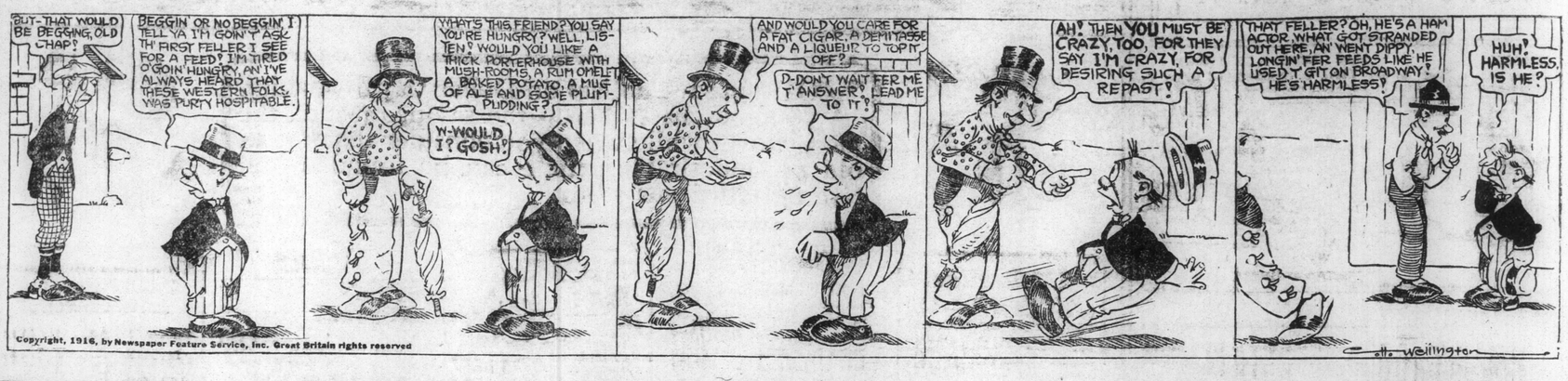
That Son-in-Law of Pa's



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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

Officers Elected For Coming Year---Enumeration of the Various Cases Dealt With During the Year—Treasurer's Report Shows Good Balance on Hand---List of Subscribers.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses was held in the Library, Mrs. Frank Cockshutt, president, in the chair. Reports were read by Miss Stuart, the head nurse, and from Miss Johnson who is employed by the Social Service League for child welfare work. The following officers were elected on motion of Mrs. John Ott, seconded by Mrs. E. L Goold: President, Mrs Frank Cockshutt; vice- presidents, Mrs. Cummings Nelles and Mrs. Lloyd Harris; secretary, Mrs. Schell; treasurer, Mrs Digby; committee, Mrs. Harry Cockshutt, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Popplewell, Mrs. Henwood, Mrs. Walter R Turnbull, Mrs. John Kippax, Mrs. Alfred Wilkes

Auditors, Mr. A. K. Bunnell and Mr. Helliker

It was decided to hold the Annual Tea at the Y. W. C. A. on Saturday, January 29th

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

As the year's work of the Victorian Order of Nurses passes in review before us, it is gratifying to note the increase in the volume of work. So much is done that can never be tabulated or itemized, the skilful touch, the words of comfort given to every patient. The poorest is able to secure the same comforts as the richest. No charge is made where there is nothing to pay with. In addition to our usual work, we now have a nurse doing child welfare work, Miss Johnston, whose services are paid for by the Social Service League, and who works under the V. O. N. committee. Her time is spent among the mothers and babies, caring for the sick, instructing the mothers how to feed the children and how to prepare their food This work is of great importance and is a branch that the other nurses found it impossible to take over. The committee are grateful to all friends who have given financial aid or assisted the work in any way.

Nora V. Cockshutt,
President.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Brantford, Jan. 3rd, 1916.

Mrs. Frank Cockshutt,
President V.O.N.,
Brantford:

Dear Madam,—It is indeed with great pleasure I can couch for the noble work the Victorian Order of Nurses is doing in Brantford.

I have always found them willing at all hours to answer my call.

Their work has been excellent, in the sick room they are kind and sympathetic though firm in having orders obeyed.

In fact in my opinion I do not know how in many cases we could do without their services.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. Palmer.

DR. PEARSON'S CERTIFICATE.

