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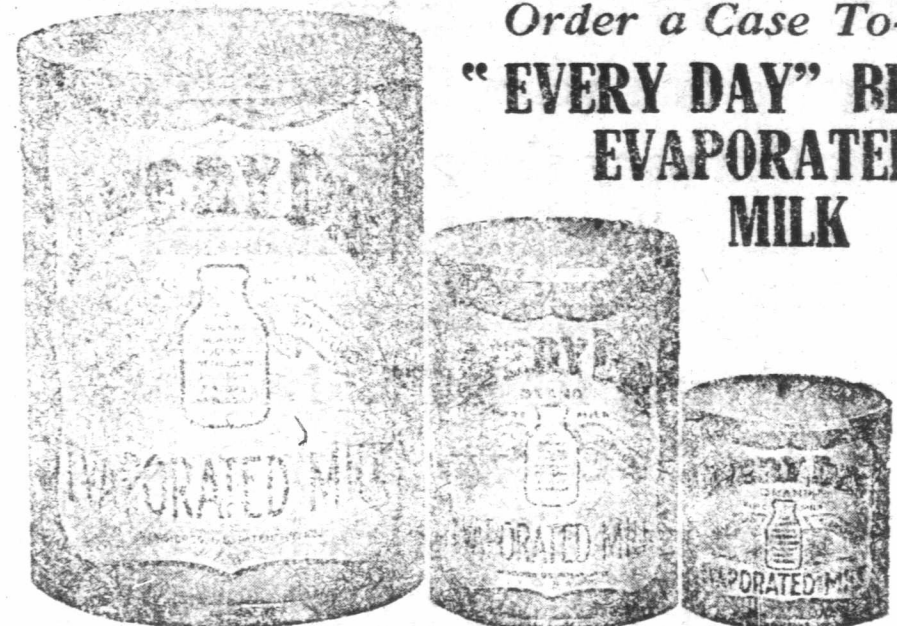
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,

Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

War Advances Surgery, States Dr. Armstrong Has Kept Peace With Progress Made in Death Dealing Instruments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—Declaring that while wonderful progress has been made during past years in the production of war instruments for the destruction of life, modern surgery is keeping pace with the demand for new methods of healing. Dr. George E. Armstrong delivered a remarkably instructive and interesting lecture before the St. James Literary Society. His topic was "Modern Surgery," which he said was indebted chiefly to three great discoveries, the tying of arteries, anaesthetics and antiseptic surgery. In the olden times bleeding was stopped by the application of hot irons and boiling oil, and the speaker went on to tell of the great use made of ether and chloroform. It was possible by the application of a local anaesthetic to operate on a man while he was quite conscious without any pain being felt in the region being operated on.

Treatment of Wounds.

Dr. Armstrong spoke of the changes wrought by the discovery of Listerism, by the great English physician, Lister, and described in detail the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds. His description of the safeguards taken by those in the operating room was especially interesting. He pointed out the dangers of compound fractures, and quoted the statistics of a famous continental hospital which showed that out of seventeen cases of amputation, eleven had died. The danger lay in dirt on the patient's skin, on instruments, and on the doctor's hands. Elaborate precautions were now taken, however—the surgeon's hands, coat, hat and rubber gloves being perfectly sterilized.

On the battlefield, however, antiseptic surgery could not be undertaken, as conditions were unfavorable, and aseptic surgery was utilized with the greatest success for the killing of germs which might infect the wounds. Dr. Armstrong then went on to mention the part which pathology played in assisting surgery, but said it was limited in that it gave no information as to the origin of any disease. Modern surgery was discovering disease in its initial stages. He emphasized the fact that elderly people on observing any deviations from the normal, should immediately obtain medical advice.

Cancer Can Be Cured.

It had been proven that cancer was a local condition and could be removed if checked in time. If people could be taught that cancer could be cured if they would only see to it in time, instead of hiding it, the rate of mortality from the dread disease would be vastly reduced.

Typhoid Fever.

Referring to typhoid fever, Dr. Armstrong pointed out that in the United States in 1900 there were 35,379 deaths from typhoid, of which 4,422 deaths were due to perforation of the intestines. To-day, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of such cases were cured.

Transplanting of Bones.

Turning to the increasing knowledge of transplantation, he said that it was now possible to transplant a bone from one part of the body to the other, and it was hoped that very soon it would be a common occurrence to replace organs.

War Surgery Is Old.

War surgery, said Dr. Armstrong, was probably as old as humanity, and he traced the progress of the army doctor from the time of the Romans, at which period there was a medical officer to each 500 men, with a superior physician to every legion. The Romans had also field hospitals. One hundred and fifty years ago, nearly fifty per cent of the wounded died; now only five per cent or less.

In The Crimean War.

He proceeded to outline the conditions existing in the Crimean war when Florence Nightingale took charge, and pointed out that the ambulance service originated in the American Civil War. Further advance in war surgery came with the Franco-Prussian, Boer and Russo-Japanese war, and it was in the latter that disease had been fought more successfully than ever before. While there were 21,000 men invalided home during the Boer war, the Japanese had reduced the proportion of sick men to three and a half per cent. In every war, deaths through sickness had exceeded those from wounds.

Naval Warfare.

Dr. Armstrong proceeded to say that in naval warfare no less than in the field, matters had vastly improved. Hospital ships were in the use in

1873, and he described the terrible state existing in the earlier centuries as compared with the splendid equipment of the ships now in use. He concluded with a reference to the Army Medical Corps, which ministered to all alike. There was only one pass word to every hospital, and that was "Sick and Needy."

