

MILITARY GOSSIP

The British army includes among its officers and non-commissioned officers qualified interpreters in almost every known language. If Theodore Roosevelt, George Ade and a few more keep on at the English language, American edition, interpreters will be required in this line, too.

A leading New York paper made an awful "holler" about the refusal of the militia department to allow the Fourteenth Regiment to take part in the Fourth of July celebration at Elmira, N. Y., this year. About a column of editorial effort was expended in expounding the desirability of increasing the good-feeling prevailing between the two nations, and in endeavoring to prove that nothing could help more to increase this friendly feeling than the participation of Canadian regiments in the celebration of the Glorious Fourth.

It quoted the recent visit of an American regiment to Kingston, Ont., to take place in the celebration of Dominion Day at that place as an example to be followed, and asked why the Canadians could not reciprocate, by joining in the Fourth of July blow-out. We venture to reply that the former celebration is in honor of a peaceful victory, the confederation of the Canadian provinces, in which there is nothing obnoxious to the Americans or their flag, whereas the Fourth of July is the glorification of a most unnatural act, a big, husky son turning upon his mother while she was in a death struggle with her enemies, and joining with one of them to help trounce her. The Canadian regiment which would take part in such a celebration is not worthy of the name.

A recent militia order announces that arrangements will be made to conduct examinations in subject (c) in September next for the benefit of those officers who desire to qualify for promotion, providing they have already qualified in subject (d).

A recent army order announces that Lieut. G. A. Lavoie, R. C. R., has been appointed as an interpreter in the French language.

The Governor-General's Challenge Shield.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been graciously pleased to declare his intention of presenting a challenge shield to that town or city with five thousand inhabitants or over, or that recognizes county in any of the provinces not having within its county boundaries a town of five thousand inhabitants, which can show the greatest proportion of cadets to its municipal (or county) population on May 24, 1910, the term "cadets" to be defined by the militia code also the methods for ascertaining the population.

The shield will be held by that cadet corps of the winning city, town or county which, upon inspection by the district officer commanding, or other selected military officer, shall show the greatest proficiency in military drill and rifle shooting.

I wonder if his excellency thinks that boys are going to enrol in cadet corps and that new corps are going to be formed just to win the challenge shield. This may be one way of encouraging the cadet corps movement, but in my opinion it is the poorest.

There is but one way to encourage the cadet corps movement in this country, and that is to make service in a cadet corps so interesting that every boy will want to join and every parent will be glad to assist his son to do so.

This cannot be done by giving him obsolete firearms or cutting down the old Snider rifles used by his father or grandfather, to fit him. He will take

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

CAN BE BANISHED BY THE WONDERFUL TONIC POWERS OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

How often it is that the victims of disease—fevers, measles, la grippe or any other contagious troubles are weak and ailing, even after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought, remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravages of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood is enriched. The blood can be enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole duty of these pills—thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength after disease had left them weak and run down. Among those who owe good health to these pills is Miss Laura Hisco, New Ross, N. E., who says: "Following an attack of measles I was left greatly run down and suffered from a bad cough. I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and procured half a dozen boxes. Before they were all gone I had regained my strength; my cough had disappeared and I was once more enjoying perfect health."

The experience of Miss Hisco is that of many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood. This new blood strengthens the nerves and banishes such ailments as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, dyspepsia, etc., and brings the glow of health to pale cheeks. The pills are sold by all medicine dealers or at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

no more interest in these than he will in a pair of his father's discarded trousers cut down to fit him. Nor will the issue of bayonets half the length of the bayonet equipment dating back to the Fenian Raids help the good cause along. The fact that the parents have to put up for the uniform and that those interested in any particular corps have to bear the other expenses also serves as a damper to the enthusiasm which should be evidenced in the movement.

Instead, cadet corps should be armed with a suitable and up-to-date rifle and equipment, giving a generous supply of ammunition and allowed the services of instructors from the permanent force, when available, without having to pay the expenses of the instructors themselves. Then something should be done in the matter of uniform. A certain uniform, serviceable and sensible, should be adopted for all corps. The department could then make a contract for its manufacture as required, which would result in cadets getting their uniforms at about one-third what they pay for them now. Of course, this is presuming that a free issue of uniform to each corps is out of the question. Distinguishing badges or numerals, chevrons and badges of rank should also be provided.