Brantford, Jan. 6, 1916.

This is to certify that I have had the services of the Victorian Order of Nurses on different cases and can state that in every instance their work has been entirely satisfactory, and that the order is filling a very great need in the city.

F. G. E. Pearson,
M.H.O.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The work of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Brantford for 1915 has been most satisfactory and encouraging.

The year commenced with three nurses, Miss Staurt, Miss Mountjoy and Miss Saunder. In July, another nurse, Miss Johnson, was engaged by the Social Service League to take charge of Child Welfare work, making four nurses of the Order, busily engaged in the city.

Miss Hall, assistant superintendent of Ottawa, has paid two visits to the Brantford branch during the year and reported everything in good order.

In July letters were received from the Militia Depatment at Ottawa and from the head office of the Victorian Order of Nurses, with reference to the nurses holding themselves in readiness to care for any returned soldiers who might be in need of their services, either in convalescent or private homes.

Although the Brantford people have had many extra calls upon their generosity this year, the friends and subscribers have accorded the order their loyal support, and we most heartily thank the Brantford City Council for grant of one hundred and fifty dollars. The members of Farringdon church, one hundred dollars; the Bell Telephone Company an annual subscription of six dollars; the Brantford Municipal Railway for books of tickets for the nurses; the daily papers for their willingness to give prominence to the work of the order.

The order is indebted for donations of infants' clothing, infants' flannels, night dresses and fresh eggs, to the ladies of Zion church, Mrs. George Kippax, Mrs. George Scott and Mrs. J. Kerr.

E. SCHELL,
Secretary Brantford Branch, V.O.N.

SUMMARY OF CASES

Number of old cases 31; number of new cases 716; total cases nursed during year 747; how many cases of more than one visit, 521; average daily hours on duty, 7½; average Sunday hours on duty, 3; number nurses V.O.N., 3; number doctors, 25; total number deaths, 13; night cases, 139; operations, 52; confinements, 216; nursing visits, 3873; casual visits, 225; prenatal visits, 43; child welfare visits, 203; metropolitan visits, 435; grand total number of visits during year 4,344; medical cases, 149; surgical cases 79; gynocological cases, 8; obstetrical cases, 241; chronic cases, 6; tubercular, 1; infectious, 0; number paying patients, 301; number of non-paying patients, 136; number of metropolitan patients, 69; metropolitan fees, $186.75; total amount received in fees, $1,038.85; continuous nursing, three nights.

Remarks: Metropolitan Life visits are included in the nursing visits.

HELEN G. STUART,
Brantford Branch, 184 Market Street.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER

Number of old cases 31; number of cases nursed during half year, 77; how many cases of more than one visit, 52; average daily hours on duty 7½; average Sunday hours on duty, 1; total number deaths, 6; night cases, 19; operations, 0; confinements 2; nursing visits during half year 363; pre-natal visits during half year, 4; Social Service visits during half year, 23; Child Welfare visits during half year, 1,235; Metropolitan visits during half year, 4; grand total number of visits during half year, 1,627; medical cases, 63; surgical cases, 2; cynocological cases, 0; obstetric cases, 7; infants from obstetric cases, 7; number paying patients, 11; number non-paying patients 64; number Metropolitan patients, 2; amount received in fees, $15.75; continuous nights nursing, 2.

ELLEN F. JOHNSON,
Brantford Branch, Ont.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

Balance on hand Jan. 6, 1915	$ 817 72
Donations	614 50
General Nursing Fees	862 10
Metropolitan Nursing Fees	186 75
Membership fees of 50c	33 05
Talent tea (net proceeds)	137 22
City Grant	150 00
Bell Telephone Co.	4 50
Farringdon Church	100 00
Social Service League	350 00
Bank Interest	23 38
	$3,284 22

Expenditures

Nurses' Salary	1,530 00
Nurses' Board and Lodging	859 00
Nurses' Uniforms	126 00
Nurses' Laundry	71 38
Nurses' Bus Tickets, etc	6 25
Bell Telephone Co	28 33
Annual Reports	12 00
Extra Nurse	12 85
Advertising	3 24
Balance on hand Jan 5th 1916	635 17
	$3,284 22

CHILD WELFARE WORK

Expenses of Nurse for "Child Welfare" work for six months from July 1st, to Jan. 1st.

