# THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

*Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen*

## TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

## THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

### REFRIGERATOR MUST KEEP FOODS CLEAN

**Cold Is Not Enough—How to Get Best Results From the "Ice Box"**

Let us put the refrigerator in a convenient place where we can reach it without a day's journey or a climbing of steps. A refrigerator in a basement or on a stair landing loses much of its benefit, besides, it does not get the attention needed. The purpose of a refrigerator is to keep food wholesome as well as cold, and if it is not sweet and clean at all times a warning odor develops and soon digestive troubles and illness in the family follow.

Some refrigerators are hard to clean; some are ice-eaters; some are hard to store the food in economically. In that last fault the general trouble is covered. Too often when the door of the refrigerator is opened a blast of warm air is driven through the ice compartment and not only is ice wasted but the food must be chilled again. When the air circulation is good, minor defects, such as lack of space, bad shape of box, sharp angles that are hard to clean and ugly appearance, may be overlooked, for the perfect refrigerator is not yet built.

**Coolest Near Bottom**

As hot air is lighter than cold the coolest spot in the food chamber will be on or near the bottom of the box. Two-thirds of our housekeepers remember this and arrange foods accordingly; the remainder put articles they want very cold on the upper shelves "because it is nearer the ice." One of the most extravagant ways of using ice is to put food directly upon it; this melts it and does not cool anything evenly. An ice blanket should always be laid upon the ice to keep the air from striking it when the lid is raised. These "blankets" are made of heavy paper, and one will last several days; housefurnishing stores sell them.

**Watch the Drip Pipe**

When a refrigerator is scalded once a week and washed once a week with a brush and suds and kept free from too aged foods, it would seem there could be no cause for trouble, but even with such care we have had reason to think something wrong. As only the drip pipe remained to investigate, the refrigerator was pulled off the zinc mat, the drip pan removed and the drainage carefully examined. Of course it was choked, and needed to be blown out and then sterilized. In order to make it as airtight as possible, an ambitious maid had stuffed a sponge into it, thinking the water would seep through as the ice melted. The drip cup that attaches to the drainage hole of every ice box is so arranged that it prevents air rushing into the ice chamber—nothing else is needed. However, this little cup should be cleaned twice a week at least, or it becomes filled up and the melted ice overflows it.—Henrietta Gruel.

### COUNTRY LIFE CHANGED

**New Markets and Advantages Await the Modern Farmer**

Transportation facilities of a new type that combine great power and speed—the steam and electric railways, good roads and the automobile—have contributed, in a wonderful degree, to annihilate distances in the countryside. This means that new markets for buying and selling have opened up to the farmer, and that the circumference of his business possibilities has been extended at least a hundred fold. A greater portion of humanity is now dependent on him than formerly, and his opportunities for competing with others have been enlarged, while he finds that his competitors are also greatly increased in number. He is, therefore, forced to become a man of larger affairs and keener understanding. His intellectual life is thus stimulated, and his outlook upon the world greatly broadened. The automobile and the interurban car make it possible for him to enjoy the active social relationships of people many times farther away than it was possible when he had to depend upon the horse. The social life of the farm has been enhanced, and there is growing up in the country a true rural aristocracy of a very high type.

New transmitters of intelligence have become available to the country. The telephone and daily delivery of mail have obliterated the isolation so well preserved to only a half-generation ago. By the use of the community telephone, often owned by the farmers themselves, the whole community is welded together, and the news of the whole countryside becomes known in each home. Engagements are made by wire, social meetings are arranged, business transacted, and the young people may have visits daily with one another. The daily papers from the urban centres bring to the family the latest intelligence of the world's progress. The government acts as the farmer's messenger quite as efficiently as for the most favored citizen.

### TALK, BUT DON'T BORE

**Good Rules For Success in Conversation and Life**

To talk well is an art almost as neglected as that of listening to the talk of others. There are several elementary principles to be borne in mind. If you quote a brilliant or clever remark of another person's, always tell who said it. Do not wear stolen jewels of conversation. They will but make your own paste look duller. "It never rains but it pours"; "Every dog should have his day"; "I think man and woman are each dependent on the other"; is the style of conversation that will cause people to flee your presence as they would the stagnant pool.

