

Soldiers Well Looked After

Every man who enlisted under the Canadian flag, either in the naval or military forces, whether now resident in Canada or not, is entitled to all benefits as regards medical treatment, etc., for the members of the forces prescribed by the Dominion Government.

Similar provision has been made by the Government of the United States with regard to American veterans of the war.

Of the men enlisting in the C.E.F., whose homes were outside of Canada, it has been estimated that about 9 per cent. came from the United States. On the other hand there is a considerable number of American citizens who enlisted in the C. E. F., particularly in the Western Provinces. Reciprocal arrangement between the United States Government and that of the Dominion of Canada, through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, have just been completed whereby each country will undertake wherever occasion arises the after-care of dependents found within their own borders.

In order to come to a full understanding of the obligations which this would involve, the Director of Medical Services and Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment visited Washington and conferred with Lieut. Colonel Chas. E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service, Chief Medical Officer of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, also the secretaries of the Federal Treasuries.

The Canadian Government having undertaken the medical care, payment of pensions, supply of artificial limbs, etc., of disabled veterans, decided that if some form of mutual co-operation between the government of this country and that of the United States was possible for the care of each other's dependents, a great deal of unnecessary expense might be saved. Such an arrangement, for instance, would be as far as Canada is concerned, render unnecessary the establishment of a medical service branch of the Department in the United States.

At the conference held in Washington the proposal was submitted that the United States should effect an interchange of medical care with the Canadian Government whereby any member of the Canadian Forces resident upon that side would receive the same attention in the matter of medical treatment, as that afforded to the men upon this side. Similarly, Canada would care for the soldiers of the American army found resident here, each country to reimburse the other for all expenses so incurred.

In addition to members of the C. E. F., whose homes are in the United States, there were other enlistments for the British Expeditionary Force and British Reservists which will bring the number of British subjects in the United States, who may need medical care, up to almost half as much again as the Canadians alone. These latter have, therefore, also been included in the count made by the Canadian Government may desire to participate in the arrangements so made.

The following figures give some idea of the total number of British Subjects so concerned:
Recruits for the C. E. F. sent forward from New York 33,335
Estimated number enlisted in Canada 8,000
Recruits for British Expeditionary Force sent forward from New York 13,853
British Reservists and others about 5,000
Total 61,188
This arrangement does not entitle any ex-serviceman of the Canadian Forces found in the United States to any benefits which are not extended at the present time to members of the C. E. F. in Canada. All procedure will be upon the same footing, namely, those entitled are men suffering from disabilities due to or aggravated by war services who may claim pay or allowances.

Those who fall ill from any cause within one year from the date of discharge from the forces who are entitled to free treatment without pay and allowances.

What's in a Name?
In the purchasing agent's office of one of the largest, if not the largest, corporations in this county, there was a clerk named Shaw and a stenographer named Smart.

The wife of the purchasing agent called over the telephone one day and asked for her husband.

"He has just stepped out," replied Miss Smart, who answered the phone.

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed the purchasing agent's wife.

Misunderstanding, the stenographer replied: "Why, he's not here, either."

"Oh, you're smart," commented the purchasing agent.

"Yes, that's my name," replied the stenographer.—Indianapolis News.

There's Nothing Like

Zam-Buk's soothing and healing power. Zam-Buk has been our household balm for fourteen years, and we could not do without it," says Mr. George A. Kiburn of Swan Lake, Man.

For eczema and skin troubles of all kinds Zam-Buk has no equal; also for old sores, ulcers, abscesses, boils, pimples, blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns, bruises and scalds.