And last but not least, corps should be allowed the free use of camp equipment so that they could go into camp for a week or so during the summer holidays. What would attract the boys more than this, and what would be more beneficial from all points of view? Yet would you believe that enthusiastic and efficient corps, under competent instructors, desiring to go into camp for a period during the holidays, entirely at their own expense, have been persistently refused the use of camp equipment, of which there are vast quantities all over the country which is used only at militia camps for twelve days in the year, while on the other hand marquees and tents are loaned for fashionable weddings, regimental sports and picnics, etc., and blankets have even been loaned for use at cattle shows?

Fewer trophies and challenge shields and more common sense is what is required in the cadet corps movement.

The Fourth of July casualties in the United States this year are as follows: Killed, 56; wounded, 1,345. The celebration of the Fourth of July each year makes the Spanish-American War look like a schoolboy snowball scrap.

Major J. H. Wynne, Kingston, Ont., formerly senior ordnance officer here, was on a visit to friends in this city this week.

Mr. Charles E. Copplin, Stratford, Ont., has recently been gazetted a lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The Twenty-second Regiment, of Woodstock, had its first taste of camp life last week since its reorganization, when it spent three days under canvas at Port Dover, Ont.

The syllabus for the training of city corps contains a great deal of work, which cannot be done in drill halls or on the city streets. Then, again, there is a great deal to be learned in camp which cannot be learned in any other way. Camp cooking, in which city regiments are woefully deficient, the procuring and handling of supplies, and camp equipment, sanitary duties, pitching and striking tents, laying out camp grounds, guards, pickets and a hundred other things, can be learned only in camps. Tactical manoeuvres, attack and defence of positions, skirmishing, reconnoitering, etc., cannot be carried out without plenty of room.

For these reasons it has become a pretty general opinion that the militia department should provide for the training of all city regiments in camp for a few days each year at the public expense. It is unfair to city regiments to lay down a syllabus which makes it next to necessary for them to go into camp for a short period each year and then expect them to stand all expenses.

Lieut. W. M. Cram, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Grey's Horse, has been appointed signalling officer of that corps.

One of the sorest touches in connection with the reduction of the regiments attending camp this year is the consequent loss of command pay by regimental and company commanders. There is considerable expense incurred by commanding officers in exercising command of a regiment for the period of one year, and recruiting it up to strength, and whipping it into shape for camp. To help defray this expense, the department pays each regimental commander an allowance of 60 cents per annum for each non-commissioned officer and man attending camp. The allowance for a regiment at full strength at this rate amounts to about \$200, which is little enough, but commanding officers this year will receive about one-half that amount only. This is nothing short of a gross injustice to the officers concerned.

In this district officers commanding regiments worked for months getting their regiments up to strength, and in good shape, as far as possible. They incurred the same expenses as last year, and they will have just as much work and will have to give up every bit as much of their time in exercising command during the current financial year as in any other year. Yet the allowance paid a commanding officer's pocket so freely is the wrong kind of economy. Their expenses are

heavy enough without having half of their meagre allowances confiscated unceremoniously.

The same remarks apply equally to squadron, battery and company commanders.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R., who has been conducting provisional schools of instruction in British Columbia for the past few months, is expected back again at Wolseley Barracks shortly.

Q.M.S.-Instructor W. J. White and Sergt. Oakley, who have been on instructional duties at Eastern Ontario camps, have returned to Wolseley Barracks.

The "Boy Scout" movement, which the militia department is endeavoring to introduce among the cadet corps of this country, is a movement well worthy of all possible encouragement, and if the proper steps are taken to introduce it, it will no doubt be a great success.

In England, where the movement spread very rapidly last year, the lads are assembled, taken into the country in small detachments, taught to make huts, cook their food, manage boats and adjust themselves to nature's ways.

Fire lighting, swimming, first aid to the injured, life saving in cases of fire, drowning, gas fumes, runaway horses, panic and street accidents are taught. Chivalry to women, self-reliance, discipline, resourcefulness, sobriety, cleanliness, are set forth before the boy as ideals of life.

