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(Signed) Miss Rose Boissineau, 12 Bellevue Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
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**WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS**  
Caused by Troubles Women Often Have—Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Medina, New York.—"I had a great deal of trouble such as women often have, and this affected my nerves. For over two years I suffered this way, then I read in the Buffalo Times about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I have taken it with very good results. I am very much better and feel justified in praising the Vegetable Compound to my friends and neighbors who suffer from anything of the kind."  
—Mrs. W. M. ADAMS, 311 Erie Road, Medina, N. Y.  
**Feels Like Girl Sixteen**  
Rochester, N. Y.—"After my twin girls were born I was all run-down. My neighbors thought I was going to die. I saw your advertisement in the paper and bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle helped me and I kept on taking it. I only weighed ninety pounds when I began taking it, and I have gained in weight and feel like a girl of sixteen. I never can say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."  
—Mrs. NELLIE DORSET, 16 Skuse Park, Rochester, N. Y.

**YPRES EIGHT YEARS AGO WAS A SOLDIERS' BATTLE**  
Some New-Told Incidents of That Costly Fight in Which Canadians Held Their Ground With Invincible Courage.

By O. F. Brothers, 1st British Columbia Regiment.  
"The Hero's deeds and hard-won fame shall live: They alone can the funeral fires survive."  
—(Ov. Liv.)

Much has been written in regard to the Second Battle of Ypres, which will ever live in the history of Canada, as it was the first big test which the Canadian forces faced in the Great War.  
Writing eight years afterwards, one realizes, however, that the story of Ypres has still to be told. But the time is not yet and all one can do is to record faithfully some of the happenings during those eventful days.  
I will not attempt in this article to write the detailed story of the battle, but simply to place on record some incidents that have not been before dealt with.  
The first impression that comes to mind is the fact that on the Monday before the battle, that is on April 19th, a German deserter came into our lines, and when examined stated that the enemy were preparing to launch a gas attack. There has been rumors of gas for some weeks before, but the French Higher Command pooch-pooched the prisoner's story. Even if the report had been credited, I doubt if any precautions could have been taken, as at that time nobody had any idea of the effect of gas in warfare. From the time the Canadians took over the French line—April 14th to 17th—until the attack on the 22nd, we were kept busily employed in strengthening the position and making ourselves comfortable. The French had left the trenches in a terrible state. They were very shallow and wet and provided no security at all, while there was little or no wire in front. In fact, they were simply a series of disconnected ditches, while the sanitary arrangements were appalling.  
The French Command had always insisted upon an absolute lack of movement, and in consequence working parties were not encouraged, and there were no trenches behind, and no strong points. In short, the position was most vulnerable. There were no dugouts in the line—the only shelter being planks laid across the shallow ditches into which the French troops crept to sleep. Our first work, therefore, was, as stated, to strengthen the position and to make ourselves comfortable. Our activity was, of course, soon noticed by the enemy, with the result that they directed a heavier fire on the line than the French had ever experienced. Such was the position when the German Command launched their attack under the eyes of the kaiser.

The Canadians formed a part of the 2nd Army, which was commanded by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. Although he was afterwards relieved of his command, through personal differences with the Commander-in-Chief, he did splendid work during the battle. He formed a big opinion of the Canadian troops. In fact, he gave them the sole credit for saving Ypres. It was my good fortune to be present when he visited General Currie's headquarters in Merris, near Bailleul, when we had been withdrawn from the line. He told General Currie that he had come personally to thank him for the part the 2nd Brigade had played in saving the line. He stated that when the first news of the French break came through, he had thrown up his hands and had foreseen the greatest disaster that had ever overtaken the British army. In fact, he would not have been surprised if a general rout had occurred. He had pictured the troops trying to get away across the few bridges that led out of the Salient, with the enemy shelling the roads.  
Then came the news, hardly to be believed, that the Canadians were holding. General Smith-Dorrien, at first, refused to believe it. It was not possible—human flesh and bone could not stand the strain. It was contrary to all war experiences and teaching.  
But still the report persisted, and at last came the glad news that the line was safe and the reserves, which he had ordered forward, were digging-in.  
Such was the story told by one of Britain's trusted leaders. Eight years after, one realizes more and more that it was indeed a soldiers' battle.

