ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX ROTARIANS IN GARRISON CITY

—Courtesy of Halifax Herald.

F. A. Dykeman was one of the members of the St. John Rotary Club who attended the tenth anniversary of the foundation of rotarianism at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Dykeman is very enthusiastic over the gathering and feels that a great deal of good has been already accomplished and may be accomplished in the future by such gatherings as this. Speaking to The Standard of the trip Mr. Dykeman said:

"The delegation left St. John on Monday night in a private car and arrived in Halifax the following morning and were met at the station by a delegation of Halifax Rotarians. They had a street car in readiness, amply decorated with banners, which conveyed them to the Halifax Hotel, and directly after they were located in this hostelry they were taken for a drive over the city and the points of interest shown to them by the gentlemen who accompanied the party.

"In the afternoon the St. John delegation were hospitably entertained by the Halifax Club at the Mayflower Curling rink. The ice being too wet for curling, they spent the afternoon in bowling, the Halifax team magnanimously allowing the St. John team to beat them. At 7.30 on Tuesday evening a banquet was held in the Halifax Hotel and was considered one of the best from many standpoints that was ever held in this place. It was attended by about two hundred guests. Among those present were Premier Murray and a large number of the members of the Local Legislature.

"The menu was unique and great credit is due to Lewis E. Smith, Halifax, for the clever designs and unique get-up of the whole thing. Directly under a cleverly designed caricature showing 'John' and 'Hal' burying the hatchet were the following lines:

"'If your town were our town
And our town your town
We'd turn down all efforts
To frown down the other's town.

If Saint John were Saint Hal
And Hal-i-fax were John-i-fax
We'd hold a hand to help a pal
And cut out all the knocks and whacks.

So if such friends we'd grow to be
Let's each shake hands and vote to be
Worshippers at the shrine of Ro-tary.'

"The song sheet was also cleverly designed and contained some of the latest songs of the day which were sung most lustily by the guests.

"Those who participated in the speech making both from the Halifax and St. John end were abundant in their expressions of friendliness for each other, and it is believed that this gathering will do more towards welding the friendship of the two cities than anything that has transpired in the past.

"The banquet was jointly presided over by Chas. J. Burchill and A. P. Allingham, presidents of the St. John and Halifax Clubs. The following gentlmen delivered addresses during the evening: President Burchill, A. P. Allingham, Rotarian R. E. Armstrong, Rotarian J. L. Rolston, M. P. P., Rotarian F. A. Dykeman, Premier Murray, Rotarian Sexton, Principal of the Technical College, Halifax; Rev. J. J. McCaskill, D. McGillivray, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Rotarian Chas. N. Butcher, Commissioner Wigmore, Rotarian J. M. Roche. Rotarian T. H. McGuire, of St. John, put his ideas in verse.

"Rotarian H. C. Creighton rendered a very pleasing cornet solo. Rotarian C. A. Munro and Rotarian F. M. Guilford sang with great voice, meeting with splendid reception.

"The delegation returned to St. John on Wednesday morning, each member pronouncing the trip one of the most pleasant and profitable that he had ever indulged in."

ENGLISH SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

"The action of January 24 has revealed the truth about the blatant advertising of German warships. The German battle cruisers faked their trial runs up to thirty knots, and had a special system of rapid gun-loading. The Moltke, Goeben, and Seydlitz were boomed by German naval papers ad nauseam. Bernhardi himself said the Lion class were more or less failures. Yet the German battle cruisers were out-steamed and out-gunned at all points."

Fleet-Surgeon Richard Cleveland Munday of the British navy was, a few days ago, presented by the Royal Society of Arts with the Chadwick Memorial medal, carrying with it a gratuity of £50, as being the officer of his branch held to have most distinguished himself in promoting the health of the men of the service. In 1912 Dr. Munday received the Gilbert-Blane medal, which is awarded on practically the same grounds, and therefore enjoys the very rare distinction of holding the only two gold medals awarded to the medical officers of the fleet.

During their war with Russia, the Japanese troops were supplied with waders made of mulberry leaf as a protection against injury to health caused by wet feet in the trenches. Particulars now come of an improved form of wader, of British invention. The new wader is made of a fibrous substance much cheaper than mulberry leaf. It is light, warm, waterproof, antiseptic, and impervious to attack by insects. A pair of waders made of this material weighs about two and one half ounces. The waders are made in two sizes—medium and large. The wader is kept in position by buttons or braces. For occasions like a bayonet charge, when the utmost freedom for the leg and foot is necessary, the portion of the wader worn over and above the knee would be turned down.