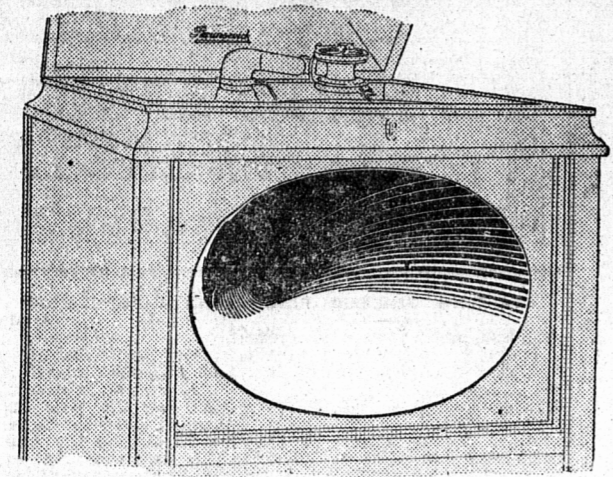
All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

Zam-Buk

YOUR NEXT PHONOGRAPH WILL BE A BRUNSWICK

All Phonographs in One

And Here is Why---



The "Round" All-Wood Horn

You never heard of a "square" horn or any musical instrument; you never saw a square megaphone. We learned in High School that all sound-waves travel in circles or ovals, yet you will not find any round horns in any of the old style Talking Machines. Artists sing INTO a round horn, and the Brunswick sends it OUT in a round horn.

That's a simple "secret", isn't it? And yet no one has ever made a round WOOD horn before, and more than that, no one else ever will, because this is one of the exclusive patented features of the Brunswick.

This one feature alone is responsible for much of the Brunswick's wonderful TONE. It makes every good record—of ANY make—better. Because it is all wood—built like a violin.

Yet the BRUNSWICK costs no more than ordinary phonographs. Prices of conventional models range from \$148.00 to \$395.00.

And Here are 86 more Reasons Why---

You are not restricted to any one list of artists with a Brunswick—positively not.

Every artist is available for the owner of a Brunswick.

There are 86 artists of world-wide fame in particular, whose records are in great demand. These great artists sing for different makes of records. That's the value of the Brunswick.

But all of these different records are played CORRECTLY on the All-record Brunswick.

This means that when you own a Brunswick EVERY Grand Opera Star, EVERY Jazz Band, EVERY Vaudeville Entertainer, EVERY Orchestral Organization, EVERYBODY helps to entertain the Brunswick owner.

And mark this: Every make of record is played CORRECTLY on the Brunswick—played just as if it had been made especially for the Brunswick.

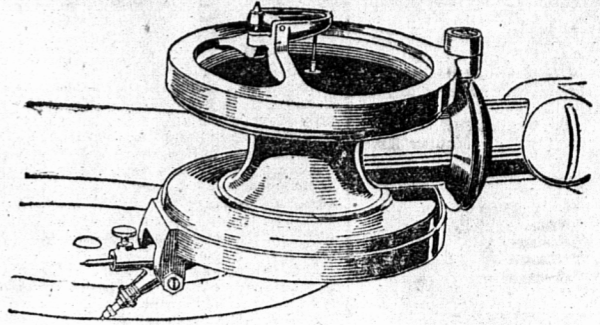
Go to the nearest Brunswick dealer listed below and let your ears be the judge.

Have the dealer play ANY make of record on the Brunswick, and see for yourself how the Brunswick Ultona is adjusted INSTANTLY—by a mere twist of the wrist to any make of record.

And note the wonderfully lifelike purity of tone of EVERY record when played on the Brunswick.

The Musical Merchandise Sales Company
Sole Canadian Distributors
819 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

And Here is Why---



The All-Record, All-Needle Ultona

This wonderful Reproducer was designed AFTER all the great Record Libraries were formed.

It is NOT an attachment, and it plays any make or type of record without taking anything off or putting anything on. A twist of the wrist—and it is ready for anything. No needles to change.

And it plays every record CORRECTLY, with just the right needle, just the right weight, and describing just the right arc across the record. And your needle type records actually last longer.

Since the Brunswick came with this wonderful invention, notice how they all say "Plays all records." Just you see how they do it—then come, investigate the ULTONA.