Miss Johnson salary	$ 210 00
Miss Johnson Uniform	18 00
Miss Johnson Laundry	12 13
Miss Johnson, bag	50
Miss Johnson board and lodging	132 00
	$ 372 63
Received from Social Service League	350 00
Balance paid by the Victorian Order	22 63
	$ 372 63

Lucy C. Digby.
Treasurer.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mrs. J. A. Marquis $5, Mrs. Wm. Buck $10, Mrs. W. R. Turnbull $10, Mrs. W. F. Cockshutt $10, Mrs. W. S. Brewster $5, Mrs. James Cockshutt $10, Mrs. George Matthews $10, Mrs. Geo. Watt $5, Mrs. J. Y. Brown $5, Miss Bennett $2, Mrs. S. G. Read $1, Mrs. Thomas Brooke $2, Mrs. Patrick Walsh $5, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Mitchell $15, Mrs. Cleghorn $2, Mrs. W. H. Whitaker $10, Mrs. and Miss Large $3, Mrs. Thos. Foster $1, Mrs. U. M. Stanley $5, Mrs. Walter Boddy $5, Passadena $15, Mrs. David Young $1, Mrs. John Ott $1, Mrs. George Houlding $1, Mrs. John H. Stratford $5, Miss Hewitt $5, Mrs. Wm. Watt $5, Miss Brown $10, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Kippax $25, Mr. H. T. Watt $5, Mrs. David J. Waterous $5, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cockshutt $100, Mrs. Lloyd Harris $25, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cockshutt $100, Mrs. A. J. Wilkes $5, Miss Weir $5, Mr. Lloyd Harris $25, Mrs. Schell $25, Mrs. Popplewell $25, Mr. George H. Muirhead $10, Mr. E. L. Cockshutt, $25, the Misses Brooke $5, Mrs. George Heyd $10, Mr. Chas. Heyd $10, Mrs. Goold $5, Mr. and Mrs. George Kippax $15, Mr. C. H. Waterous $25; donations $1.40. Total $614.50.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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HOW TO READ REAL MEANING OF A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

At Times It Can be Believed and at Times It Cannot---Method by Which One is Worked Up---Enemy Relying on First Group of Ineffectives For Drafts.

We have had this week a very interesting example of two elements in the present situation which all close students in the war are aware of and regard as important. These two elements are, first, the type of falsehood which we do well to expect in the enemy's official communiques, and, secondly, the appearance, now many weeks old and necessarily increasing, of inefficients among the enemy's drafts. The example of a single action very carefully noted has brilliantly illuminated both these in the last few days. I refer to the action on the Hartman's Weilerkopf or Viel Armand, the pryamidical foothill of the Vosges which directly overlooks the plain of Alsace. Here is the whole story.

The French after an intense bombardment, captured a group of trenches upon the disputed summit of this hill a few days before Christmas. The Germans counter-attacked and recovered a portion of their ground. All that is plain sailing and the enemy's account of his counter-offensive, though omitting, of course, much of the debit side, is perfectly accurate as far as it goes. But there follows upon this the following dialogue:

The French announced that they had taken in prisoners and they only counted unwounded prisoners capable of being paraded and of marching past—over 1,300 men At the close of operations the exact number announced was 1,668 prisoners; but the main batch first announced was precisely 1,381, of whom only 21 were officers.

To this, the German communiques replied denying the French claim and saying that it was impossible, because their total losses of all kinds, whatsoever, dead, wounded and missing, were not more than 1,100 This amazing statement is the German official communique from Berlin of Thursday, the 23rd, December. It contradicts a French announcement already 48 hours old, and it was made after the local German command had two days in which to check their lists.

Before analyzing this sharply-cut example of the enemy's method, the reader will do well to consider what this sort of trench warfare means.

For a period varying from a few hours to two or three days, guns of all calibres shell a zone of trenches from a couple of hundred yards to perhaps 500 yards in depth. The works are knocked to pieces, the dugouts cave in, the elaborate little shelters which conceal the machine guns are blown to pieces, many men are buried, many more killed and maimed, and a much larger number stunned and dazed by the intensity of the fire. But both sides know that such artillery activity on the part of an enemy means a forthcoming assault. The party thus attacked, therefore, leaves as few men as it dares in the front lines, and keeps the mass of its men behind, where the losses will be slighter.