Saloniki Now Centre of Interest

Now that the Gallipoli campaign has been abandoned, interest will centre in the operations at Salonika, which is described by W. A. Willison, staff correspondent of the Toronto News in Great Britain, as of much the same strategic importance in the Balkans as is Calais in Western Europe. Mr. Willison says "the German adventure in the Balkans is insecure until the Allies have been driven from the Greek port. The enemy's sacrifices for possession of Calais are the best proof that this port is a key to the continental coast line. In a precisely similar sense Salonika is a key position to the situation in the Balkans and operations beyond. The enemy has restored Turkish morale, but his long lines of communication to Constantinople, which he regards as a base for extensive operations in the East, are unsound to the degree of the security of the Allies' hold on Salonika. This is a fortress now, a great sea base protected by fifty miles of elaborate trenches and fortifications covered by its own guns and those of the navy. It represents a menacing flank movement which may at any time cut the enemy's line of communication. It also provides a centre from which harassing guerrilla operations may be undertaken by the Euxine troops in the Balkans until such time as a determined offensive is prepared. Once again the enemy has achieved territorial conquests without the necessary conditions of permanent success. He has dazzled popular opinion in his own country, but not satisfied his own standard of military success. It was unfortunate that the Allies were unable to hold the forces of the Central Powers north of Constantinople, but the next best thing is the possession of a great fortress on his exposed flank, which may be used as the nucleus ground for offensive operations next Spring. "Presuming that the enemy's thrust against Egypt is carried out, he finds himself committed to such extensive operations in that area that any threat against his lines of communication from Constantinople would be disastrous and would paralyze the expedition. His partial success in the Balkans, while it renders the war necessarily of greater duration, does not affect primal conditions of strategy and organization. With the advent of the Spring campaign of 1916 he will be forced to contend with more elaborate and determined offensive movements in the East and West than he has yet experienced. With such a prospect in view, with the process of dispersion continuing under the spell of Asiatic dominion, his situation will become increasingly unenviable. It is indeed, not beyond the range of probability that he may re-enact Napoleon's part in Egypt and may find his military enterprise of the first magnitude baffled, not only by counter military measures on the Suez Canal, but also by the harassing of his lines of communication by forces from Salonika, Macedonia, Albania and Odessa."

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

From Our Naval Lads

Room 10, Mess 13,
R.N. Sub. Depot,
Sheerness,
December 10, 1915.

Dear Sister,—As it have been a week or more since I have written you I will take the pleasure of writing you a few lines, hoping it will reach you in good health as it leaves me at present. It has been quite a while since I have received a letter from you or what I call a while, it has been over two weeks. Of course, I cannot expect one every day, though I would like to, and I don't look for so many from you as what I send. Received one from mother a few days ago, she was telling me that Gilbert had not gone to St. John's. When she wrote me it was the 14th of Nov, so that will leave it late before she will get settled away. I suppose it is owing to bad weather and we must not complain. It is very bad weather out here now, some days it rains and blowing a gale and more days it's freezing and snowing, so that will come in ryme, won't it.

I suppose by the time you receive this letter it will be Xmas. I don't know what kind of one I will spend out here but I hope it will be better than what it was last year. There is not much company out hear for us, for everything seems strange to us, but our fellows have no chance of that until the fight is over, and I am afraid that will take a long time yet for everything is looking pretty dull at present, but it may soon get brighter. We must live in hopes of it, its very grave news on the papers to-day but we must expect to see some bad news sometimes.

Of course the bad news we hear is not our official, it is the enemy's official. We don't expect to go on straight ahead without being stopped, for they are big nations we are up against. We have our hands full at the present time but we are not down hearted yet, we got plenty of men, money and munitions. The enemy's power is growing weaker and we are growing stronger.

It will be a grand day when the war is over for all nations, but England, is not going to put down the bloody sword first. She drew it and stashed it for a finish or win the victory, and win we will, but don't when or where.

So as my time is getting short I will wish you good bye for now, also wishing that you will spend a very happy Christmas and New Year. So bye bye, from your loving son.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Patriotic Tea Held at King's Cove

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—A patriotic tea was held by a committee of young ladies of St. James' Church congregation, in C. E. Schoolroom on Tuesday, Jan. 4th., when quite a large number of patrons were entertained and all seemed to enjoy the dainties so plentifully provided. After tea the Revd. S. A. Dawson gave a patriotic speech and eulogised the loyal and patriotic action of the ladies, in their country's hour of need.

Dancing was then enthusiastically indulged in till the sma' wee hours of the morning. The affair was got up by a committee consisting of Misses Alice Hart, Winnie Hart, Rebecca Brown, Reeth Brown, Elsie Curtis, Beatrice Coffin, Janet Brown, Flossie Dawson, Blanche Brown, Bertha Stewart, Laura Brown and Elsie Brown, Nellie Pittman.

Assistance was kindly given by Mesdames Prizilla Brown, Mary Ann Hancock, Mary Jane Hancock, Bertha Curtis, Ellen Brown, Daisy Brown, Minnie Brown, Lizzie Brown.

The result was that over \$36.00 was added to our Newfoundland Red Cross Fund, which speaks well for all who took part.

King's Cove, Jan. 8. COR.

It is difficult for a man to convince a woman that she is in the wrong when she knows she is.

The chap who borrows trouble doesn't have to pay it back, but he pays heavy interest on the loan.

Occasionally a girl marries a man just to keep him from hanging around the house every evening.

Wife—John, I saw in the paper that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh more than a land mile. Why is that, I wonder?

Husband—Well—er—you know, my dear, that things swell in the water. —Boston Transcript.

Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

COME in and examine the excellent qualities of these fabrics—here you can get that fine, extra-fine, washable, sheer, White Lawn, that looks so much like the high-class, high-priced Organ-die.

It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.

Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.

Prices are low for the qualities. Come in to-day and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.

We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's.

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