

PHOTOGRAPHS of the First Company of Reserves for the First Newfoundland Regiment--Those that have just left here!

We have individual Photographs of each man, Groups of each Section, and the Non-Commissioned Officers, men being inspected at Government House, Going aboard the Steamer etc., etc.

THE HOLLOWAY STUDIO, LIMITED,

PHONE 768.

Corner Bates' Hill and Henry Street, St. John's Nfld.

THE PRIMATE'S DECISION

On Kikuyu -- Christian Comity.

Even in this time of preoccupation with the war the Archbishop of Canterbury's decision on the issues raised in reference to the Kikuyu controversy, which has just been published in book form, will receive careful consideration. It will be remembered that in June, 1914, the Bishops of Mombassa, and Uganda took part in a conference at Kikuyu in British East Africa, which was attended by about 60 missionaries representing various religious bodies at work in that area. These present drew up a scheme of federation, designed to promote fellowship among the various religious bodies with which they were associated.

At the conclusion of the conference the Bishop of Mombassa (Dr. Peel), assisted by the Bishop of Uganda (Dr. Willis), celebrated the Holy Communion, at which the delegates, including Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and others, received the Sacrament in the Scottish Presbyterian manner. This was wholly desirable as the only building available for the purpose.

The Archbishop of Canterbury refused to accept a charge of heresy and schism brought by the Bishop of Zanzibar (Dr. Weston) against Bishops Peel and Willis, but referred the proposed scheme of federation to the Central Consultative Body, which is a committee of Bishops formed as the result of a resolution of the Lambeth Conference. Having had the advantage of this body's opinion, the Archbishop has now given his decision. With regard to the conference at Kikuyu the Archbishop endorses the words of the Consultative Body: "The Central Consultative Body highly appreciate the fact that the subject of the Kikuyu Conference—namely, the promotion of a brotherly spirit and the adoption of practical steps towards unity—if wholly desirable. All this, with the mutual consideration involved, and with the united testimony borne to the faith which is enshrined in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, plainly makes for unity; and it is by such methods and by such a temper, more, perhaps, than by formal organization that the conditions may be realized in which the end of our efforts and our prayers—a genuine African Church—will be shaped by the Holy Spirit of God according to His will. The Archbishop calls attention to the large measure of agreement between both sides in the controversy which has arisen upon certain lines of policy. The Bishop of Zanzibar is anxious as his episcopal brethren to co-operate in some way with missionaries belonging to other denominations, and has recognized the demarcation of areas within the duty of evangelization is assigned to different denominations. On the other hand, the Bishops of Mombassa and Uganda have declared that the Bishop of Zanzibar's proposal for a central missionary council of Episcopal and

would be neither distant nor unreal. The Archbishop proceeds to deal with the special celebration of the Holy Communion at the close of the Kikuyu Conference, and declares:— It was far from being the first time that in the mission fields of Africa or of the Far East non-episcopal missionaries have participated in such a service, when, the celebrant was a missionary Bishop or a leading presbyter of our own Church, and in commenting upon the action of the Bishops and clergy at Kikuyu it is unfair to forget that fact. The service, however, was admittedly abnormal and irregular, and is liable nowadays to a degree undreamed of a few years ago, to acquire a character it never claimed, and to be looked upon as a notable "demonstration" in favour of a particular ecclesiastical policy at a time when such lines of policy are the subject of keen and almost worldwide debate. The Archbishop concludes as follows:— I believe that we shall act rightly, and that the wisest and strongest missionaries believe that we shall act rightly, in abstaining at present from such services as the closing service held at Kikuyu, now that in a world of quick tidings and of ample talk they are shown to be open to the kind of misunderstandings which have arisen.

The subject of reunion and inter-communion is with us day by day; it is not going to be forgotten. Our efforts are not over; we ask continually for Divine guidance towards "the haven where we would be." We do not, I am persuaded, ask in vain.

