

### Developing The Boy and the Girl

Of the activities encouraged and promoted by funds provided under The Agricultural Instruction Act of the Dominion none is more worthy than the improved means which have been made possible for the development of the juvenile mind. There is but one way that the boys and girls can be riveted to the soil and that is by strengthening their attachment for it. This can only be accomplished by the inculcation of knowledge presented not

### Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

altogether in utility fashion but in a manner that will emphasize the brightness, the wonder and the attractiveness of the works of nature. This the boys and girls clubs are doing; this the school fairs are doing. This the nature study classes in the public schools are doing; this the school gardens are doing. They encourage association and sociability in the first instance, a desire for emulation in the second, a favourable disposition for the outdoor life in the third and an appreciation not only of the marvels, but also of the beauties, of creation in the fourth. All four divisions of the work receive substantial support in every province from the grants derived under the Agricultural Instruction Act. In Prince Edward Island, the sum devoted to these purposes in 1913-14, the first year the Act was in operation, was \$5,529; in the third year, or in 1915-16, it is \$10,050. In Nova Scotia the sum thus employed under the Act in 1913-14 was \$6,793; in 1915-16 it is \$10,000. In New Brunswick in the first year it was \$1,500. In the third year it is \$10,000. In Quebec the first year it was \$3,000; in the third it is \$8,000. In Ontario it was \$10,000, it is now \$20,000. In Manitoba it was \$2,000, it is this year \$5,200. In Saskatchewan it is \$2,100. In British Columbia \$1,000 was so used in 1913-14, but this year for boys and girls' competitions, fairs, etc., and instruction in public schools, \$17,000 is to be spent from the grants. It must be understood that while in some of the provinces the money is directly employed for the purposes set forth, in others it is used in other ways and the sums required for school fairs, school gardens, and so on, are received from provincial and municipal sources. The figures, however, are in themselves abundant indication of the far-reaching benefits conferred by the Act.

### Peace Programme Of Germany

Paris, Jan. 8. (By C. F. Bertelli)—A radical change in the German strategy which has already begun to take effect in the Balkans, and which involves the first official admission of a breakdown in the campaign against France and Russia, is foreshadowed by reports reaching Paris from Switzerland, which are credited in well-informed quarters here.

Prince Hohenzollern, disguising his identity with the title of Count Kraft, the Kaiser's chief commissioner with Prince Luelow, working in Switzerland for a separate peace with France and Russia, which would leave Germany's hands free to combat Great Britain's steadily growing military strength.

Prince Hohenlohe recently told a

Swiss friend that his Emperor's war plans were now bent in a direction totally different from that towards which he had looked in the beginning of the war. He believes that the deadlock on the western front is complete and has finally acknowledged that what his army could not do in 1914 against France it is unlikely to do in 1916. The sporadic activity marking the turn of the year was merely the result of orders he had issued to his generals to test the present strength of the Franco-British lines. Nowhere could a weak spot be found, a fact which caused the Kaiser no surprise.

As regards the eastern front, his plans for a renewed anti-Russian offensive early in the spring have been dropped because, with the dwindling of effectives opposing Russia's swelling man-power, Germany's chances of a decisive triumph are not great enough to justify the carnage a new onslaught against the Muscovites would entail. Such an offensive was put beyond the range of possibility when the Franco-British expeditionary forces got safely within the Saloniki lines, and the French Premier, M. Briand, swung the British round to the policy of using that port as the starting point for an ultimate Balkan offensive.

Premier Briand's policy commits Germany to the eastern drive more completely than the Kaiser had hoped; the best German opinion reaching Paris from Switzerland, admits that Germany's Balkan programme was largely a bluff, which Briand called, when he won through on his Saloniki stand.

Unable to rely solely on the Bulgarians and the Turks to defeat the Franco-British forces there, even should Greece continue to look on while her hereditary enemies invaded her soil, the Kaiser is compelled to divert to the Vardar valley men who would otherwise be employed in stemming the Russian tide which is expected to rise to its high flood stage early in the summer.