The Higher Command, including the divisional staff, had little or nothing to do with the direction of affairs and had not been taken into account. For instance, General Currie, Turner and Mervor, and their men rose to the occasion. General Smith-Dorrien's fears might have been realized. For instance, so obscure was the position on the night of the 22nd that the artillery were ordered by the divisional staff to retire, and had only returned to their positions just before day-break, when it was realized that the 2nd and 3rd Brigades were holding.  
For four days, the Canadian battalions stuck it out almost on their own, although, of course, reserves were behind them.

**First Counter-Attack.**  
Among the many splendid inci-

dents, the story of the recovery of the British guns on the night of the 22nd will always stand out. In the course of the attack, the enemy captured, early in the evening, four British 4.7 guns belonging to the 2nd London Division, which were supporting the French; these guns were located in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, some two miles in the rear of the original French position. As soon as some knowledge of the extent of the break had been gained by the G.O.C., it was decided to make an effort to regain the guns, and also to force the enemy out of the wood. The task was entrusted to General Turner, who had the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade placed at his disposal for this purpose by General Currie.

The counter-attack was made by the 10th Battalion, under Lieutenant Col. R. L. Boyle, a rancher from Calgary, supported by the 16th Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Col. R. G. E. Leckie, mining engineer, of Vancouver. No more daring feat was performed during the war. All the odds were against success. First of all, it was made over ground that had not been reconnoitered; against an enemy whose strength and position were unknown; without adequate artillery support, and, last of all, in the darkness, over rough ground, through a wood. If the attack had failed, nobody would have been surprised; but, with magnificent bravery, these two battalions swept the Germans before them, capturing the guns, and establishing the line on the outside edge of the wood. The scene in the wood is almost indescribable. The attack was made under very heavy machine gun and rifle fire by the dim light of a misty moon. The struggle is one of the epics of the war, and although successful, the price paid was heavy. Scores of officers and men of both battalions fell, while Lieutenant-Col. Boyle was mortally wounded leading his men in an advance in the early morning. The sacrifice was all in vain, as during the early hours of April 23rd, the Germans concentrated their heavy guns on the wood, and literally swept the Canadians from the position they had so dearly won.

**Not a Gun Was Lost.**  
Although the brunt of the attack naturally fell on the infantry, the artillery had a most difficult task, as the position of the opposing forces on the left flank were ever changing, and their officers had to be very careful in directing the fire. Not a gun was lost, and Canada's gunners added to the reputation their comrades in the infantry were establishing in the front of the battle. Many and various were the incidents that took place. In one case a battery of four guns was compelled to turn two of its guns directly about and to fire on the enemy in positions almost diametrically opposite. One other instance will show what odds these gunners faced. Major W. B. M. (now Brigadier-General) King was supporting the men of the 14th Battalion on Friday, and when the German rush had for a time succeeded, and when the enemy, advancing in mass formation, were almost on the top of his guns, he, with superb audacity, sighted his guns at point-blank range, and deliberately waited for the Germans to come on; when they were within 200 yards, then, and only then, did he open fire on his target, a living mass of grey coats.

Major King was assisted by Capt. S. D. Gardiner, of the 7th Battalion, who was killed in 1918 when commanding the 38th Battalion, who organized a carrying party to bring up the ammunition. Having stopped the rush, Major King succeeded in getting his guns away with the assistance of the infantry. It was in this action that Lance-Corporal Fisher, of the 13th Battalion, gained the

**Saskatchewan Man Is Enthusiastic**  
For Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Made Him Well.

His Kidney Troubles Soon Disappeared After Taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
Fox Hills, Sask., April 20. (Special).—"I was surprised at the good your Dodd's Kidney Pills did me. I used two boxes and now I feel very good. My kidney troubles have all gone." This is the statement of Mr. Phillip Miller, a well-known resident of this place, and is only one of the many received from relieved sufferers.  
"People all over Canada have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good. They have been used by thousands of people suffering from various forms of kidney trouble, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sore back, weakness, diabetes and Bright's disease. Ask any one of these thousands to give you his opinion of Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is on the relief afforded sufferers from kidney trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills have built their reputation as a sovereign remedy for sick kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood. They are the greatest of all tonics. If you wish to keep young to a good old age Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you to do it. Ask your neighbors about them.