There is said to be a good of dissatisfaction among the staff sergeants and sergeants who were taken to England in the autumn from battalions in India as instructors for the new armies Each battalion supplied two staff sergeants and eight sergeants, and there are 400 or more of these N. C. O.'s now doing duty with the new armies. Unfortunately for them, under existing orders, they are not eligible for promotion in the new armies on the strength of which they are borne as supernumeraries, while naturally their commanding officers in India will not promote them as long as they are away from their battalions. This bit of red-tape injustice will doubtless be corrected.

Speaking at Oxford the other day to Territorials on the subject of typhoid inoculation, Sir William Osler, said typhoid fever was a disease which far more than any other they had to fear. It was already prevailing in part of France, but as regards the British army the information was very favorable. There had been only a limited number of cases, and a large proportion had been those of men who had not been inoculated. He hoped no one would listen to the cranks who were circulating literature against anti-typhoid inoculation. The issue was perfectly plain. It was between a group of people who knew nothing about the disease, who had not studied it, who were irresponsible, and a group of men led, by Pasteur, Lister, and Koch, who had studied the problems of infectious diseases and had made enormous advance in the knowledge and treatment of them.

One consequence of the European conflict is a leech famine. The battlefields occupy some of the most fertile leech areas in the world. England is now importing consignments of leeches from India. These are of a different genus and species from those hitherto used in Europe, but are said to be equally efficacious for business purposes.

A correspondent of a London journal, writing from Huddersfield, says: "While London sleeps behind the dark veil which war has drawn across its face, the Colne Valley flings to the night a radiant challenge. It is burning the candle at both ends to keep the troops supplied with khaki. It knows no rest or playtime. There are down the valley from Marsden under the fells of the Yorkshire and Lancashire borderland to the junction of the Colne with the Calder below Huddersfield. The valley is not occupied solely in making khaki for the British soldier. It is dispatching green-gray cloth to the Russian Army, and blue-gray, of a dark shade, for the Belgians, and of a light shade for the French, to the bases of our Allies in the West. Lodz and Verviers and Roubaix are in the hands of the enemy; their industries are awaiting their certain resurrection. Meanwhile the Colne Valley must work as it never worked before to fill the gaps in the equipment of the Allies."

H. Kingsley Wood, of the British National Insurance Advisory Committee, speaking in London the other day, said: "The most serious national insurance problem which would arise after the war would be financial. At present contributions were being well maintained, and the undue percentage of claims in many societies, including those of women, had for a variety of reasons decreased. In the future, however, societies would have to meet claims arising from the war never acturially anticipated, and revision of the scheme would also be necessary owing to the claims of women being largely in excess of the acturial estimate. Some societies would doubtless benefit by their alien members leaving the country and never returning, thus forfeiting their contributions."

Extensive precautions have been taken in London to guard art treasures against the menace of air raids. The custodians of art galleries and museums long ago removed to valts or similar places the most precious of their portable exhibits. At the British Museum a number of priceless manuscripts, books, and other objects have been stored away in safes. Some measures of risk must, however, be borne in a building which contains forty miles of bookshelves and massive pieces of sculpture. Visitors to the National Gallery find the major part of the building closed. At the Guildhall the most valuable pictures have been placed in the basement. The magnificent Gainsborough, Fording the River, has been removed from the walls. In the Corporation strong rooms in the basement is stored what is probably the finest collection of municipal records in the world. It includes the charter of William the Conqueror "to William, Bishop and Gosfegdh, Portreeve, and all the burgesses within London," securing to them their ancient liberties. Every reign since the Conqueror is represented in the charters.

A free use of Dutch barges for storage has somewhat relieved the congestion in the port of London. The number of loaded steamships lying off Gravesend has been reduced by nearly one-half. The storage of the vast Government puchases of sugar is one of the most troublesome problems the port authorities have to solve.

Among the most important questions confronting the British Government at the present moment is the attitude of certain trade-unions toward the execution of Government contracts and other work of national importance under emergency conditions. The efficient conduct of the war is involved in some cases with which Parliament is expected to deal.