Along with this goes some training in "scouting" and the military art. In some ways the work resembles the "boy's camp" movement by its method of formation and administration. But it has decidedly closer ties of relationship between the groups and a definite national service in view.

Major-General Baden-Powell's book, "Scouting for Boys," will go a long way in boosting the movement, but the book alone is not sufficient. There must be competent and enthusiastic officers in each district to help it along and instructors for the practical part of the work. And therein lies the stumbling-block, for we doubt very much if the officers as a whole will give the movement the attention which it deserves, and whether competent instructors will be found in the permanent force and the militia. In a long term of service in the militia and permanent force, we can safely say that we never saw a word of instruction in scouting given, in fact, never heard the word "Scout" mentioned, and we are very much of the opinion that before setting out to instruct cadets in scouting it would be well to devote a little time to the instruction of the permanent force and militia in this important and totally neglected branch of their training.

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery stationed at Kingston, Ont., left that station this week for Petawawa camp by march route, which will prove, as in previous years of great practical value to the batteries. Lieut.-Col. Burdall and staff, however, proceeded to camp by rail.

In the regular army mounted units of the American army proceeding to camps, do so by march route, if the distance does not exceed 300 miles, and infantry regiments march to camp if within 100 miles of the camp grounds. These marches have proven of great value to all ranks, and are becoming more popular every year. They should be used to a greater extent in the Canadian service.

Complaints continue to be heard from all parts of the country concerning the new efficiency pay regulations.

Sub-Conductor Hessian, Canadian Ordnance Corps, London, has added a boy to the establishment of the unit under his command, and will not, however, put him through his recruit's drill for some years to come.

C. B. DE FAULTER, Corporal.



NEW RAILWAYS

Charters Granted to Companies in Western Ontario.

The current issue of the Railway and Marine World contains the following:

Brantford and Woodstock Railway.
In 1905 the Dominion Parliament incorporated a company with this title to construct a railway of 30 miles connecting Brantford and Woodstock, Ont. No construction has been undertaken to date.

Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway.
This company was incorporated in 1903 by the Dominion Parliament, with authority to construct a line of about 150 miles from Guelph to Elora, connecting Elora, Guelph, Arthur and Mount Forest, Ont. An extension of time was obtained in 1905, but no construction has been undertaken to date.

London and St. Clair Railway.
The Dominion Parliament in 1905 incorporated a company with this title to construct a railway of 70 miles from the Ontario and Quebec Railway (C. P. R.), between London and Komoka to the St. Clair River between Sarnia and Lake St. Clair. An extension of time for construction was granted in 1907, but up to date nothing has been done.

St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway.
This company was incorporated in 1905 by the Dominion Parliament, with authority to construct a line of about 100 miles from the C. P. R. between Woodstock and London to St. Marys, thence to Exeter and Sarnia, Ont. The company has constructed a line from St. Marys to Embro, Ont., effecting a junction there with an extension of the

Regiments going into camps during this month, August or September, have not the same complaints as those which attended the early camps, but all agree on one point, and that is, that the standard of efficiency for the highest rate of efficient pay is altogether too high.

In order to qualify for the highest rate a man must make a percentage of 28 out of 35 at each of two ranges, 100 yards and 200 yards. An aggregate of 50 at the two ranges would not qualify him unless he make 28 at each range; 26 at 100 yards, and 20 at 200 yards, would qualify for the second rate only, and a man who made 27 at 100 yards and a possible of 35 at 200 yards, would not get as much as a man who made 28 at each range.

To make 28 out of 35 at each of the ranges does not, at first thought, appear to be so very hard, but when the circumstances under which a man does his firing at camp is considered, a different opinion is found. In the first place, he may have had no practice since the previous camp. He has done all his previous shooting with a Lee-Enfield, but this year is handed a Mk. II. Ross rifle, with Mk. III. sights, which 99 out of every 100 men attending camp this year have never seen before. The lighting is altogether different from what he has been accustomed to, the action and mechanism entirely new to him, and worst of all, the rifle with which he must shoot is not provided with a sling. Moreover, no sighting shot is allowed.