Avoid all references to your own peculiarities of taste, manner or thought. If you have any marked idiosyncrasies, all your friends know it, and neither your own defence nor condemnation of your peculiarities will change the opinions of other people regarding them.

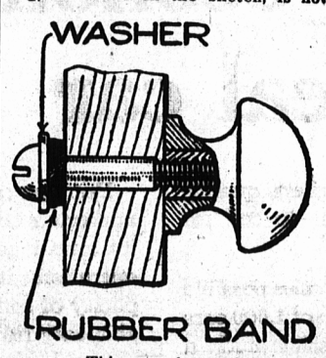
When you are in conversation with one person do not let your thoughts or gaze wander to some more interesting person or group. There is far too much of that form of rudeness. It is the habit that marks the social climber; a fear lest he or she may not be getting the best of everything.

## FARM

### LOOSE DRAWER HANDLES

**Device Will Prevent Loss and Worry For Housewife**

Drawer handles frequently become loosened and sometimes cause further annoyance by falling to the floor or becoming lost, because the bolt fastening, as shown in the sketch, is not




secure. This may be avoided by inserting a rubber band between the head of the bolt and the drawer front. When the knob is drawn up tightly the pressure of the rubber band prevents it from becoming loosened.—From Popular Mechanics.

### ALFALFA IN HEAVY CLAY

**East and West, Alfalfa Takes Good Hold and Stays**

Of the possibilities of alfalfa on stiff clay soil W. D. Albright of Grande Prairie, Alberta, writes as follows:

In an able article on alfalfa I noticed the endorsement of one very common but erroneous idea to the effect that alfalfa is disinclined to a retentive subsoil. My experience with this splendid crop was gained largely in Southern Ontario where there is clay stiff enough and waxy enough to pack lumber wagon wheels almost solid from hub to felloe in the spring of the year when the frost is coming out. Some of this land is quite level. In other sections the surface is rolling with nice loam on the tops of the knolls, hard clay on the slopes and black soil in the hollows. In scores if not hundreds of cases I have seen alfalfa sown on these rolling fields. It would make the best showing the first season on the medium to lightish areas; on the clay it would start somewhat slowly and thinly, although it did start when seeding conditions were right. The first winter it would usually kill out in the bottom of the hollows and very often be killed or badly heaved and thinned on the loamy knoll tops. On the clay slopes it would very seldom heave or kill out, and here there would be good crops of three cuttings per season for 10, 15 or 20 years, while on the other soil types it would generally be supplanted by grass within two or three years. Time after time I have seen this and invariably with the same result.

As for penetrating retentive subsoils, I have known alfalfa roots in a field several years seeded to be found abundantly in cellar excavation at a depth of eight or nine feet in the hardest kind of clay. To be sure it will not permeate such subsoils so rapidly as more open ones, but give it time and it certainly will go down. It is not quite so easy to get a catch on this hard clay, but once secured it lasts. Other things being equal alfalfa prefers a rolling contour to facilitate drainage, yet on the flat clay lands of Haldimand, Ont., I was surprised on a visit to find that alfalfa had come in as a rather extensive and successful crop. That, too, despite the fact that it has to fight the hardy perennial, Canadian blue grass. My experience has been that on hard clay land alfalfa will resist the encroachment of its arch enemy, grass, better than on lighter soils. In Grande Prairie we have quite a retentive subsoil coming rather close to the surface in places. On such a soil I have been trying it on a very small experimental scale, and so far results are very encouraging indeed. Although the winter wheat was considerably injured and the red clover completely blackened, after an exceptionally hard winter here the alfalfa of two different strains (Grimm and Liscombe), sustained very little injury, on May 5 showed green shoots from almost every plant.

### STRAWBERRY CULTURE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

**Mulching Is Very Important—How to Start Patch—Right Kind of Soil**

F. L. Gable, Dominion Fruit Inspector at Toronto, discusses factors of success in strawberry growing, as follows: No fruit, plant or weed will thrive on as many different soils as the strawberry, but which soil is best? It is generally admitted sandy loam will produce the greatest crops of berries, provided it is well manured and cultivated, although a great many berries are grown on heavy lands successfully. The strawberry requires an abundance of moisture although damp soggy soil on low land is absolutely useless for growing them. Choose the spot where the greatest variety of farm crops do the best.