The Manchester Guardian reports a speech delivered by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry MacKinnon at a dinner in Manchester. Gen. MacKinnon related a story told to him by a relative whose company in the trenches was much troubled by a sniper who was located with great difficulty. He was shot finally, and when his body was reached an order was found on him deputing him to snipe British officers. He had in his book particulars showing that he had killed no fewer than fifty officers, and it was apparently a rule of the German War Office that a reward was given for each officer killed when the claim had been scrutinized and allowed. The sniper was required to state the exact position where the officer was killed, and give particulars about his regiment, and so on. No claim was allowed until it had been tested by reference to the casualty lists in British newspapers, and in the case of this particular sniper only twenty-five claims were allowed, for each of which he had received a reward of 60 marks (£2 10s.).

A special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Amsterdam, says: "Personally, I should not like to be a German resident in Holland at the present moment, to listen to Dutch soldiers singing "Tipperary" through the streets or to see the enthusiasm which the same time, or any other which suggests friendship for the Allies, evokes in the crowd assembled in any cafe or music-hall. It is commonly said that the Dutch soldiers would not fire upon the troops of the Allies even if Holland had to take sides with Germany, and they were ordered to do so. It may or may not be true The event is too remote to be worth consideration. What is certain is that an Englishman in Holland is made to feel in many ways that he is in a friendly country."

With reference to the plea of a French Deputy, M.G. de Clagny, for an immediate commencement of the British Channel Tunnel Company says that, in August, last the Committee of Imperial Defence were on the point of arriving at a decision for communication to Parliament. Owing to the war, however, the intention was not carried out. Should the time be now considered opportune to proceed, the company, he says, are in a position to begin at a very short notice. The French Channel Tunnel Company had their plans on even a more advanced stage, and could begin work on their side without delay.

The statue of Florence Nightingale which has been erected in Waterloo Place, London, is nearly completed, and it is expected that Lord Kitchener will perform the unveiling ceremony. To make room for this monument and for the statue of Miss Nightingale's friend and supporter, Lord Sidney Herbert, which will stand next to it, the Crimean Guards' Memorial has been moved, and now stands forty feet nearer Regent Street.

A richly embroidered coat, once the property of an Emperor of China, has been sent to be sold for the Queen's Work for Women Fund in London. For 170 years it was preserved in an air-tight case in the Palace of Peking, where it was held in veneration. The fabric is of purple black satin, with the embellishments in different shades of blue, the part of the sleeves turned back being embroidered in rainbow colors. The coat was brought to England after the last Chinese revolution.

The London Spectator says: 'A huge sum, now reaching nearly £4,500,000, has been contributed to the Prince of Wales' Fund. The miney was asked for in the belief that there would be a vast amount of distress caused by the war. That belief has not yet been justified by events. Broadly speaking, there is no serious distress in the country at the present time except among a limited section of the professional classes. In such circumstances it would be worse than folly to dissipate the Prince of Wales' Fund by extra doles. The money is not wanted now, but it will certainly be wanted when the war comes to an end.

Edmund Gosse writes to the London Times to complain of the Censor's treatment of private correspondence. He says: "Before Christmas I wrote a letter to my friend Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, who lives in Capri. It was delivered, after a very long delay (of which we make no complaint), but it was accompanied by a curtly worded communication from the English censorship, desiring Mr. Mackenzie to tell his correspondent that, in future, if the latter wished his letters to be delivered, he must write 'shortly and clearly.' As far as clearness is concerned, my hand writing whatever its demerits, is as clear as print. As far as 'shortness' is concerned, my letter was not longer than one is accustomed to write to a friend abroad. I wrote exclusively about a literary matter interesting to Mr. Compton Mackenzie and myself. Political questions, even the war itself, were not mentioned or approached." Mr. Goose wants to know how long a letter he may write.

Is 83 Years Old

And Her Heart Does Not Bother Her.

Thanks to MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. McLaren, Commanda, Ont., writes us under date of February 9th, 1914. "Sixteen years ago I took bad with my heart and nerves, and was not able to do anything. I tried a good many doctors, but they did me no good; in fact one doctor gave me up to die. I heard about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I thought I would give them a trial, and after using a couple of boxes I saw that I was improving. I kept on using them for quite a long time. I am eighty-three years old and my heart does not bother me at all.