You cannot afford to make a mistake. Your nearest dealer below will gladly demonstrate the BRUNSWICK for you. Your old model taken in exchange.

HEAR THE BRUNSWICK AT BEER & WEEKS-CHARLOTTETOWN

REGINA.

Three hundred A-1 class successful retaining and placement of returned men out of 400, and of the remaining 100 the majority good, and promising, is the record in vocational work from the Regina office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

These figures do not by any means imply that the last 100 men are less efficient than the first three hundred. The first figures having passed the test of time and experience, and it needs only the same process for the A-1 figures to be increased.

At present 198 men are training in industries; 58 are taking courses at the University covering 6 different occupations; 53 are training in vocational classes, and 87 are training in industries scattered all over the Province of Saskatchewan; covering in all 30 different branches of industry.

A very promising future is offered to some of the men who have been re-trained in this centre.

One instance of a good clerical line is that of Secretary Treasurer of a Rural Municipality. Fifteen to twenty men are now training for such positions.

One graduate, a company sergeant major in the war, was farming before going overseas. The loss of an arm however made him decide to try for a position as Rural Secretary. He is now installed at a salary of \$1,800 with opportunities to increase this income by means of insurance work among the farmers.

Another former farm hand who lost his right leg was given the chance to learn automobile painting under actual working conditions in that industry. He is a junior and has given such good satisfaction at the garage that the employer has offered him steady employment.

One junior veteran on his way westward was robbed of all his cash and applied to the Regina Office of the Information and Service Branch for help. Loans were unofficially forthcoming to tide him over and he was placed immediately with the Provincial Government telephones, in charge of a rural line.

A former bricklayer, married with one child, lost his right leg and partial use of the left. Some careful research work had to be done on his behalf. Finally he was placed with a firm of furriers where while learning the trade of furcutting and cleaning which will mean a good increase of wages for him in the future, he has sufficient to keep himself and family in comfort.

PLANT QUENCHES THIRST

A plant that is said to be like the rock which Moses smote with his rod and caused water to gush forth is the "traveler's tree" so called because when its leaves are cut a quantity of pure cold water is said to spurt out to quench the thirst of the wayfarer.

The tree grows naturally only in Madagascar and thrives only in the vicinity of water. The tree is now cultivated in some tropical countries for ornamental purposes. In its native habitat its leaves furnish the people with thatch and sides of their houses; the leaves are used also extensively for making a great variety of minor household articles, and the trunks, which are woody and durable in contact with the soil, are used for posts and for flooring in warehouses.

One-eyed Men

What actual disability is involved in the loss of one eye? Accident-insurance companies usually estimate it at 50 per cent., but Sir Arthur Pearson told the British Committee on the Administration of Soldiers' and Sailors' Pensions that this is absolutely absurd and suggested 25 per cent. as a more reasonable estimate.

It depends largely upon the time of life at which the eye is lost. By binocular vision, says the Lancet, we fuse two slightly dissimilar images of an object, which are focussed upon the two retinas, and this enables us to estimate correctly the relative positions or distance of objects. This power, however, is not confined to those of us who possess two good eyes.

The man who has been blind in one eye from infancy possesses it in almost equal perfection with the possessor of two eyes. For many other factors unite to compensate for the absence of stereoscopic vision. These are atmospheric and shadow effects, parallax and, above all, memory of what the shape of objects really is, according to knowledge which has been acquired in early years, largely by the sense of touch.

On the other hand, if one who possesses this faculty is suddenly deprived of it he will be considerably handicapped, especially at first. A woman may find she cannot pour from a teapot into a cup without spilling the tea. A hammerman may take some time before he can hit the nail on the head with his former accuracy; indeed whether or not he can ever attain it again is doubtful.

An Agent in New York.