Do not plant strawberries on ground not previously cultivated for two years as it is apt to be infested by cut-worms, white grubs or other harmful pests. It is also apt to be full of weeds and grass seed. The best land is that which has been in a hoe crop the previous year (corn is not so good), it being both free from insects and weeds.

**Start Early in Spring**

To prepare that ground it is best to plow in a good coating of manure before planting. This can be applied especially heavy if well rotted. It is also advisable to broadcast agricultural lime at the rate of one-half ton per acre. Your ground should be well cultivated as early as possible in the spring. The earlier you get your plants set the better, as strawberries thrive in cool, moist weather and cannot stand much heat and drought.

The digging of plants and their selection should be done carefully. These should have the dead leaves pulled off and the plants should be well trimmed. In buying plants make sure that they are trimmed ready for planting and do not allow the wind or sun on plants. They should be covered with a wet bag or cloth and the plants kept thoroughly wet until planted. The rows should be three and a half to four feet apart and the plants set from eighteen inches to thirty inches apart according to the variety.

**Hoeing and Mulching**

As soon as plants are set, cultivation and hoeing should begin. Continue it each week throughout the summer. The blossoms should be picked off. Do not allow runners until after July 1st, when they should be allowed to run, but placed in the row each way from the mother plant. Strawberries are troubled somewhat with fungus diseases which may reduce your crop unless controlled. This is easily done by spraying well in the spring, after growth begins, as well as two or three times when they start growing again after picking.

About four good loads of straw to the acre applied just after the ground is frozen and raked off between rows in the spring after the plants start growing, will not only protect plants through the winter, but will hold them back in the spring safe from late frosts. By raking this off in the row it helps to keep the moisture during the summer drought, when moisture is a necessity. It also helps to prevent having sandy berries.

### CANARY BIRD VINE

The canary bird vine is a very pretty little climber, producing immense quantities of small, bright yellow flowers, which continue to the end of the season. It is more effective, however, if planted with some other vine, for instance, with the annual hops. The fine foliage of the one and the abundance of bright flowers of the other make a happy combination. Both the green and variegated annual hops grow quickly. They are very hardy and can be grown in any part of the garden. Not so, however, with the nasturtium and morning glory. These are both very pretty climbing plants, but very sensitive. The former delights in abundance of sunshine, but spoils if exposed to the wind. The latter cannot stand the wind, and the strongest rays of the sun spoil the bloom very quickly. If nasturtiums and morning glory are used we advise planting southern and eastern aspect respectively, and protected if possible.

### STRAWBERRY NOSES

**Operation Now Removes This Very Annoying Blemish**

That most distressing of facial deformities which doctors call rhinophyma, characterized by a much swollen and reddened tip of the nose, making this look like a huge strawberry or a piece of cauliflower that has been dipped in beet juice, may be cured by a simple operation. Sir William Milligan, of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, describes this in the "Lancet." The operation consists in cutting off all the hypertrophied tissue, while the nasal passages are kept extended with absorbent wool in order to preserve their contour. Care is taken to avoid injury to the lateral cartilages, and only two insignificant blood vessels require tying. The raw surface is covered with two thin grafts of skin cut from the patient's thigh, over which a sheet of gold leaf is placed and a dry dressing fastened with adhesive plaster. It should be possible to remove the dressing in five days.

**Cut Out Pear Blights**

Pear blight starts in the spring of the year when the blossoms are open and that is the time it is carried, especially to apples. There is only one thing to do with pear blight, and that is to act quickly and keep on acting. To control it as few twigs as possible should be left for the insects to feed on. Early in the season every affected twig should be cut out. Be sure to disinfect your tools, because if you cut a diseased part and then cut a healthy part, you are almost sure to give it the disease.—Prof. L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

### TRAILS COME FIRST

**How to be Prepared to Fight Bush Fires**

Trails are the basis of forest fire-fighting, not built in a haphazard manner, but built to the very best advantage. For fire-fighting purposes a trail need not lead anywhere definite provided it has a strategic value from a fire fighting point of view. In fact trails, outside of those connecting two places or points, should be of two kinds, namely, patrolling trails, preferably on the tops of ridges, and fire trails or feeders to strategical points. Main trails should be eight feet wide and all others four feet, grades being not greater than one in seven.

