

"Getting Together"

Heart to Heart Talks With Chathamites—Chat With the Boys of the Collegiate Cadet Corps—A Riding Club for Chatham.

That was a happy reply made by Col. Sam Hughes to Dr. Sprague in Ottawa last week in the discussion of the military estimates.

The question of ammunition for the cadet corps was up for discussion when Dr. Sprague said the cadet corps had boys into bad habits, such as using cigarettes, etc.

Colonel Hughes replied: "Well, the cadet corps at least teach the boys to hold up their heads."

And Colonel Hughes was right. And teaching a boy to hold up his head means, to a great extent, teaching him self respect and manliness. The mean, the sneak, the liar, the thief, the tattler, the criminal, all go with heads down and eyes averted. An honest man holds up his head; "looks the whole world in the face." So by all means teach the boys to hold up their heads.

But a military training does more. It disciplines by teaching obedience, respect for authority, punctuality, strict attention to duty, personal responsibility, and that spirit of patriotism, without which nations, be they ever so great, cease to exist.

Military training does even more. It teaches a man to care for his personal appearance, and to avoid slovenliness. The faithful use of a toothbrush, a hairbrush, a toothbrush, has a reflex action on a man's character, for "cleanliness is next to godliness."

By all means then let us get the most and the best out of our cadet corps, and, if possibly there be some evils in connection with them, let those in charge see that as largely as possible these are eliminated.

Early one morning last week a couple of well dressed Chatham youths were seen performing the John Gilpin act down one of the principal streets of the city. Although at every bound made by the noble animals, a gradually increasing space of clear air was left between the rider and the saddle, this is considered a good sign and there should be more of these sights witnessed every day in the Maple City. Horsemen are not like poets, they are made, not born, and if these youths continue in that sort of exercise they will, in time, learn that the saddle should be placed nearer the horse's withers than his tail, and also to distinguish between a spavin and a ring bone.

This kind of exercise should be indulged in by the Maple City's young men, far more than it is at present, and with this end in view would it not be well to suggest the formation of an equestrian club among the young men and also the young women of the city.

There is no other exercise which is more graceful or useful, in fact it is conceded to be the best exercise which can possibly be taken, especially for men who are confined in an office during the daytime where it is impossible to take healthy exercise. Every muscle is brought into play in sitting erect and in managing the horse, and besides the exercise it is

a pleasant and fascinating pastime. If a club were formed and a live interest taken in it, there is no doubt that it would prove conducive to the health of the youths of the city and make them strong, well built specimens of Canadian young men. Should this club be formed, also it might be suggested that the officers of the 24th could become active members. They could certainly be improved in this respect and with a little training and practice they could attend a military turnout with easy minds, as it would not then be evident that they were on horseback for the first time.

A Victim of Nerves

Glimpses into the private lives of geniuses will probably always be eagerly sought after by the public. For the benefit of the importunate, Edward Marshall in a recent novel raises the curtain of the studio occupied by Mme. Rosa Bonheur during her lifetime in the Latin quarter of Paris and allows a peep at the eccentric genius as she often appeared in working hours. Clad in her usual mannish costume of blue jeans and smoking a cigarette, she was an unconventional figure enough in her large barnlike room, "dirty and almost unfurnished save for a few high stools built of rough lumber by her coachman." The plentiful splashes of paint which decorated the walls and floor were the results of the many kinds of bad temper possessed by the gifted lady. When a victim of nerves, she was wont to rant and rave about her studio, shouting her remarks to her hearers, though hiding away through it all the kindest of hearts. On this particular occasion the painter of horses was entertaining callers, and, becoming annoyed, she suddenly picked up a huge paint brush, such as might be used in painting a house. For a second or two she walked the floor toying with it as a lady plays with a fan. Then, on the entrance of a manservant, who brought in quietly what seemed to be a card or letter, the great woman stopped perfectly still, eyed him for a moment as a hunter might eye a moose, then, taking deliberate aim, threw the brush. It struck him full in the chest. Paint splattered into his face, and as he turned and made a hasty retreat she remarked to her visitors, "That is why I keep those great brushes and that cheap paint!"

Do your best, and leave results with God.

The union of energy and wisdom makes the complete character and the most powerful life.

Chess and Mathematics

The world's chess champion, Emanuel Lasker, who has just been appointed to a mathematical professorship in the University of St. Louis, is one of the few instances of a marked taste for chess and mathematics being found in the same person. Contrary to the popular belief, great chess players have seldom been mathematicians. Anderson, one of the finest chess players who ever lived, was professor of mathematics at Began, and Dr. Lasker held for some time a minor mathematical post at Owens college, but the only example of a mathematician of the highest rank who was also a first class chess player is Dr. Salmon, the provost of Dublin university. Dr. Salmon has not played for years, but some forty years ago he was regarded as one of the best amateurs in the country, and every chess student is familiar with the famous game he played against Paul Morphy at the end of the fifties.—London Tatler.