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Victoria Cross, and lost his life. Seeing Major King's desperate straits, he advanced his machine gun, and covered the withdrawal of the guns; his crew of four were killed, but he obtained the assistance of four men of the 14th Battalion, and held the enemy at bay until the guns were safe.  
The other units of the division—the engineers, signallers and medical corps—all did well. The engineers assisted the infantry on several occasions in holding the positions. Their wiring parties were in action throughout, and Lieutenant-Col. (now Brigadier-General) Armstrong and his force nobly responded to the many calls for help. Amongst other feats, they mended the roads coolly under heavy fire, so that the guns and wagons could move forward or backward as was necessary. The engineer's job is full of danger, with none of the limelight of the front line.  
As for the C.A.S.C., they were ever in the thick of the fight and took great risks in evacuating the wounded. One medical officer, Capt. Scrimger, of Montreal, won the Victoria Cross, while dozens of other officers and men earned distinction for gallantry under fire.

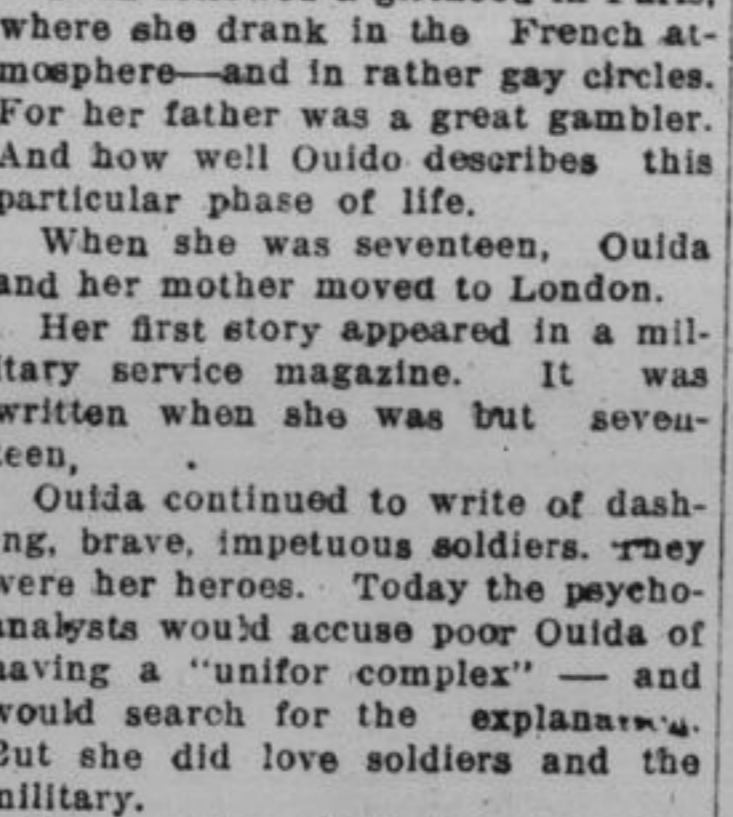
**The Princess Pats.**  
It would not be right to conclude this record of the Second Battle of Ypres without a reference to that famous regiment—the Princess Pats, raised by a citizen of Montreal, Lieutenant-Col. K. Hamilton Gault. Although not brigaded with the 1st Canadian Division, the "Pats" took part in the latter stages of the battle, and on May 8th gained a reputation which is known wherever the English language is spoken. At 5.20 a.m. on that morning the Germans launched a heavy attack on the Princess Pats' position near Polygon Wood. Every man—grooms, orderlies and signallers—was ordered into the firing line, and Major Gault, who had just rejoined the regiment after being wounded, and who had taken over command owing to the death in action of Col. Farquhar, set his men a fine example. He unfortunately was again wounded, as were all his senior officers, and by 6 a.m. the command of the regiment had devolved upon Lieut. Hugh Niven, now with the regiment in Winnipeg, who had joined as a private. He and his little band of men maintained the position, though cut off, and under heavy fire and gas, and by his magnificent defence, he held the line until late in the day, when he established contact with the British troops sent up to relieve him. The Battalion went into action 635 rifles strong; they came out 153, but still unbeaten. The "Pats" were not withdrawn until the 13th, when the Second Battle of Ypres ended.

**Our Duty to the Dead.**  
Now I have come to the close of my story, and although there are many points and incidents that I have omitted, I must beg my readers to pardon me for my seeming neglect.  
As stated, the fully complete story of the Second Battle of Ypres remains still to be written, and it is hoped that some day one of the Canadian leaders who took part in the struggle will undertake the task. Those of us who served in those eventful days have a duty and a mission to perform. This anniversary should remind us that our duty is to our comrades who fell in that our battles. We are their trustees for the future of Canada, and we should indeed be poor men, if we were to shirk the responsibility.  
They gave their all to save Canada and the world for civilization, and we must "carry on" in the true spirit, in the solving of the many problems that now confront us.  
Our mission is clear. It is one of service to this country of ours. May we prove worthy of our trust!

**HEROINES OF HISTORY**  
Significant Incidents in the Lives of Famous Women.  
By Mark Staynesant.

**The Way Louise de la Ramee Achieved Fame as "Ouida."**  
To be the favorite author of an empire surely is a distinction. It is said that Queen Victoria—Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India—preferred the intensely romantic and thrilling love stories of Ouida to any other novels. And, strange as it may seem, they were very different from the English school of writing then held in high favor.  
Ouida introduced to English writing a new style of writing novels.

She introduced the continental qualities in her books and told stories the type of which was not common in English literature.  
Perhaps Ouida—or Louise de la Ramee, as she was known in private life—inherited this tendency naturally. For her family were of French extraction, although she was born in England in 1833.  
Then followed a girlhood in Paris, where she drank in the French atmosphere—and in rather gay circles. For her father was a great gambler. And how well Ouida describes this particular phase of life.  
When she was seventeen, Ouida and her mother moved to London. Her first story appeared in a military service magazine. It was written when she was but seventeen.  
Ouida continued to write of dashing, brave, impetuous soldiers. They were her heroes. Today the psychoanalysts would accuse poor Ouida of having a "unifor complex"—and would search for the explanation. But she did love soldiers and the military.  
During the middle of the last century, when she had become famous and rich through the publication of her tremendously popular novels, "Strathmore," "Chandos" and "Under Two Flags," she entertained lavishly.  
Among her guests were the great literary lights of London. But—her receptions were always made colorful by many brilliant uniforms.  
Ouida's art did not improve with

