

tain death, unless some mysterious power showed its intervening hand.

Frantic with fear, the unfortunate couple knelt down to await their doom. In the meantime, news of their plight was telephoned to parties near the lower Steel Arch Bridge. Long ropes were secured and lowered down from the roadway of the bridge to the water, a couple of hundred feet below.

The huge ice cake, bearing its human freight, soon floated into view. Heroically the workers on the bridge manoeuvred the ropes until one dangled directly in the path of the raft. The husband grasped the rope and for the brief fraction of a minute at his disposal fumbled with the rope in an endeavour to secure it around his wife. He was partly successful, and she was raised a few feet off the ice, but the loop slipped and the half prostrate girl dropped back into the arms of her husband—where she remained clinging until the churning action of the cruel rapids broke up the ice, precipitating the two lovers, still bound in their last embrace, into the treacherous water from which they were never seen to rise.

The rope was hauled to the flooring of the bridge where it was found from the bends in the rope that the loop had slipped. Had a bowline been tied this life would probably have been saved.

"Slip Knot". (Figure 3). This pretty knot has launched more unfortunate souls into eternity than all the others put together. As well as being the service slip knot, it is also the Hangman's Noose.

Every little knot has a history all its own, but space prevents us from dealing with the subject other than to relate hard facts.

Thumb Knot. (Figure 4). Used to prevent the end of a rope from fraying; it is also used as a stopper to prevent the running end of a fall from slipping through a block.

Figure of eight. (Figure 5). Used as a stopper on a barrel pier brace.

Reef Knot. (Figure 6). Used for joining together two dry ropes of equal diameter; with wet rope it slips before the rope breaks; while a double sheet bend is found to hold.

Draw Knot. (Figure 7). Used for the same purpose as a "Reef Knot" but is easily released.

Hawser Bend. (Figure 8). Used for joining together two large cables.

Two-half-hitches. (Figure 9). Used for belaying or making fast the running end of a rope to its own standing part.

"Round turn". (Figure 10). For the same purpose as "9".

Rolling hitch. (Figure 11). For the same purpose as "8" and "9". This hitch is always easy to cast off.

"Fisherman's Bend". (Figure 12). This is used in pontooning to fasten cables to the rings of anchors, and in all water work where a give-and-take motion has to be met.

Clove hitch. (Figure 13). Used for securing the running end of a rope to a spar, as, for instance, in beginning a lashing; it is also used for securing guys to heads of spars.

Split clove hitch. (Figure 14). Used for making fast a buoyline to the crown of an anchor.

Magnus hitch. (Figure 15). Used for making fast to round spars when much friction is necessary to prevent slipping; it is also used, when swimming horses by the endless rope method, for securing the headropes to the moving rope. When used for the latter purpose the knot is finished off with a bight to facilitate quick release.

Draw hitch. (Figure 16). Used to secure a head rope, boats painter, etc., to a post ring or rope, so that it can be instantly released.

Timber hitch. (Figure 17). Used for securing footropes, starting diagonal lashing, or hauling logs. It can be easily undone when the strain is taken off it.

Killick hitch. (Figure 18). Used for hauling and lifting spars, the half hitch Figure 18a being placed near the end of the spar to be moved.

Stopper hitch. (Figure 19). Used for making a hitch that will not slip, with one rope or chain on a second rope or spar.

Bowline on a bight. (Figure 20). Used for making a double loop that will not slip in the middle of a rope.

Running bowline. (Figure 21). Forms a loop which can easily be slipped along a spar and tightened at any point.

Lever hitch. (Figure 22). Used with a lever to withdraw pickets, or secure the rounds of a rope ladder, or in connection with drag ropes. A pair of drag ropes a convenient distance apart with parallel bars secured by these knots, enable several men to pull abreast.

Man harness hitch. (Figure 23). This forms a loop to pass over a man's shoulder to assist him in dragging on a rope.

Running knot. (Figure 24). This makes a loop that will draw taut round an object.

Blackwall hitch. (Figure 25). Used for fastening the end of a fall to the hook of a block; it only holds while the stress is on.

Single sheet bend. (Figure 26). This bend is a good mode of fastening the fall of a tackle to the ring or becket of a block: it is also used for joining a wet rope to a dry rope.

Double sheet bend. (Figure 27). This bend is good for joining together ropes of unequal thickness.

Cat's-paw. (Figure 28). Used for securing the end of a fall to the hook of a block: easily released.

Cat's-paw. (Figure 29). For the same purpose as "28".

Vertical cask sling. (Figure 30). This sling holds the cask securely and is easily released.

Horizontal cask sling. (Figure 31). Has the same advantages as "30".

Eye-splice. (Figure 32). An eye splice is nearly as strong a fastening as a bend with seizings, and stronger than a clove hitch.

Square lashing. (Figure 33). Generally used to lash two spars which cross one another, especially where a weight has to be sustained as in the case of transom secured to the leg of a trestle.

Diagonal lashing. (Figure 34). Used to lash together two spars which tend to spring apart, as in the case of diagonal braces.

Sheer lashing. (Figure 35). To secure together the tips of sheer legs.

Gyn lashing. (Figure 36). To secure together the tips of gyn legs.

Block lashing. (Figure 37). For securing a block to a spar.

Boom lashing. (Figure 38). For slinging a boom to an upright spar, where a lateral movement is required.

Mousing. (Figure 39). Is securing a lashing of spun yarn to the mouth of the hook to prevent its clearing or disengaging itself from anything it may be hooked to.

Whipping. (Figure 40). Is tying a piece of twine round the end to prevent it from untwisting and fraying.

It Can't Be Done!

There's an Irishman somewhere in Base Company, a good old scout from St. Louis; always willing to do a good turn for his comrades,—and a little incident happened to him in his old home town, on St. Patrick day.

They were having a procession of some kind, or making a noise, when an old colored lady rushed to the window to see what was going on. She threw up the win-

dow, stuck her head out, and forgot it was one of those sashes you have to prop up!

Of course down it came, and there she was strangling to death, when Mike, seeing her turning black in the face, rushes up and frees the colored woman and gave her a sound lecture for not trying to give an alarm by shouting.

"No Sur! Nor me! Dawy gone! I'd sooner die first than let an Irishman think I was yelling for Ireland!"

(Ireland must look after itself, but we marvel at a coloured woman going black in the face:—Ed.)

MAYBE THIS IS A SOCIETY
NOTE: SOMEONE MAY
RECOGNIZE IT.

The joyful spirit of Christmas revelry echoed through the banquet hall of the Windsor Hotel on the night of January 15th (Pay Day) when No. 2 Section of D. Company were gathered in joyful celebration of THE GREAT EVENT.

Judging from reports which have come to our ears, nothing was lacking which would tend to encourage the gastronomic enjoyment of the feast.

Course followed course in a bewildering succession of ecstatic bliss, nor was there lacking that sweet sense of real good fellowship which is, without doubt, one of the crowning glories of life.

In the matter of dress a general quietness of tone and colour was apparent and the costumes worn by those present foretell no change of style for the spring.

It was noticeable that though there was considerable evidence of draft in the room no one complained.

—A. T. P.

ORGAN RECITAL
PLEASED MANY

By request of the citizens of Cowansville an Organ Recital was given in St. Paul's Church, at that place, on the 16th inst.

Spr. Dickson, at the organ, gave a number of selections in his usual capable manner. He was assisted by Sapper Sampson, Baritone, and Sapper Harris, Violinist.

Some idea of the way the boys were appreciated may be gathered from the pressing invitations they received to return and repeat their performance.

The fact the Church was crowded showed that they had given a good account of themselves at their previous appearance early in December.

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