Now, I feel quite certain in saying that very few of the crack shots of the city would, under these circumstances, make the score necessary to earn the highest rate of efficiency pay and, as a matter of fact, many first-class shots have tried it in different camps and failed. Yet I understand that quite a number of crack shots who trained in camp here this year obtained that rate. If so, their shooting was nothing short of remarkable.

Honorary Captain H. Westaway, paymaster of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, St. Thomas, has resigned his appointment in that corps.

A recent army order lays down that in future the word "trooper" will be employed instead of the word "private" to describe a private soldier in the Household Cavalry.

Sergt. W. J. Gilmour, R.C.R., of Wolseley Barracks, who has been in Hamilton all spring as instructor to the Ninety-first Light Infantry, is to be shortly appointed permanently as instructor and sergeant-major to that corps. To say that Sergt. Gilmour will be missed at Wolseley Barracks is putting it mildly indeed.

Lieut. P. H. Anderson, senior ordnance officer of this district, will spend a week's holidays shortly in Ottawa.

In the states of Europe, including its isles, there are available for military service on land 5,500,000 men. Of these 4,300,000 are soldiers on the active list, the reserve consists of 6,200,000 men, the unorganized number 15,000,000. Germany, recognized as the leading military nation, has in active service 617,000 soldiers, 1,223,000 reserves and 1,900,000 available unorganized. France has on the active list 628,000; reserves, 743,000; and unorganized, 1,000,000. Russia presents 1,100,000 as an active force, 7,000 in the reserves, and 5,200,000 unorganized. Great Britain has 250,000 active, 485,000 reserves and 1,700,000 unorganized. — Washington Post.

Army Order 153 announces that regiments of Lancers will in future carry the lance, not only on escort duty and at reviews and other ceremonial parades, but also on guard, during training, at manoeuvres, and when so ordered on field service.

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C. B. DE FAULTER, Corporal.

LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY FRUIT-A-TIVES

THESE WONDERFUL FRUIT JUICE TABLETS ARE WINNING FRIENDS ON EVERY SIDE.



Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 16, 1908. "I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives,' and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

"At first I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well and thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives,' I give you permission to publish this testimonial."

(Madame) Zenophile Bonnevillie. This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c a box, or \$2 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

long from Quebec, passing through the Yellow Head Pass, to Port Simpson or Port Simpson, B.C. In 1902, 1904 and 1908 extensions of time for the construction of the line were granted. No definite construction has yet been undertaken. (Sept. 1908, pg. 621).

MORE AGENTS

Many New Officials Appointed by the C. P. R.

The following agents have been appointed by the C. P. R.: St. Paul, Que. J. W. Atkinson; Lindsay, Ont., A. McNabb; Woodville, Ont., T. E. Lord; Whitby, Ont., D. F. Milloy; Brooklin, Ont., W. Brown; Mariposa, Ont., S. McPhaden; Craignale, Ont., L. G. Armstrong; Allendale, Ont., J. E. Billingsley; Barrie, Ont., J. E. Billingsley; Novar, Ont., W. W. Langford; Pownassan, Ont., F. A. Tebo; Dorchester, Ont., N. G. Case; Clendeboye, G. M. Case; Greenfield, Ont., L. L. Verrier; Rockland, Ont., F. O. Parent (temporary); Algonquin Park, Ont., G. A. Thurston; Rainy Lake, Ont., E. Reid.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL

Work Progressing Very Favorably on Big Tube at Windsor.

Construction work on the double tunnel under the Detroit River, to connect Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., is progressing satisfactorily. The tunnel approach sections on both sides of the river are expected to be completed towards the end of the present month. The open cut work, both in Windsor and Detroit, has been almost completed. At the beginning of June two sections of the sub-aqueous construction had to be placed in place, and this work, in addition to building in the interior lining, was expected to take from four to six months. It is anticipated that if the work proceeds as satisfactorily as at present, and there are no accidents, the tunnel will be

Prepare for Lumbago!

If You Have "Nerviline" Handy One Rubbing Will Cure the Pain.

THOUSANDS USE NERVILINE.

The "strike" of lumbago is like a bolt of lightning—you never know when it is coming or where it is going to strike. Probably the one certain thing about lumbago is the fact that it can be cured by Nerviline—the only liniment that penetrates deeply enough to reach the congested chords and muscles.