The moment the intense artillery preparation stops, the assault leaps from its trenches, and rushes over the short interval between the two trenches, probably overwhelms the first trench with its dazed occupants, and perhaps a trench or two beyond. The extent of the belt thus swarmed over differs with the magnitude of the artillery preparation and of the forces involved. But such an assault is checked after its first drive by two things. First, that it comes upon the less-damaged farther portion of ground upon which the artillery preparation has not been so thorough, and where a number of machine guns are still in action, and the men in the trenches still able to reply. Secondly, the enemy's reserves come pouring up the communication trenches and meet their opponents by a counter-offensive.

It will be seen by anyone who visualizes this type of action that the number of unwounded prisoners remaining in the hands of the assailants when they thus seize a narrow belt of trench work is necessarily but a small proportion of the enemy's total casualties.

The proportion differs, of course, with different actions, but the experiences of many months upon both sides and the drawing up of hundreds of lists by our own commanders showing our own losses when the enemy thus attacked, permit us to give a rough estimate, and to say that the proportion of the unwounded prisoners to total casualties will hardly ever be less than one in five.

The enemy can strike so hard as to get, say, 1,000 of our men prisoners when he overwhems our first trenches, then he will, first and last, have inflicted upon us at least 5,000 casualties. The proportion during the French offensive in Champagne was more nearly one in seven, and far over one in six. In other words, for every prisoner capable of marching and parading taken by the French there were certainly more than five, and nearly six, other men killed and wounded on the German side who did not fall into our hands.

Observe then, what the German communique means. It means that when the French seized this quite narrow belt of trenches after their intensive bombardment if they were telling the truth and had really captured 1,300 prisoners, certainly 7,000 Germans were out of action, and probaoly a great many more. If, on the otner hand, the Germans are telling the truth, and their total casualties, dead, wounded and missing, were 1,100 only, then it would be exceedingly unlikely that the French should hold more than 200 unwounded prisoners and hardly possible that they should hold 300.

How are we to decide which of the two statements was true? Mr. Warner Allen was present at the French Headquarters immediately after the German communique was issued, and we have the following simple and clear piece of evidence from him:—

"I am able to give personal evidence," he writes, "as I saw the prisoners taken march past the General commanding the army of the Vosges. There were 21 officers, 1,360 non-commissioned officers and rank and file.' A neutral observer present confirmed these figures.

That is conclusive. As a particularly clear example of the point I am driving at, you could not better it in the whole course of the war, and the general conclusion is this:—

Where you may reasonably believe the statement of a German communique, accept it as rigidly accurate. Where you may with equal reason think it exaggerated, you are free to treat the exaggeration as enormous in almost any degree—as deserving no credence at all.

The second point equally illustrated by this affair was that of the type of drafts the enemy is now using. In his evidence upon this point, Mr. Warner Allen is, of course, only adding his testimony to what is now a commonplace with the troops all along the 500 miles of the allies' western front.

It is perfectly clear that the German Empire has long ago fallen back upon its first groups of inefficients for drafts and has for a fully efficient reserve nothing but the lads of the two new classes.

It should be remarked that the prisoners to whose dilution with inefficients Mr. Warner Allen bears witness, were (1) troops used in positions where it is necessary to have your best and not your worst material. (2) Troops belonging to formations of a specially selected and supposedly superior type.

HOCKEY RESULTS

TUESDAY'S RESULTS.

O. H. A

Berlin 4, Preston 2.
Stratford at Elmira—Postponed.

—Intermediate—

Oshawa at Bowmanville—Postponed.
xDunnville 10, Niagara Falls 0.

Junior

Port Colborne at Simcoe— Postponed.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Senior.

Palmerston 3, Mount Forest 0.
Paisley at Chesley—Postponed.
xPlayed Monday.

GAMES WEDNESDAY

O. H. A.—Senior—Argonauts at 40th Battery.

Intermediate—Brantford at Hamilton depot Regiment; Peterboro' Electrics at Cobourg St. Michaels.

Junior—Kingston C. T. at Frontenacs.

N. H. A.—Toronto at Ottawa; Wanderers at Canadiens.

U.S. REJECTS HUN PROPOSALS ON LUSITANIA

Count von Bernstorff Advised to That Effect Yesterday.