Looking carefully at present-day facts and conditions I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion a Diocesan Bishop acts rightly in sanctioning, when circumstances seem to call for it, the admission to Holy Communion of a devout Christian man to whom the ministrations of his own church are for the time inaccessible, and who, as a baptized person, desires to avail himself of the opportunity of communicating at one of our Altars. With regard to "the sanction, directly or by implication, given to members of the Church of England to receive the Holy Communion at the hands of Ministers not episcopally ordained," the Archbishop observes:— There is no branch of Christian polity the handling of which requires more reverent caution than does this. If, for the sake of securing what looks like a gain in the direction of Church unity, or of attaining in the mission field a nearer prospect of a church in the true sense "native," we were to treat the question of a three-fold ministry as trifling or negligible, it is obvious that we might do irreparable ill to the future life of the Church of Christ in that region of the earth. Putting the matter at its lowest, the contribution which we make to the church of the future must be of our very best. It must, so far as we can secure it, be "thoroughly furnished" in effectiveness of spiritual power. Consciously to be party to anything less or lower would be intolerable, because on our part it would be disloyal. I do not say that the acceptance of what has been proposed (and, as the proposer thinks, safeguarded) would of necessity bear that character. But the danger

A Sore Which Would Not Heal

Policeman's Testimony to Zam-Buk.

Constable R. B. Nunn, of Vernon, F. C., says: "I would like to bear testimony to the wonderful healing properties of Zam-Buk. For over two years I suffered acutely with a sore on my leg which, despite all treatment, turned into an open ulcer. I tried all kinds of medicines, ointments, liniments, etc., but notwithstanding the wound seemed only to get worse. Finally it became so bad that I was on the point of going into a hospital, when a friend persuaded me to try Zam-Buk. I did so, and the first few applications made the ulcer less painful. By degrees the inflammation went down and there were traces of healing. To cut a long story short, from the time of first commencing to use Zam-Buk the ulcer improved and twelve boxes of Zam-Buk effected a complete cure. "Although the ulcer was healed, I was still afraid that the healing would be only temporary, and that in a very short time it would break out again. To my extreme delight this has not been the case. It is close on a year since Zam-Buk healed the ulcer, and as there is not the slightest trace of any further trouble, I can safely speak of my case as a complete cure."

The above is but one of many instances where Zam-Buk has proved effective in healing old and obstinate sores after other preparations have completely failed. For eczema, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, cold cracks, and all skin diseases or injuries, and as an embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, stiffened muscles, etc., nothing can equal Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price; 50c. per box. Refuse substitutes.

Educating Fishermen.

Modern Methods of Handling Necessary to Increase the Use of Fish. Fish is certain to become a much more important supplement to the meat diet of Canadians than it is at present. It can be produced more cheaply; it possesses splendid nourishing qualities, and, when properly cooked, it is a most palatable food. Unfortunately, much of the fish offered for sale is not of a high quality. This may, in part, be traced to the crude, careless, and often wasteful methods that are used by the fishermen in taking and handling fish, and the fact that such methods are used demonstrates the need for providing technical education for fishermen. While Canada possesses one of the richest and most varied fisheries in the world, they are, in most instances, being exploited by men who have little or no technical knowledge of the natural history of fish, the proper methods of preparing fish for



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market, as well as of other aspects of the fisheries industry. Tradition plays a large part in the lives of many fishermen. It is extremely difficult for them to shake off the obsolete practices of their fathers and adopt those that experience in other countries has shown to be superior. During the present winter the Canadian Fisheries Association was organized under very favorable auspices. It is gratifying to note that the new association was formed for the "development of the fishing industry and in popularizing the consumption of fish is the education of the fishermen."

Schools for fishermen exist in practically every European maritime nation. It is in Japan, however, that fishery instruction is being carried to the greatest perfection. Fish is a delicate food product, the handling of which requires a great deal of scientific knowledge and technical skill. This applies especially to the first stages of taking the fish and preparing them for the market. Consequently, unless improvements can be brought about in the methods of the fishermen, the development of the fisheries industry will be needlessly slow and wasteful. The educational branch of the Canadian Fisheries Association has a splendid opportunity for useful work.—A. D. in Conservation.

"RETAINERS" FOR ADMIRALTY DOCTORS. The following Parliamentary question was addressed by Commander Bellairs to the First Lord in regard to consultants employed by the Admiralty:— Whether any sums of over £3,000 a year are being paid to doctors and surgeons in civil life as retainers for their services; if so, in what cases and what amounts; and whether the arrangement was made prior to the war and allows of private practice as well. Dr. Macnamara replied: The following consultants are paid over £3,000 per annum: Mr. G. L. Cheyne, B.C., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.R., F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum; Mr. Raymond Johnson, M.B., F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum; Sir W. Macewan, F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum; Mr. H. D. Rolleston, M.D., F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum; Mr. G. R. Turner, F.R.C.S., £5,000 per annum. The employment of eight consultants was approved previous to the outbreak of war. The whole time of these consultants is at the disposal of the Admiralty, and they are under similar regulations with regard to private practices as all other medical officers serving, viz., private practice is not forbidden, but must not in any way interfere with the performance of an officer's naval duties.