A war council attended by the leading men of the empire is reported to have been held in Berlin during the turn of the year, and is said to have weighed all the possibilities of the situation and to have decided in favor of the Kaiser's newest plan, which consists in a supreme attempt at bluffing France and Russia into the belief that Germany is the possessor of tremendous latent strength sufficient to intimidate them into an acceptance of a peace which would leave the impression that both countries had emerged honorably from the trial of arms.

"The pact of London would thus be torn up," says Prince Hohenlohe,

who is now at Geneva, "and the Kaiser would be free to act with Turkey in the Balkans, in Asiatic Turkey, Persia and Egypt, without danger of Roumanian intervention against him.

"The Teuton and Ottoman hordes would sweep over the Suez Canal, hurl the British from Mesopotamia and advance across Persia. This triple menace to India would force Great Britain to make a peace including the acceptance of the German pretension to free seas in war time.

"Many big Germans oppose the plan as impracticable, because, with her command of the seas, Great Britain could throw in millions to defend the Suez and rush other millions to hold the Indian border before the Kaiser's forces would be able to march."

Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American, leads the opposition, which insists that Germany should live or die in its attempt to hold a portion of the Belgian coast, thus giving her ample North Sea seaboard for the future development of Germany's navy and her overseas trade.

### Germany And The United States

#### What Would Have Happened if Britain Had Not Entered the War

Col. George Harvey contributes to the January North American Review the first of a series of editorial articles embodying the result of his observations during his recent European trip. The two outstanding impressions which he brought back with him were, first, that the Washington Administration is regarded with extreme and contemptuous bitterness by the belligerents, especially the English; second, that the ultimate triumph of Great Britain and her Allies is beyond doubt. Colonel Harvey's impressions are presented in the form of a series of sharply etched pen-pictures, remarkable for their vividness, their dramatic intensity, and their depth of feeling and conviction. Here is an extract from a talk with "the most increasingly powerful man in the Empire" (the Englishman is speaking):

"One lesson at least, it seems to me may be drawn from this war by America. If England had not interposed, France would have been crushed and the eyes of the conqueror would have turned instantly to the Western Hemisphere. I suppose you are aware that the German General Staff had formulated plans for the invasion of the United States as complete in very detail as

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were their plans for invading France. But for the British fleet, at this moment your great seaboard cities, your National Capital and the entire area containing munition factories would be at the mercy of that General Staff. There is no question under the sun of that fact and there is hardly less doubt that, if Germany should win, opulent America would have to pay the great indemnity that could not be squeezed out of the exhausted Allies. Practically, therefore, it seems to me plain that at this juncture in the world's history German militarism is the living menace of America, and British navalism is her salvation. It is a point worth considering at any rate."

"And the lesson—"  
"Is to be drawn from our bitter experience and from your own original policy: In times of peace, prepare for war. Because the Allies are certain to win—in time—is no sufficient reason for positively criminal negligence to insure your tremendous belongings. But can the Democratic party be relied upon to provide preparedness, as you call it, promptly and adequately? Does your President mean business or will he only write Notes to the Congress?"

The visitor declined to hazard a response upon the ground that at the moment nobody could tell whether the Administration is really awake or only talking in its sleep.

### Gen. Joffre Sees Victory in Sight

Paris, Jan. 5.—The order of the day issued by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the army on New Year's Day, has just appeared in an army bulletin.

"Soldiers of the Republic," says the order, "at the moment when this year of war is terminating, you may consider your work with pride and measure the grandeur of what you have accomplished. In the Artois, in the Champagne, in the Woivre, and in the Vosges you have inflicted upon the enemy re-sounding blows and caused him sanguinary losses, losses incomparably greater than ours. The German army still holds out, but sees its numbers and resources diminishing each day. Obligated to succor weakening Austria, Germany must seek in secondary theatres temporary and easy successes that she has failed to gain on the principal fronts. All the German colonies are either isolated from the world or in our hands.

"On the contrary, the Allies are reinforcing themselves unceasingly. Incontestable masters of the sea, they can easily obtain supplies, while the Central Empires, financially and economically exhausted, are reduced to counting only upon our discord or fatigue. As if the Allies, who have sworn to fight to the bitter end, were disposed to violate their vow when the hour of chastisement was going to strike for Germany; as if our soldiers, who have waged the hardest of combats, were not of the stuff to hold out in spite of cold and mud.