**Markets For Feathers**

There are certain by-products of poultry that have not been given consideration. There is quite a market for feathers and quills. The care of feathers is very important. They should be kept in a dry place and turned out quite frequently in order to allow them to properly cure. One of the best markets for feathers is the United States.

At one time in England people were prohibited by law from making hats of anything except beaver.

Always handle cows carefully. The cow will more than repay any kindness shown her.

## POULTRY

### FOWL AND GARDEN

**One Helps the Other in Many Important Ways**

A plot of garden land run over by fowls between the cropping seasons will yield, under right cultivation, such crops as will surprise the cultivator. The finest crops of vegetables grown on some farms are produced on plots over which fowls have been allowed to run for several months of the year. The reason for this is not far to seek. The fowls manure the land, rid it of injurious insects, and by daily scratching keep the surface in an open and friable condition. Whenever the weather is dry and the fowls are able to dispense with the scratching shed, the grain food is well forked into the soil, and the birds get healthy outdoor exercise. Speaking from personal experience, it is safe to assert that the tenement garden plot—say a hundred square yards in extent—can account for double the profit by cultivating it in conjunction with poultry keeping. Let us suppose that the fowls are to be housed on the intensive plan, the owner will, unlike the back yarder, experience no difficulty in disposing of the periodical collections of manure from the roosting houses, and the fouled litter from the scratching sheds, as such can either be dug into the land right away or stored for future use.

**Egg Records by the Year**

The egg record means what it implies, the number of eggs laid by a hen in a given period (usually in a year), regardless of the time she may be broody. A good layer will not lose much by taking a month or two to hatching and brooding, for when she again begins to lay she will do so steadily, and thus make up for lost time.

## SHEEP

### CHARACTER AND SHEEP

**Patience Required in Shepherd—Western Canada Flocks**

It is not so easy to be a flockmaster as some would have us believe. The man who does not love sheep would better leave them out of his farming operations. The man who is not careful and gentle in disposition will do well to seek a change of heart before he puts a flock on his farm. While the shepherd requires a peculiar disposition to succeed, yet many thousands of farmers possess the right natural qualifications, and only require a little experience to reap the double profits from the animal with the golden hoof.

There are, of course, difficulties in the way of sheep husbandry on the Western Canadian farm. We are not organized for the small flock. What is wanted first of all, is a campaign for more efficient dog and coyote proof fencing, and a more intelligent division of the small farm, so as to facilitate some sort of crop rotation, which will admit of portions of the farm being utilized for grazing at intervals of so many years. The Western idea that all grazing must be done on the public domain or other vacant land, dies very, very hard. Sooner or later, the small farm must become self-contained and it is a good thing to become used to the idea and to prepare for the inevitable. In the meanwhile, it is, of course, good policy to use the vacant lands to the greatest possible extent. But prepare for sheep in small flocks.—Farm and Ranch Review.


### If I Had Eczema

I'd simply wash it away with that soothing liquid, D. D. D. Prescription. The first drops instantly stop that awful itch.

We cannot absolutely guarantee a cure every time but we do say this. If the first bottle does not relieve you, it will not cost you a cent. Try D. D. D. Soap too. It will keep your skin healthy.

E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, Charlottetown, P. E. I.


### THE DAIRY

#### WORLD'S RECORD COW

A Holstein cow at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, made a worthy record. From March 9, 1915, to March 6, 1916, she produced 20,072.7 pounds of milk containing 819.95 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 1,024.94 pounds of butter. This constitutes a record for cows milked twice daily both for milk and buttermilk. All previous records of over 19,000 pounds of milk and 650 pounds of fat in a year had been made by cows milked three and four times daily throughout the greater part of the year. Only four cows in Canada, three Holsteins and one Jersey, have given more butterfat in a year than this cow. She was five years old at the commencement of her year's test, and was college-bred and raised at Guelph. At no time was she forced in feeding, the largest amount of grain fed being 12 pounds per day, and her record stood for the world.

