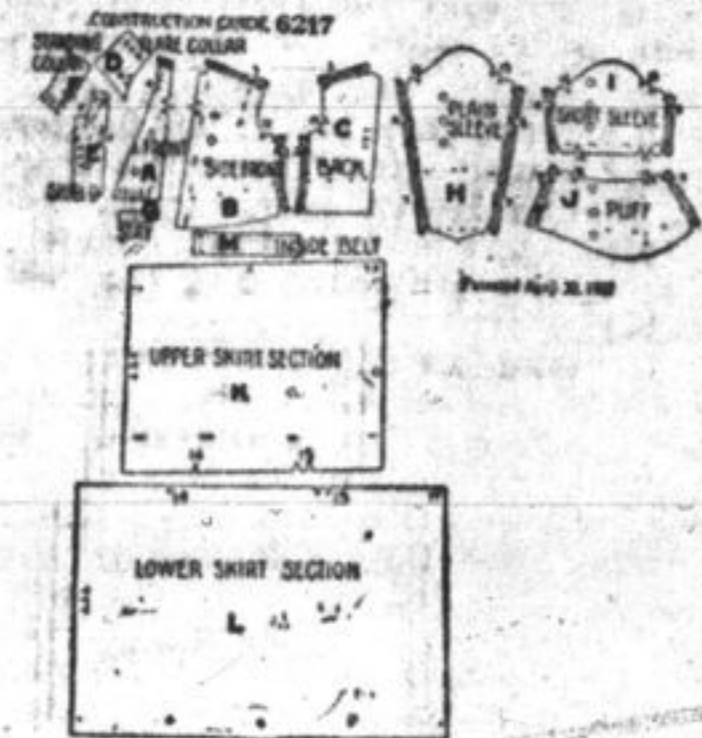
EMPHASIZING THE SIMPLIFIED GARNITURES.



6217

outside the belt. It has an adjustable vest of voile, for which 3/4 yard of 13-inch all-over lace is required. In medium size the dress requires 6 3/4 yards 28-inch material.

In making first tuck the side front of the waist is creased and stitch near the edge of the fold, about 3/8-inch. Turn under front edge on slot perforations, lap on front to small "o" perforations, notches even; stitch in tuck effect. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Gather lower edge of front between double "TT" perforation; center-front indicated by large "O" perforations. Stitch tape the



length of stay under gathers, small "o" perforation at center-front. Gather side front and back on small "o" perforations. Face flare collar and sew to neck edge as notched.

Close sleeve seam, turn under lower edge and gather puff on small "o" perforations; sew into armhole with as few gathers as possible.

Close center-back of skirt seams, leaving seam of upper section free above large "O" perforation for opening. Turn under lower edge of upper section on slot perforations. Gather upper edges of both sections between double "TT" perforations and join sections, notches and edges underneath even. Turn under lower edge of lower section 4 1/2 inches for hem. Ad-

just stay underneath skirt, centers and single small "o" perforations at upper edge even; stitch upper edges together. Adjust underneath waist.

The embroidery is done in solid satin stitches in two shades of pink.

**SEWING ROOM HINT.**

**How to Use Tissue Paper in Making Up This Material.**

Don't throw away the tissue paper that has come in the parcel box from the shops. It is an excellent aid to the home dressmaker. Indeed, the idea is so good that, once converted to the use of tissue paper, you will never depart from the easy, practical way.

When you cut out the chiffon blouse you will encounter no difficulty if you first place the paper flat down and baste the sheer material on it before cutting the pattern. In this way a smooth edge will result and a finished effect will reward you for the small amount of time spent. Sew up all the seams, and when the stitches are complete tear away the paper.

The transparent sleeve now so much in vogue should be made over tissue paper. Baste the chiffon, net or lace on the paper, place over the pattern and sew up along the seams. Remove the paper after all sewing has been done.

Any fabric that is difficult to cut can be placed over tissue paper pinned along the line and cut without any difficulty.

Have you ever thought of making a dress trimming of paper before cutting expensive garniture or lace? Paper can be pinned around in place, turned, folded and adjusted. The general effect will be seen, and changes can be made before it is too late. This method is followed in all dress-making establishments with great success. There is no reason why it should not be introduced into the little home sewing room. Install a paper department. It will help.