NEW NOTE SOON TO BERLIN

America Will State Flatly the Lines of Settlement.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The United States to-day rejected the German Government's proposals for settlement of the Lusitania case. Count Von Bernstorff, the German Amabssador, was summoned to the State Department by Secretary of State Lansing yesterday and advised of this decision.

Immediately thereafter Secretary Lansing began preparation of a communication to Berlin that will flatly set forth the terms of agreement insisted upon by the United States.

It was stated in the most authoritative quarters to-day that how the Lusitania case is to be settled rests entirely with Berlin. The United States has said the last word.

Rejection of the German Government's proposals for settlement of the Lusitania case was announced after President Wilson and his Cabinet had given the most careful consideration to them at a session lasting more than two hours.

The point of disagreement arose over the language used by Germany in meeting the demand made in the Lusitania note of July 21, that the Imperial Government "disavow the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania."

GERMAN POSITION

It may be stated on the highest authority that the German proposals carried the following among other provisions:

An implied admission that the killing of American citizens aboard the Lusitania was illegal.

An offer to pay full indemnity for American lives lost, which was an admission of illegality.

Assurances that there can be no repetition of the act in the light of Germany's pledges to abide by the conditions set forth by the United States that no further submarine attacks shall be made on passenger ships until pasengers and crews have been put in places of safety.

An explanation that German submarine warfare in the war zone surrounding Great Britain was undertaken as a reprisal against the illegal British blockade, and that this policy of reprisal had been given up to meet the wishes of the United States.

Portland and Vancouver Win

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 26 — The meeting between the local club and Victoria here last night furnished one of the closest and most interesting contests of the Coast league this season. Each scored a single goal in the opening period, while in the second twenty minutes Portland added three to their total and Victoria two, making the score at the end of the session, four to three for Portland. In the third period Portland scored three, and Victoria two, Portland winning seven to five.

SEATTLE LOST.

Seattle, Jan. 26— Vancouver were the visitors of the local club in a schedule coast league fixture last evening and furnished a surprise through the improvement in their play. Vancouver started on the offensive and scored the only goals in the first and second periods, starting out the final session with a two-goal margin. In the third period Vancouver scored once and Seattle twice, Vancouver winning three to two.

Of the 190 motor cars imported into Siam last year, 51—value sixteen thousand pounds—were from the United Kingdom, 48— value thirteen thousand pounds—were from Germany, and 6—value twelve thousand pounds—were from America.

COMPULSION BILL NOW IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Marquis of Lansdowne Spoke Strongly in Favor.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ALSO

Earl of Derby States It Would Not Disturb Industrial Life.

London, Jan. 26—The House of Lords without division passed the second reading of the military service bill yesterday afternoon.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, spoke strongly on the necessity of enacting the measure.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of the debate, bestowed a benediction on the measure, saying he regarded it as a plain, straightforward, vigorous effort to meet a situation extraordinarily difficult.

Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, in winding up the debate, expressed the opinion that the most serious criticism of the bill was made by those who contended that it did not go far enough. No one would like better to see a permanent measure passed than himself, but obviously it was out of the question to attempt to revolutionize the whole military system in the middle of a great war, and force upon the country a general system of compulsion.

Earl Derby, Director of Recruiting said he was convinced that the bill when imposed on the country would not make the disturbance in industrial circles that many had predicted. He believed it could be so worked that men could be brought into the army, as required and as industry could spare them. He was more frightened by the extent of the exemptions granted by the Government than by the reductions in men available for military service made by the munitions tribunals. Since his report was made four lists of reserved occupations had been issued, and he could not help being apprehensive when he learned that no less than 100,000 badges exempting men from military service had been issued in four days last week.

Dealing with its effect on industry, Lord Lansdowne admitted that the weakening of the industrial army obviously affected Great Britain's financial position, but he was quite opposed to any suggestion that Great Britain might have been content with supplying a great navy and munitions of war to her allies, besides placing Great Britain's credit at their disposal.

"If we had taken that line when the war broke out," the Marquis said, "of course the war would have been very different from what it has been and our confidence in the success of the operations which we hope to renew in the spring would have been much less than it is at present. It is distinctly for the interets of our industry and finance that we should not only emerge victorious, but that the conclusion of the struggle should not be too long delayed."

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