"I am raising a little girl who was never very strong, and the doctor said that she had palpitation of the heart, so I started to give them to her. She is now twelve years old, and they are doing her more good than I can possibly tell you. I would advise anyone who has a weak heart to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as they have done wonders for us."

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RESCUE SHIP BAFFLED TRYING TO SAVE CREW

Tossing hulk about 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, with plucky crew aboard.

New York, Feb. 25.—An unusual story of pluck and heroism on the part of the captain, officers and crew of the steamship Florence Pile, disabled and with her holds filling with water, was brought into port yesterday by Captain Wawn, of the steamship Harpalyce, from Swansea, Wales.

Captain Wawn reported that on last Sunday night, February 21, when about three hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, he spoke the Florence Pile in distress. Her rudder was gone, she was leaking badly, was listed to port and had lost a man overboard. Two others were seriously injured and badly in need of medical attention.

The Harpalyce stood by until morning, but the sea was running so high that it was found impossible to launch a boat. There were no tow ropes on board the Harpalyce, and after much signalling between Captain Wawn and Captain Pearle, the Florence Pile's skipper, it was decided that the Harpalyce should head into port under forced draught and have assistance despatched to the disabled vessel.

Captain Pearle and his crew, although it seemed that they were facing sure death, elected to remain with their vessel, believing that assistance would arrive before she foundered. The Florence Pile was in a serious plight as the Harpalyce drew away. The high seas were breaking over her and practically all of her deck fittings had gone by the board. Captain Pearle signalled that the boilers also were leaking.

Captain Pearle and his crew still believed Captain Wawn reported, that they would be able to get the Florence Pile into port if the sea subsided and a tow arrived intime.

According to marine records, the Florence Pile left New Orleans on February 6 with a cargo of wheat for Pylos, Greece. She called at Norfolk for coal on February 15. Captain Wawn reported that she signalled as being bound for Queenstown. The disabled vessel flies the British flag and is owned by J. Weatherill & Sons. She is 330 feet in length and is registered at 3,358 gross tons.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

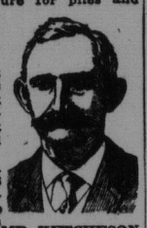
The weekly report for the current week, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, says with regard to Australian exports of apples as follows:

"The exports of apples from Tasmania in 1914 aggregated 2,013,712 cases—easily a record for the principal apple growing state of the Commonwealth. The shipments comprised 766,703 cases to the United Kingdom, 72,175 cases to Germany and other continental countries, 55,538 cases to South America, and 1,139,296 cases to other Australian states and New Zealand. In addition to the fresh fruit, there were also exported from Tasmania 46,315 cases of pulped fruit, 17,765 cases of dried fruit, 25,779 cases of canned fruit, and 217,280 cases of jam. Arrangements for the 1915 export season are now being completed and seventeen steamers are already listed to load at Hobart, but it is not anticipated that more than 600,000 cases will be shipped to the United Kingdom. The maximum exportation of apples in one season from the state of Victoria has been 300,000 cases, but, in consequence of the damage caused to the orchards by the dry season, it is considered unlikely that Victoria or South Australia will have any surplus apples available for export in 1915.

Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.


MR. KETCHESON

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief prompting but brings about actual and lasting cure.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, SNEEZE, CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE!"

Gives Instant Reliefs, Clears Out Nose, Throat and all Breathing Organs.

In this fickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh.

The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in every direction.

Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal catarrh is the result.

Unless a complete cure is effected, inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to the lungs.

You can't make new lungs—hence Consumption is practically incurable. But Catarrh can be cured, except in its final and always fatal stage.

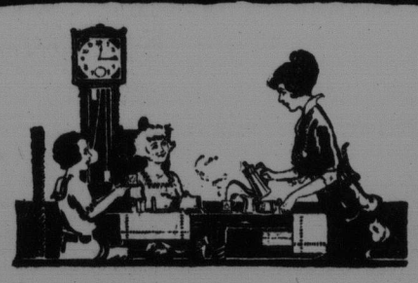
Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone."

In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages.

The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists, germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed.

Use Catarrhozone to prevent—use it to cure your winter ills. It's pleasant safe and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit $1.00. Smaller size 50c., at all dealers.



COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.

Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested. 286

"Made in Canada."

Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins