

submitted to the military authorities for approval.

The colours presented by her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught to her namesake regiment of Light Infantry, before their departure to Valcartier, were worked by the Princess' own hands. A gracious speech accompanied the presentation.

The organizing officers of the I. O. D. E. have been kept busy since the outbreak of war with the inauguration of numbers of new chapters. The new "Kitchener" chapter at St. Claire has for its regent Mrs. Richard Kerry. Ste. Anne de Bellevue has also formed a chapter.

A Canadian nurse, who has gone to the front with the British Red Cross contingent, is Miss Alice Mercier, of Montreal.

The summer and permanent residents of Little Metis, P.Q., generously contributed to the Hospital Ship Fund a total of more than five thousand dollars.

Recently it was stated by Professor Derick, President of the Montreal Suffrage Association, that the organization of which she is the head has decided to devote all funds this fall to patriotic objects. The suffragists accordingly are represented in the Montreal Patriotic Fund.

Agnes Maule Machar, of Kingston, the well-known writer, who calls herself "Fidelis," has written a poem in lofty vein, which bears the up-to-date title "The Hospital Ship." But there is scope for even greater up-to-date-ness.

The ladies' auxiliary of the newly organized Red Cross Society in Winnipeg is composed of some fifty prominent women, including among the professional figures: Dr. Mary Crawford, Miss Gray, head of the General Hospital, and Miss Cotter, of the nursing staff for public schools.

The French-Canadian ladies of Ottawa have exerted every effort in their power to augment the Hospital Ship Fund. Working among themselves, although co-operating with the English ladies of the city, they have done much to make Ottawa's share in the relief fund a large one.

Isadora Duncan, the famous classic barefoot dancer, has installed one hundred beds at her dancing school at Bellevue, Paris, for the use of the

Government, and she will also receive children of needy persons at her atelier and in her private residence in Paris.

Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, is taking a private course in "First Aid" with the firm intention of enlisting as a volunteer nurse. The lady's fiancé is already on the field, and her only brother, Mr. Travers Williams-Taylor, has been given a commission, and has enlisted for foreign service.

Miss Winifred Hicks-Lyne, the vocalist who has just returned to To-

ronto from England, contributed to the programme at a recent concert at Georgina House, that city, from which the receipts were added to the Hospital Ship Fund.

Perhaps the most ardent and appealing of women writers, in Canada, on woman's part in war-time is "Kit," who acted as war correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American trouble. "Kit" is Mrs. Coleman, of Hamilton, Ont. At the time of her adventure in the West Indies, this brilliant journalist was connected with the office of The Mail and Empire, Toronto.

National Hymns of the Countries at War

"LET me make the songs of a country and you shall make its laws." Such was the power that Fletcher ascribed to the ballad-makers who catch a spirit and clothe it in the flesh of stirring language. In the light of which, it is worth while to examine what songs are now being

Carey. While destitute of poetic phrases or any of the subtle graces of poetry, it has survived the vicissitudes of more than a century and a half and bids fair to live for many ages. It is herewith given:

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On Thee our hearts we fix,
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign.
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King!

Marseillaise Hymn.

THE French are singing the Marseillaise hymn, the stirring words and music of which war-song were composed on April 24th, 1792, by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer of engineers then stationed at Strassburg. It was called by him *Le Chant de l'Armée du Rhin*, but received its present name because sung with great fervour by a body of volunteers from Marseilles, who entered the French capital on July 20th of the same year and thus made it known to the Parisians. The historic song was under the ban under the Restoration and during the Second Empire, but speedily became the national song on the outbreak of the Franco-German war. Louis Philippe



PRINCESS MARY

Who is active with her mother at the present time in organizing the needlewomen of England for the making of garments and supplies for the British soldiers.

nationally vaunted at a time when half the world is nerved to conflict.

God Save the King.

The origin of our National Anthem, "God Save the King," is doubtful. More rhymsters have claimed this honour than succeeding rulers have deemed it expedient to pension. The version universally rendered, however, is popularly attributed to Henry

Make Last Year's Suit Look Like a Stunning New One



Diamond Dyes enable you to recolor your clothes yourself. To use Diamond Dyes is simple and easy. In fact many women find home dyeing to be a fascinating pastime.

Every woman likes new clothes. Buy all your purse affords, but make them do double service by changing their colors when their newness wears off.

Mrs. Cora Hastings of Buffalo writes: "I had a mahogany color suit made of the new gabardine. I tired of the color as one is apt to when you wear it very often, and as it was an expensive suit, I didn't feel as though I could afford to throw it away."

"While talking about it to a friend she suggested 'Diamond Dyes.' I was almost afraid I couldn't do it, but the druggist explained to me how simple it was, so I bought a package of brown dye, and I have a stunning new suit. I also dipped an old hat in the dye and moulded it over while wet and I am not afraid to go anywhere with my Fall outfit."

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them"

Simply dissolve the dye in water and boil the material in the colored water.

Miss L. Helm of Pittsburgh writes:

"I needed a new suit for early Fall in the worst way and no money to get one as I had been out of a position for some time. In glancing over the pages of a magazine, I saw an ad. of Diamond Dyes, which set me thinking."

"I had a cloth suit from last Spring which had been a beautiful shade of purple when new, but, like many others it had faded so that I dreaded to put it on again. I thought I couldn't make it much worse no matter how stupid I might be, and as the directions for using the Diamond Dyes were so plain, I bought a package of black dye. I was delighted with the result. It came out a beautiful black and has not smut one bit."



Purple Cloth dyed Black.

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Vegetable Fibre Fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10c Per Package Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

The WELLS & RICHARDSON Company, Limited
200 Mountain St., MONTREAL, Canada



ALL VOLUNTEERS FOR FIELD WORK.

Nursing Sister Macdonald (marked X) of the Permanent Army Medical Corps and six of the A. M. C. nurses, who took a course under her direction at the School of Military Instruction, Kingston. The picturesque blue uniform, with brass buttons, is the working-dress of the Canadian Army Nursing Service. The head-dress, as is seen, is quite distinctive.