Lt.-Col. John A. Cooper, of Toronto, who recently returned from overseas, has gone to New York to open a publicity office in that city for the Dominion Government. For some time such a move has been contemplated by the authorities at Ottawa. It has been felt that Canada's interests in the United States had reached a stage where they required careful and well-organized attention. Almost every South American country has its publicity representative in New York, and even Great Britain found it advisable to maintain a publicity staff there during the war.

Australia is opening such an office, and Canada could not afford to be backward in this service.

Col. Cooper is a past president of the Canadian Press Association, and has been engaged in editorial work for over twenty years. For some time he was editor of the Canadian Magazine and later was one of the founders and first editor of the Canadian Courier. He was the first president of the Canadian Club of Toronto. He is thus well-equipped for this kind of work.

The New York office which Col. Cooper will open will handle Canadian news despatches and also be a permanent source of information for United States news agencies, editors and special writers on magazines and commercial publications. For the present, the office will be under the control of the Department of External Affairs, but it is expected that it will ultimately pass under the control of Canada's representative at Washington when one is appointed.

ELEPHANTS OF SIAM CLEVER LUMBERMEN

(New York Evening Post.)
The elephants are our chief standbys in Siam and without them teak could not be worked, as it grows in such inaccessible places that no hauling machine could be brought near the trees, says a writer in Asia. Elephants can climb like cats. It is marvellous to see them pick their way up and down steep slopes, but sometimes they lose their foothold. One of our elephants fell down a steep river bank last year, hit her head against a rock and broke her neck. The work of the elephants consist in climbing up to the fallen trees and pushing or rolling them down hill to a spot where it is level enough for dragging chains to be attached. Then they drag the logs down to the nearest floating creek, often six or seven miles away. An elephant can handle from fifty to seventy logs per season, which lasts from about the first of June till the end of February. Then it becomes too hot for them to work and they go into rest camps until the next rains. The elephants do their best work in floating streams, working the timber with the current, releasing logs from jams and rolling the stranded logs back into the water. The elephant drivers have a special "elephant" language which the animal understands—a special elephant vocabulary, with such terms as "Push sideways," "Roll," "Pull out," "Stop," "Lift your chains."

THE RAIN TREE

When the Canary Islands began to be known in Europe, stories were brought home of a wonderful tree that drips with water fast enough to supply all the men and beasts on the otherwise waterless island on which it grows. Information has recently reached England which tends to show that this travelers' tale is founded on facts. In the island of Hierro, there is a steep and narrow gully running up from the sea and ending in a patch of forest. The clouds formed by the warm damp currents of air carried up the gully into the cool mountain tops, would, of course, in accordance with well-known meteorological laws, form clouds around the trees in question, whose leaves would drip with water. At this spot tradition placed the rain tree. It is quite well known to foresters how valuable trees are in condensing water from the clouds, and holding it in the spongy ground they form around their roots; how they make natural reservoirs to feed the streams all the year round even when, as in Hong Kong, half the year is rainless.

In the case of the Hierro rain-tree, it is pretty evident that the tanks set to catch the water that collected round the trees supplied many of the natives and their beasts in dry seasons. One tree near the reservoir, which was bigger than the rest no doubt, and seen to drip like rain, acquired fame and gave rise to the stories referred to. The sheep, goats and

swine, we are told are independent, for they do not drink at all during the dry weather but dig up fern roots and chew them to quench their thirst.—The Christian Science Monitor

When boiling a cracked egg add some vinegar to the water to prevent the white from boiling out.

INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes Disordered Stomachs feel fine at once!

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, and is gassy, sour or you have heartburn, flatulence, headache or dyspepsia, here is speedy relief—no waiting. Eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin and instantly your stomach feels fine. All the indigestion, pain, gas, acidity and misery in the stomach caused by acidity ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach antacid known.

It is advisable to place your orders in good time. We supply highest grade materials and correct forms by skilled workmen. An inspection of our samples will facilitate placing your orders.

CORRECT WEDDING STATIONERY

THE GUARDIAN JOB PRINTING DEPT.
CHARLOTTETOWN