"Let us be proud of our might and our right. Let us think of the past only to find in it reasons for confidence. Let us think of our dead only to avenge them. While our enemies are talking of peace, let us think only of war and of victory.

"At the beginning of a year that will be thanks to you, a glorious one for France, your commander-in-chief addresses to you from the bottom of his heart the most affectionate greetings. (Signed) J. JOFFRE.

"General Headquarters of the French Army, December 20."

### Spy Warning Issued

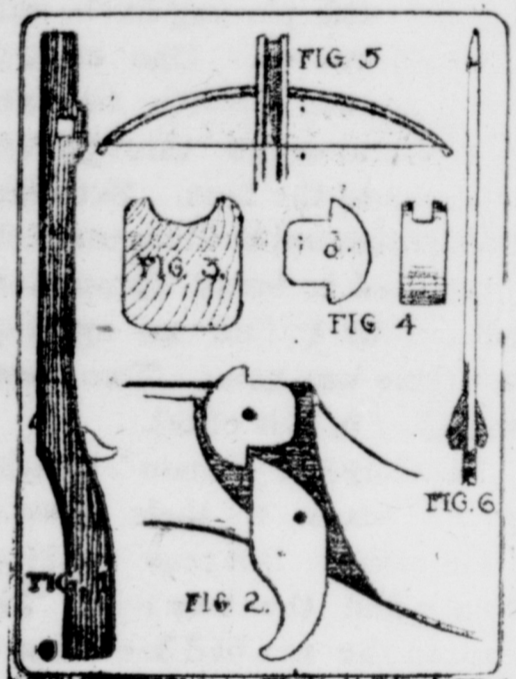
Ottawa, Jan. 6.—There is reason to know there are enemy agents, male and female, at work in every grade of life capable of speaking English fluently and posing frequently as officers, sailors, soldiers, salesmen or advertisers, says a memorandum on the prevention of espionage in militia orders just issued. The memorandum is one issued to His Majesty's forces in Great Britain, which commanding officials in Canada are directed to promulgate.

### LEARN TO SHOOT WITH A CROSS BOW

Here are some instructions for Making a Gum That Will Make a Boy-Happy

Robin Hood, one of the most magnificent archers the world ever produced, became so by constant practice with his good yew bow. There is hardly a boy in the land who does not wish to emulate Robin Hood, so far as his prowess in archery is concerned, and a great deal of innocent amusement can be had out of a good cross bow and a quiver of arrows or bolts. It is a simple matter to make a good cross bow that is much better than anything that can be purchased.

Any kind of wood will do for the stock and the size is not important—it should be made to fit the youngster who is to use it. At the same time there should be enough attention



given to the construction of the trigger attachment to give the youth instruction that will prove highly valuable to him when he reaches the age when he can be trusted with a real gun.

The bow should be made of ash or lancewood free from all imperfections. It should be shaved to a diameter of 3/4 inch in the middle tapering to 3/16 inch at the tip. Stout cotton or linen cord should be used for the string and the bow should be so made that it can be kept unstrung when not in use.

The arrows can be made of any straight piece of wood and should be made small enough to fit into whatever sized groove the cross bow has.

Following the patterns laid out in the diagram will give the boy such a bow as is not to be found in any store and it will last for years. The cost of the entire equipment should not exceed thirty cents.

Shape the stock as in Fig. 1 of drawing, with square hole near end, through which passes the bow, made square near its middle to fit it; hollow out place for trigger, which is fitted in as shown in Fig. 2, the trigger touching the "hammer" slightly. The "hammer" or the thing that holds the bow string when pulled back is shaped as in Fig. 4, the rounded side having a groove through which the arrow slides when the string is drawn back. Fig. 3 shows cross-section of other end of stock; the groove running clear up to the trigger. Fig. 5 shows bow fitted in stock; Fig. 6 is arrow.



This is an illusion of subdivided space. "D" seems higher than it is broad, while "E" seems broader than it is high. They are really squares, exactly alike.

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