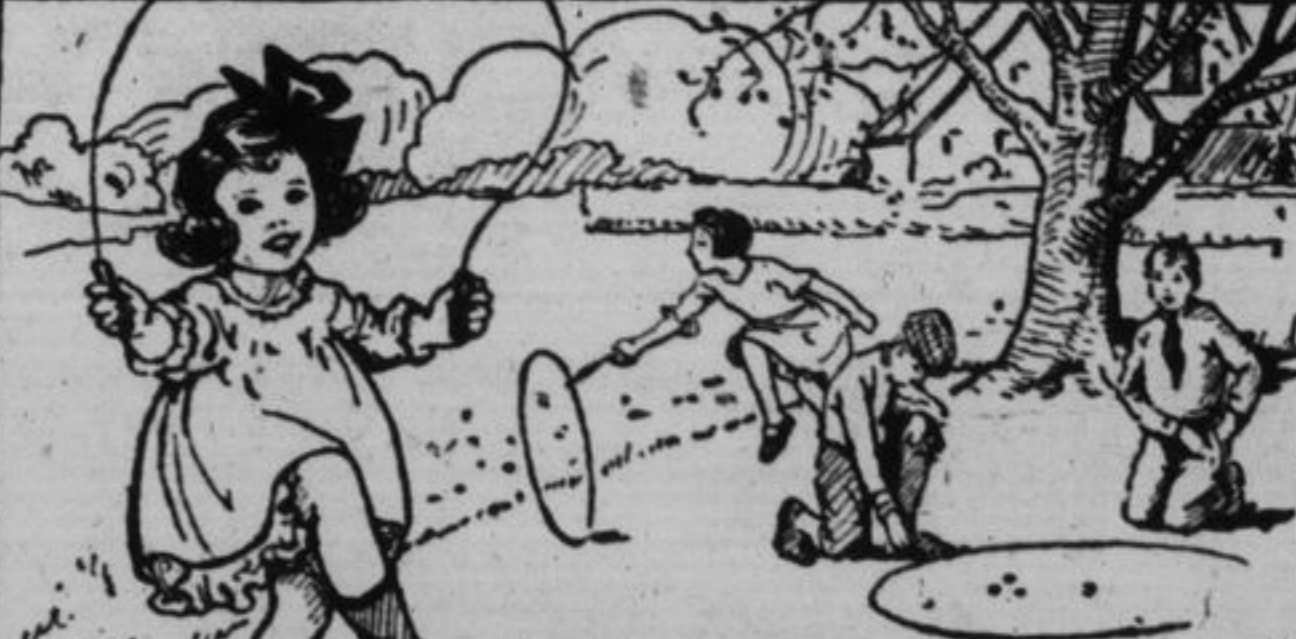


Ouida Repl's to Oscar Wilde



her prosperity. She moved to Italy, where her extravagances are still recalled.  
It is said that a disappointed lover drove this novelist who was past-mistress at describing love and passion—to plunge into foolish excesses.  
She who could write so well and so convincingly of the great human emotion, could not dictate to her own heart successfully.  
Ouida went from bad to worse. The friends—at least the ones she thought were her friends—deserted her like rats on a sinking ship—when poverty overtook her.  
The brilliant Ouida, who had entertained so magnificently and whose gorgeous costumes and turnouts were once the talk of the world, of fashion, died in abject poverty in 1908.  
If it had not been for a few real friends, who gave her presents of money to keep a roof over her head and to buy food, Ouida might have starved. Yet this was the woman who, when Oscar Wilde asked her to tell him the secret of her great success in writing, said:  
"I am the only woman who knows how two ducks talk when they are alone."

**PALE FACES AND WORN OUT NERVES**  
Due Solely to Weak, Watery Blood—A Tonic Is Needed.  
Anæmia—literally impoverished blood—comes on so stealthily that it is often well advanced before its presence is recognized. Feelings of fatigue and discomfort are the earliest manifestations of the trouble and these are seldom taken seriously. Gradually small tasks become an effort and exertion causes the heart to palpitate violently. The complexion becomes sallow or pale and there is loss of weight. The nerves grow weak and the victim displays irritability under slight provocation and is extremely sensitive to noise. The appetite is fickle and indigestion often follows.  
A condition of anæmia calls for a tonic, one that will enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills give the blood all those missing elements necessary to give strength to the nerves, color to the cheeks, and nourishment to starved organs and tissues. Miss Margaret J. Fraser, R. 2, Thessalon, Ont., has proved the value of this treatment. She says:  
"I was very pale and weak. My blood was poor and I was very nervous. I lost my appetite, my feet and ankles were swollen and I was in a very miserable condition. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I got two boxes, and found before they were finished that they were helping me. I continued the pills until I had taken a half dozen boxes, with the result that I am now enjoying the best of health, all symptoms having disappeared. I feel confident that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others, if given a fair trial."  
You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.  
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