### GOOD ROADS

#### MEND ROADS OFTEN

The proper maintenance of roads after they have been constructed is quite as important as the construction itself. There is very little wear on the surface of a smooth road from the rolling of a wheel if there is no pounding or jolting action present, no matter of what material the surface is composed, whereas if a shallow hole or a slight obstruction such as a stone or stump exists the jarring action of wheels as they drop into or away from it soon causes a hole to form. A hole which will serve to hold moisture that falls on the surface of the road becomes softened through this in the bottom and the larger it becomes the more rapidly it will increase in size. This action is very noticeable at each end of a bridge or culvert where wheels leave a hard surface and strike the softer surface of the approach. The action is proceeding at many places in the road where it is not so noticeable, and the more uneven the surface of the road the greater the results of the action will be. From the above it will be seen that the best condition in which to keep a road to prevent injury to it from the traffic is as smooth and hard as possible so that none of this pounding action can take place. The sooner any slight depressions are fixed and the closer attention it receives the more cheaply it will be kept in good repair.

### HILL AND STRATHCONA

**Canadians Who Built Great Railway Systems—Hill's Career**

James Jerome Hill, who opened the great Northwest to development, created billions in values, did a vast amount to improve railroad methods, and himself amassed an enormous fortune, came of poor Irish and Scotch farmer stock. By his own genius he rose to the top of the ladder, became one of the mentors of the New World, inspired tens of thousands of others to lives of usefulness and well deserved his title of "The Empire Builder."

Mr. Hill was born near Guelph, Wellington county, Ontario, on September 16, 1833. He was the son of James and Anne (Dunbar) Hill. His childhood was spent in Canada. From his seventh to his fifteenth year he attended Rockwood Academy, a Quaker School. He intended to study medicine. But his father died in 1853 and the young man took a job in a country store.

In 1865 he secured work in St. Paul as a shipping clerk. Within a year he set up in business for himself. He became a steamboat and railway agent. The powerful Hudson Bay Company took Mr. Hill into its own service, putting him in charge of the company's interests in the Red River country. He was the first to take coal from St. Paul and he opened the first communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg, then Fort Garry, in 1872.

His great opportunity came in 18[illegible] and he seized it eagerly. The discredited St. Louis and Pacific was put into a receivership. It was $33,000,000 in debt. Mr. Hill took charge of his sick patient and nursed it back to ruddy health. In 1878, with Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona), George Stephen, and Norman Kittson, he secured complete control and the line was re-organized in 1879 as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company with Mr. Hill as general manager. He became president in 1883. Mr. Hill now proposed a railway from the Great Lake to the Pacific. Many thought him visionary. He paralleled the Northern Pacific which had been assisted by the United States government and the Canadian Pacific, which had received vast grants from Canada. Without one cent of State or Government money, the Great Northern system was constructed. From 1880 to 1893 six thousand miles of track were built and equipped, and at the rate of nearly a mile a day for every day of Mr. Hill's control and extends from Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

Don't forget that the bull needs fresh air and exercise. Let him out in a corral every day, he will keep in better shape and be easier to handle.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General Pershing's interpretation of the fight yesterday, expected momentarily today, probably will determine largely whether the incident will precipitate immediate war.

### TRAINING AVIATORS TO HUNT ZEPPELINS

**Teacher of Famous Brandon Chats of Experiences—Athletes Are Best Pupils Says Hendon Expert**

J. L. Hall, head of the Hall Aviation School, Hendon, England, writes: Lieutenant Brandon, of the Royal Flying Corps, the man who so nearly emulated Warneford in the daring matter of Zepp straffing, learned to fly at my school. He came from New Zealand and joined the school in the usual way, paying his fees, and setting about the work of earning his "ticket" in a quiet, careful manner. I believe he came to us from seeing an advertisement in a trade paper.

His disinclination to talk about himself struck me as being one of the most marked traits in Lieutenant Brandon. Apart from this, he comported himself as any other "pup" (pup being the name applied to all who aspire to fly). Lieutenant Brandon was thirty-two when he started to learn to fly, and his course took him about seven weeks. I regard twenty-eight, or thereabouts, as the ideal age for the flying man; rashness is tempered with caution, and caution is not carried to excess at round about twenty-eight. It would be foolish to dogmatize too much on this point, however, and I merely mention it as having been borne upon me in my teaching experiences. Other instructors doubtless hold different views on this question of age.

**Who Make Best Fliers?**

Another point that has struck me is that the man with a strain of Celtic blood in him makes the best flier. Celtic blood seems to give that touch of abandon, that alertness of mind, which just makes the difference between a good and a very good airman. Another point is that the man who has led an outdoor life will show much more aptitude in the air than will a man whose previous occupation has kept him indoors. The "indoor man" is apt to exaggerate difficulties and dangers.

Tryggie Gran, the Norwegian, who flew from Scotland to Norway and thus created a record so far unbeaten, and who offered to fly in search of Sir Ernest Shackleton, was one of my first pupils. Amusing things happen at times, and I remember one young man who in doing his trials for his "ticket" utterly disappeared from view. It was a rather foggy afternoon, and the last we saw of him was when he appeared to be making straight for the City of London.

**Thought Him Dead**

We waited a long time for signs of his return, and at last, neither seeing nor hearing anything of him, I spilt quite ten pounds' worth of petrol about the aerodrome and set it alight in the hope of giving him a cue as to its whereabouts—if he were still aloft and alive. Some time later, having given him up as completely lost or dead, we were astonished to see him ambling across the aerodrome in apparent unconcern.

"Where in the name of goodness have you been?" I cried.

"Been?" he said. "Why doing my 'heights' ('climbing' up in the air). Couldn't you see me? I was taking rather wide circles. I came down because I thought the whole place must be on fire. I left the 'bus' over in that corner." Which shows how difficult it is to "spot" an aeroplane, either by sight or sound, at times, even when you are on the strict watch for it.

### KITCHENER VS. "BOBS"

Must was "K.'s" pet word. The following incident occurred in South Africa. Lord Roberts, requiring some important work to be carried out, sent for a senior officer and gave him his instructions. "How soon do you think you can put it through?" inquire the kindly old chief, adding: "I know you will do the best you can."

"I'll try to do it in a fortnight, sir," was the reply.

"Well, I know you will do your best," smiled Lord Roberts as he bade the other good-bye.

The visitor had no sooner got outside than he ran up against Lord Kitchener.

"Oh, I've just seen the chief," explained the officer, referring to the business in hand.

"How soon will you get done?" was the quick response.

"Well, I told him I would try and do it in a fortnight."

"Now, look here, colonel," replied K., "unless this is put through within a week we shall have to consider your return home."

The work was done.

### CHEAP PATRIOTS THESE

**Some Londoners Took Advantage of Car Conductors**

War time labor problems have produced a new race of dodgers, who do not pay their street car fares. So large has become their number that the London County Council are taking special steps to deal with the matter. On some of the more crowded routes extra conductors are to be introduced during the busy hours. The second official will take on half the work, and then leave the car to perform a similar service in another. It had been found that taking advantage of the many new conductors certain systems are regularly worked by fare evaders, who pay a half-penny or a penny and remain in the car for a long journey, trusting that they would not be noticed in the crowd.

**Blacks Gave Biplanes**

Through the Overseas Club sixty-eight biplanes have been presented to the Royal Flying Corps. One of these was bought by the chiefs and people of Eastern Krobo, Gold Coast, another by the chiefs and people of the New Juaben Settlement, third by the people of Saran, while the Oahene chiefs and people of Kwahu, Gold Coast Colony, raised the funds for a fourth.

### KITCHENER IN KGYPT; A DAZZLING CAREER

**Spy Became Sirdar and In Fourteen Years Avenged Gordon—His Chance Came Through Indiscipline**

In the early days in Egypt Kitchener was daring almost to rashness, living among the sons of the desert for months at a time, in order to acquire a knowledge of the Mahdi's movements and conspiracies. And so clever was he in disguising himself that even his own comrades did not know him. Indeed, one day a soldier flung a brick bat at Kitchener, whom he mistook for "a bloomin' nigger," inflicting rather a nasty scalp wound. His cleverness in disguising himself combined with a knowledge of Arabic which he had picked up in his wanderings in Syria, made him invaluable to the authorities. He was chief of the Secret Service, living for two years with the Arabs as one of themselves, and the following incident, the truth of which is vouched for by one of Lord Kitchener's relatives, strikingly illustrates his personal courage and cleverness. Two Arab spies feigned deafness, and Kitchener could get nothing from them. In half an hour another spy was caught and bundled into the tent with the other two. They were left for an hour, talking briskly all the time, and then the door was thrown open and the third spy demanded to be taken to headquarters. It was Kitchener himself, who had, of course, found out all he wanted to know.

**Wept Over Gordon**

Long years after Gordon perished at Khartoum, Sirdar Kitchener re-took the city in triumph after Omdurman and gave the martyr Christian burial. The scene is sketched by Steevens as follows: "The troops formed up before the palace on three sides of a rectangle. The Sirdar, the Generals of division and brigade, and the staff stood in the open space facing the palace. The Sirdar raised his hand. A pull on the halliards; up ran, out flew the Union Jack. "Three cheers for the Queen!" cried the Sirdar; helmets leaned in the air, and the melancholy ruins woke to the first wholesome shout of all these years. Then came forward the pipers and wailed [illegible], and the Sudanese band played 'Abide With Me.' Perhaps lips did twitch just a little to see the ebony heathens fervently blowing out Gordon's favorite hymn; but the most irresistible incongruity would hardly have made us laugh. And there were those who said the cold Sirdar himself could hardly speak or see, as General Hunter and the rest stepped out and shook his hand. What wonder? He had trodden this road to Khartoum for fourteen years, and he stood at the goal at last."

It was characteristic of so unconventional a nature that his first step to fortune and greatness was a piece of indiscipline. He was on leave in Alexandria on the eve of the famous bombardment, and, knowing that a telegram recalling him to Cyprus was imminent, he arranged with a friendly press-man to delay its reaching his hands until the weekly boat to Cyprus had gone.

**Why Egypt Worshipped**

Spoken of reverently as "El Lord" or "Kooch-Nohr," he came to be regarded in Egypt and Sudan by the masses of the people almost as a semi-divinity, such as were Seti and Rameses by the Egyptians of old. For the races of the Sudan he was a far greater one than the old Mahdi. The triumph of Kitchener in Egypt was the triumph of youth. Here he associated with his great task young men of tried mettle in whom he could place confidence. He was, in Steevens' words, "a blend of French audacity of imagination, American ingenuity and British doggedness in execution. Everybody told him that he would never get the gunboats over the Fourth Cataract; a General who had been there in the Wolseley days delivered a lecture demonstrating unmercifully the mad impossibility of the scheme. A day or two after the Sirdar sent the boats over."

### EIGHT SONS IN THE ARMY

**Old Couple Left In Poor Circumstances**

A letter from the King congrat[illegible]ing them in having eight sons [illegible] army is the proud possession of and Mrs. G. Coward, of 12 [illegible] avenue, Addlestone, Surrey. Coward was a plasterer, twelve years an injured foot [illegible] him from work. Mrs. Cow[illegible] five of her sons at home; as her money, but now they [illegible] and the home must be kept [illegible] well as may be on an army [illegible] only $1.80 a week. The two comprises ten sons. All [illegible] dest are serving, and son and [illegible] he elder has given his times to [illegible] he younger has tried [illegible] because [illegible] listed, only to be re[illegible] of a defective foot.

**Actor Star War**

The late Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell was the first actor to win the V.C. He had served during the South African and Matabeleland campaigns, and he went to East Africa with the 25th Battalion Legion of Fusiliers in Februar[illegible] 19[illegible] The action that gained him the V.C. cost him his life, but he will never be forgotten by his friends. Other distinctions have been won by the combined professions by Robert Loraine, the actor-aviator, who has been awarded the D.C.M., and Charles Petty Officer Arthur Trussell, formerly assistant manager of the Hippodrome, Manchester, and manager of the Tivoli, Manchester, who received the D.S.M. for conspicuous gallantry in the Dardanelles.

**Hero's Mother**

Mrs. Margaret Meredith, whose choral ode was performed at Kingsway Hall in aid of wounded soldiers, is a daughter-in-law of the great novelist, George Meredith, and daughter of John Maclean, the engineer associated with De Lesseps in the construction of the Suez Canal. Her son has won the Military Cross.