**Happy Japanese Children.**

Children have a good time in Japan. They are blessed by inheritance with a cheerful nature; they are dressed loosely yet warmly; they are out of doors as much as possible, and inside their houses there is so little furniture they never stumble over it, and are never warned against crawling up on satin-brocaded chairs or not handling the bric-a-brac. The houses are always open to sun and air, even in cold weather. They are built dove-tailed together, no nails being used, and are mounted on wooden pillars, so that when an earthquake occurs they will not tumble down, but merely shake and settle down again.

Every Japanese house of pretensions has in its principal room a raised platform or dais upon which the Mikado, should he be present, would sit. It is a law that no subject may look down upon the Mikado. A pretty Japanese custom is that of making excursions to the country when the trees are in bloom to see them there is so great a love for cherry blossoms. Their love for cherry blossoms is well known. In February they visit the plum tree; the cherry in April, the lotus in July, sautees during the long summer months, and in the autumn is the great chrysanthemum festival, while in December come the camellias.

Japanese children have pets, as well as their western brothers and sisters. Tiny rabbits and an odd kind of cat with white fur, black and yellow spots and no tail, divide their affections. In many houses are also found aquariums stocked with beautiful and rarely colored fish. The katydid is likewise a great pet.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from mountains 120 miles distant.

A civil action against the municipality of Deseronto will be tried next Thursday.

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA



**COWAN'S Perfection COCOA**

Brimful of sustenance —PURE.



Save your husband's dollars by wearing the "D & A" or the "La Diva" Corsets which are stylish, comfortable, lasting, and cost about one dollar less on every three than imported corsets.

Unless you deal with a prejudiced, old fashioned corset department, your corsetiere will show and recommend the "D & A" and the "La Diva" Corsets made by the Dominion Corset Co. "BUY MADE-IN-CANADA CORSETS" 8-15

**Notice!**

**To The Public**

Finkle & Company having installed a new engine in their Motor Bus, will run it in connection with trains No. 6, 4, 1, 7 and 15 for Outer Station, leaving Bagot and Princess streets at 12:15 p.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Fares each way, 10c. Any part of city, 25c each. Cars will leave 120 Clarence street 2 p.m. for Cataract Cemetery on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday. Return fares, 25c. Orders for Cabs, Taxi Cars or Baggage Transfer promptly attended to. Attention to weddings and funerals a specialty.

**Finkle & Co.,**

120 Clarence Street. Phone, No. 291.

**The Talk of Fashionable Women**

Are those pretty creations in Spring Footwear now being displayed in our windows.

They are fresh from the style designers of fine shoes.

Each shoe is the correct expression of what Dame Fashion calls "style." They are pleasing to look at and faultless in fit.

The newest in Pumps and Oxfords.

**The Sawyer Shoe Store**



**They Look Alike But--**

The average cup of tea or coffee contains from 1-2 to 3 grains of caffeine, a subtle, poisonous drug.

Caffeine is cumulative, and day by day pounds away at nerves, heart and other organs, finally showing in biliousness, headache, sleeplessness, heart flutter, nervous prostration, etc.

**Instant Postum**

has a delicious, snappy flavour and fine color, but contains no tea, coffee, caffeine, nor other harmful substance.

Postum—made of whole wheat, roasted with a little wholesome molasses—is a pure food-drink and is taking the place of coffee with thousands of people who appreciate health and comfort.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Postum Cereal**—the original form—requires thorough boiling to bring out its flavour and food value. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—the soluble form—is prepared in the cup instantly with hot water. 30c and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious—cost per cup about the same—sold by grocers everywhere.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

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

**Redpath**



**SUGAR**



The first sugar ever "Made in Canada" bore the name **Redpath**

That was Sixty Years ago, when John Redpath started Canada's first Sugar Refinery on the banks of the Lachine Canal, in what was then a field outside Montreal.

Not content with introducing the industry itself, the Redpath Refinery has been the first to adopt the successive improvements in refining and marketing, such as **Redpath** Granulated Sugar in 1880, and the modern Sealed Cartons in 1912.

This unique combination of experienced skill and keen progressiveness, with a fixed determination to turn out only the best, has kept Redpath Sugar always in the lead, and has established it firmly as Canada's favorite.

Buy it in Original Packages—2 and 5-lb. Cartons or 10, 20 or 100-lb. Cloth Bags, and be sure of the genuine **Redpath**.

**CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.**