Years ago I strained my back and suffered considerably with weakness over the spine," writes Darius P. Millan, a well-known farmer, residing near Kingsville. "Then lumbago attacked the weak spot, and for days at a time I would have to lie up in bed, unable to move or turn. Liniments, poultices and hot applications failed to bring the desired relief, and I was in despair of ever getting really well again. I at last decided to test 'Nerviline.' I got five bottles from the drug store and had it rubbed on three times a day. The stiffness and pain left my back quickly, and by continuing Nerviline I was completely cured of lumbago."

This is similar testimony to that of nearly five thousand Canadians who have written unsolicited words of praise to the manufacturers of Nerviline. For the cure of lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia and rheumatism there is no liniment with one-fifth the pain-relieving power of Nerviline.

Refuse any substitute. Large 25-cent bottles of Nerviline, or five for \$1, at all dealers, or the Catarrhose Company, Kingston, Ont.

This company was incorporated by the Dominion Parliament in 1905 to construct a railway about 2,000 miles

Good Luck!

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes

Flakes affords that smooth, rich, full-cream flavor which only Kellogg's can give. Kellogg's sends Vegetable Iron into your blood, reddens it, and brings color to your cheeks. If you want your children to grow up healthy, cut out candy and give them all the Kellogg's they want. Demand Kellogg's.

Made at London, Canada

10c. Package, All Grocers.

Over 37 Million Packages sold in Canada and U.S. in 1908.

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

completed and ready for operation early in 1910.

New York Central Lines in Canada.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway directly controls the Ottawa and New York Railway extending from the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall, to Ottawa, 56.90 miles; and owns jointly with the C. P. R. the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, 33.47 miles. Through its control of the Michigan Central Railway, it owns the Canada Southern Railway, 332.19 miles, and through its control of the Rutland Railroad, it owns, leases, or controls the Rutland and Noyan Railway, 3.39 miles; the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, and its leased line the Southwestern Railway, 46.12 miles, a total of 672.27 miles.

REMARKABLE RUSSIAN SECT.

Among the numerous religious sects in Russia the most remarkable and influential are the Subbotniki, or Sabbatharians. They first appeared in the reign of Catherine II, toward the end of the eighteenth century. The members of this sect practice the rite of circumcision, do not believe in Christ, accept only the Old Testament and observe the Sabbath on Saturday. They also slaughter cattle and fowls according to the Jewish law, use praying shawls, and wear zizit (fringes), praying with covered heads from Hebrew prayer books, with a Russian translation. They are industrious, hospitable and can read and write. Up to 1820 they lived for the most part in Moscow, Saratov, Tula, Orel, etc. In the reign of Alexander I they enjoyed freedom. Nevertheless, the Russian clergy of Mohylev killed about 150 Subbotniki and their leaders. The sect of one of the leaders was tortured with hot irons and then burned at the stake. In the reign of Nicholas I many wished to embrace Judaism, and settled in the Pale of Settlement (the Ghetto), but the Government banished them to Siberia and the Caucasus. The Subbotnik number about two millions, and dress like the orthodox Russians.—Dundee Advertiser.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

FREE! Positive Cure for Urine Weakness

SOME children wet the bed and are spanked by mothers in hope of effecting a cure. Bed-wetting is not carelessness—there is a constitutional cause. Even grown-ups are troubled with this peculiar weakness. Mothers have consulted Physicians in search of a cure for their children, but all in vain. Don't spank the child, it is not to blame, and spanking does no good. I, Mrs. Summers, have studied this weakness, made researches, and finally discovered a positive, permanent cure. I want every mother who has children affected with bedwetting to write me today for my free home treatment, with full instructions. It won't cost you one cent—send no money—just your name and address. And you need not feel under any obligation, either. My treatment also cures adults affected with urine trouble by day or night. Remember, it costs you nothing, and is a positive cure, without trouble, danger, publicity or loss of work. Will you write me today? Don't wait—the final result of neglect is disastrous. Just address me:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box W. 801 Windsor, Ont.

ANALYSIS OF ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED SUGAR

THE STANDARD OF PURITY

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's Extra STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from various lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99.99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M.Sc. LL.D. Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company Limited, Montreal.