Home is the truest interpreter of life. What one is at home is what he will be in eternity. There character reveals itself, and the real man is as he seems.

The attention paid to inconsequential things causes us to overlook many that are great.

Scientific Phonography

An attempt is being made by the Academy of Sciences of Vienna to turn the phonograph to account as an important registering instrument for science. One intended application is in the study of various languages and dialects which are now in the course of development or of extinction. Three scientific expeditions recently sent out by the academy have been equipped with specially designed phonographs intended for the investigation of languages and other phenomena depending upon sound waves. In order to secure permanent records the academy has devised a method of metal plating the wax records so that they will serve as phonotypes from which fresh wax plates may be cast at any time. Similar efforts to utilize the phonograph for scientific purposes have been made elsewhere, but the Vienna scheme is on a larger scale.

DESTINY.

This road leaves duty—leads to destiny. We tread on bloody corpses as they lie; With burning villages we light the sky. To turn our steps, our tortured prisoners cry: And, at the road's end, waits us—Destiny. —Bertrand Shadwell.



After Easter there will be weddings and there will be bridesmaids, and this is one of them, quite a lady, quite appropriate and decidedly new a well. They call them June maids, though they may be May or April as well. Very sweet and quite new with its low shoulders and short sleeves.

City Cyclists and Their Rights

Draft of By-Law Framed to Protect Pedestrians and Save Wheelmen from Sudden Death on Treacherous Roadbeds.

Although no active steps have yet been taken by the cyclists of the city towards getting a by-law brought up before the City Council allowing them sidewalk privileges, they are by no means asleep and do not intend that their cause shall suffer.

Ex-Ald. S. B. Arnold, who has from the first taken a very active part in proclaiming the rights of the Maple City cyclists, has written to several American cities where bicyclists are allowed sidewalk privileges, asking for copies of their by-laws and information as to the working of the same. He has received several answers and in every case the reports are very favorable both from the citizens and the bicyclists' points of view. In every case the reports say that the by-laws work very satisfactory and there is no complaint from anyone concerned.

Mr. Arnold has received copies of several by-laws and from these he has drafted one which he thinks will satisfy the Maple City bicyclists, and also the citizens of Chatham. It is likely that this by-law will come up

in the City Council in a short time. The following is a copy:

A BY-LAW.

To amend the by-law regulating the riding of bicycles:

Section 20 of the by-law to regulate streets, sidewalks and ditches, in the town of Chatham, passed the 23rd day of March, 1902, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

20 A. No person shall ride a bicycle or velocipede on any sidewalk or foot path of any bridge in the city of Chatham at a faster rate than seven miles per hour. Nor shall any person so riding on any such walk ride past any foot passenger or other wheelman, but shall dismount before meeting or overtaking any foot passenger or other wheelman on such walk and pass on foot. Nor shall any person skate upon any such walks.

B. No person shall ride a bicycle on the sidewalk along King street between William street and Third street.

C. Nothing herein contained shall impose upon the corporation of the city of Chatham any liability to keep any sidewalk in repair for travel by bicycles or for any damage that may result from riding on any sidewalk.

Chatham Collegiate Cadet Corps

History of the Smart Lads in Khaki who Have Won Honors in Military Training—Mr. Collins' Fine Young Company.

Among the various phases of the recent revival in military enthusiasm throughout Canada, in common with other portions of the Empire, that of the organization of Cadet Corps in the Collegiate Institutes and other schools of our Province is deserving of more than passing notice.

Although the movement is a new one in Ontario, it is not new in Canada. In some of the Eastern Provinces Cadet Corps have been an adjunct of schools for many years. In the Ancient Capital, for instance, the High School Cadet Corps has a standing of about twenty years, and numbers among its ex-members a number of prominent officers in the British Army and the Canadian Militia. At least seven or eight members of the First and Second Royal Canadian Contingents, including Capt. Turner, D. S. O., V. C., received their early training in that corps.

To give some idea of the popularity of the movement as it applies to Ontario, we may mention that since its inauguration about four years ago, 20 corps, with an average strength of forty, each under the supervision of a competent instructor, have sprung into existence in the London District alone. A special course for teachers is held at the Stanley Barracks, Toronto, every summer during vacation, and Cadet Instructors' certificates are granted upon the applicant passing a satisfactory practical examination. A recent order from Headquarters will prove a boon to instructors. Under this order holders of qualified certificates will be permitted to take the Musketry Course at Ottawa, with the same privileges and pay as officers of the regular militia. At present the instructor must pay all his own expenses throughout.

The Musketry Course will be particularly advantageous since the new regulations laid down for Collegiate Institutes provide for Instruction and Gallery Practice with the Lee-Enfield rifle. A competition among the various schools in the London District takes place annually for the Beck Shield, presented by the Mayor of London.

Our own Collegiate Institute Corps, whose inspection was held on Wednesday afternoon last, was among the first to be organized in the Province. The honor of organization belongs to the Principal, and to Capt. Black, of the 24th Regiment, who formerly held the position of Commercial Master on the Collegiate staff. Mr. Black was later assisted by Capt. Mowbray, until recently Adjutant of the local regiment. Under these enthusiastic soldiers, the Corps attained marked proficiency and won very favorable comment from the District Officer Commanding at each inspection. The Corps this year has been instructed by Mr. Collins, Commercial Master, the holder of a qualified instructor's certificate with two years' training, also in the ranks of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec. This year, as in former years, the Corps has been fortunate in securing the services of a special instructor from London. Sergeant Bethune, the instructor this year, has been of invaluable service,

and has been very popular with the Cadets.

To any one familiar with the organization and work of our Collegiate Institutes, the difficulties in the way of organizing a first-class corps are apparent. This year, for instance, the majority of the Cadets are recruits. Nearly all the members of last year have left school and in a number of cases have helped to swell the ranks of the local regiment. The constant recruiting year by year, and the necessary change of officers prevent the best results from a standpoint of "show." Then again, the Cadet Corps is necessarily a secondary matter in High School work, and the internal arrangements prevent the time being given to make a corps all those interested would like to see. But, notwithstanding these, among other disadvantages, the Cadet Corps are doing good work and giving practical results.

There can be no doubt of the benefit derived, when a boy submits to the rigorous discipline demanded in these organizations. The Inspector General on Wednesday, in his remarks at the close of his inspection, emphasized the importance of obedience, especially to those who aspired some day to be officers in the regular militia. Whatever may be thought and said about militarism in Canada today, there is little danger of giving too much attention to this department of training in a country enjoying such civil freedom as we boast.

As the Cadet Corps received on Wednesday last special notice for its smart appearance in khaki, we may state that the uniforms were purchased, when the Corps was started, by the Trustee Board, on the understanding that the special grant of fifty dollars, which is made every year on a satisfactory report being made by the District Officer Commanding, should be applied to pay back that investment. The amount has now been paid off, and it is likely that next year a further purchase will be made in order that the Corps may be brought up to full company strength.

The Cadets this year have been instructed in the new drill, so that those wishing to join the regiment will be right in line. It is in place to mention here that the Cadet Corps has received every encouragement from year to year from the Colonel, officers and men of the 24th, and the Corps takes part in the weekly Friday night parades of the Battalion, as well as in a number of the church parades. Next year, with the additional facilities that are being offered in the way of rifle practice and assistance to Cadet instructors, the promises are bright for a still further impetus right along the line throughout the schools of Ontario.

Duty of Grip Sufferers

It is now universally realized that grip is contagious. Many persons are still disposed to treat it lightly. Their heedlessness is liable to spread a malady which too often develops into pneumonia, whose fatality this season is unprecedented. Grip sufferers should neither receive nor pay visits, and to whatever degree they are able to detach themselves from the rest of the community they should remain detached until their influenza symptoms have disappeared. Unfortunately, a large portion of the American people cannot follow such advice. Those who can are inexcusable for refusing to take it.



This is the man with visage grim, You can easily see what's the matter with him, He is full of pains and it's all his fault, He ought to have taken Abbey's Salt.

TOO MUCH LIVER.—Some men's lives are ruled and ruined by their livers. The least indiscretion in diet causes a vigorous protest from the liver.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT rectifies all disorders of the digestive tract, Purifies and Strengthens the Stomach and Bowels. The man using Abbey's Salt forgets he has a liver.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt takes care of the good liver's liver.

CURES RHEUMATISM?

YES.

The widespread extent of Rheumatism in its several dangerous forms, and the largely fatal character of its effects, had for a long time set physicians to investigating as to its cause. The verdict of experience and study at the present day is that **Rheumatism**, of whatever nature, is a blood disease, and the best authorities agree that it is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood. Now for the remedy. This must combine the most effective specifics, prepared with such care and skill as to leave no element of uncertainty. The result of such study and care is known as "**Bu-Ju**." This is a vegetable compound in the form of pills which stimulate weak kidneys and overcome clogged or sluggish conditions of these organs. The effect is at once apparent. The blood returns to its normal state of healthy purity and there is no basis for **Rheumatism** in the system. That this result can be obtained by the use of **Bu-Ju** is attested beyond question. It will convince you that the plain truth is good enough for **Bu-Ju**, the kidney pill that cures Rheumatism.

Bu-Ju

is put up in boxes of 50 pills, selling at 50 cts. at all drug stores. Refuse substitutes.

The Clifton Chemical Co.

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