Everybody's doing it now. At Job's, Monroe's, Baird's, Ayre's, Bowring's, Bishop's and Royal Stores you can get Elastic Roofing Cement Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins.—may 13, 15, 18

WINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Advertisement for Armada Tea. Text: Armada Tea is winning Golden Opinions from everyone. Just Try It and be convinced. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Includes an illustration of a hand holding a tea bag.

Advertisement for John Maundel's Scotch Suits. Text: The coming of Spring means the shedding of the old coat and the putting on of the new. We are showing something neat and dresy in Spring Coatings. Have you seen our Greys with silk facings? Topnotchers, aren't they? Also something good in Scotch suitings, Glenris and Wha-haes; all hand made. EXCLUSIVELY MAUNDER. Includes an illustration of two men in suits.

Advertisement for P.E.I. Blue Potatoes. Text: P.E.I. BLUE POTATOES. Due on Monday, 400 Half Bags Choice P. E. I. Blue POTATOES. GEO. NEAL. Advertise in the TELEGRAM. Includes an illustration of a potato.

Inoculation Doesn't Hurt.

SHOULD THE OPERATION BE MADE COMPULSORY?

In a recent speech Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that Lord Kitchener and his advisers were considering the compulsory adoption of inoculation against typhoid. Already recruits of the new Army who refuse to be inoculated are having their leave shortened, and it is a certainty that very few of them will find their way out to the front, for the deaths are far higher among those who have not been inoculated than among those who have.

Sir William Osler, the famous physician, said in a recent speech, "It is bitter enough to lose thousands of the best of our young men in a hideous war, but it adds terribly to the tragedy to think that more than one-half of the losses may be due to preventable disease. Typhus fever, cholera, enteric, and dysentery have won more victories than powder and shot. Typhus and malaria, which one hundred years ago routed a great English army in the Walcheren Expedition against Antwerp, are no longer formidable foes. But enough remain, as we found by sad experience in South Africa. Of the 22,000 lives lost in that war, the bullets accounted for only 8,000, the bacilli for 14,000!"

The Deadly Typhoid Fever.

The one disease above all others which has proved most fatal is undoubtedly enteric or typhoid fever. In the war between Spain and America one-fifth of the men were stricken down with typhoid. In the South African war there were close on 60,000 cases of typhoid among our soldiers, of whom 29,000 were invalided home as a result and over 8,000 died outright.

As in the case of small-pox so in the case of typhoid, the preventive—it is not a cure—has been discovered, inoculation. The method was discovered by an English physician, Sir Albroth Wright, and has since been introduced into the armies of Germany, France, Japan and the United States, as well as our own. In France, for instance, the typhoid rate among those who had not been inoculated was 168.44 per thousand, and among the inoculated 1.8 per thousand! In France and the United States, by the way, inoculation is compulsory.

To make a soldier immune to the dread fever two inoculations are necessary, and the operation is the simplest thing in the world. This is how it is done. A soldier is told to attend at a certain time to be inoculated. He takes off his coat, bares his left arm, and one of the hospital orderlies paints a portion of the skin with iodine. The doctor plunges the point of a hypodermic syringe beneath the painted portion of the skin, empties the fluid in it, and the spot is then repainted with iodine. The only pain is just the momentary pricking sensation of the needle.

Exactly How It Feels.

There is practically no inflammation, only a slight tingling, and afterwards a number feeling in the left arm, followed by a feeling of stiffness in the ribs and perhaps a slight headache. As a rule a soldier is back to his ordinary routine two days after his first inoculation. There is only one thing he mustn't do, or he will certainly have a bad time of it; he mustn't touch alcohol for twelve hours before he is inoculated or for forty-eight hours after.

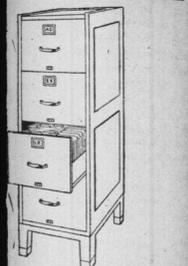
A soldier's inoculation for the second time is ten days after his first. This second inoculation is very much stronger than the first, but it has no more effect, for the soldier is by now partly immune from the disease. In fact, only twenty-four hours sick leave is allowed by the Army authorities.

Sometimes a man gets a severe headache and feels very depressed after his second inoculation, but the headache rarely lasts more than a few hours, so long as no alcohol has been touched. The pain in the arm is just as though one had a blow on it, and this pain doesn't last more than a day or two.

In fact, to be inoculated is the simplest thing in the world, really!

REMOVAL NOTICE.—Murphy's West End Barber Shop has been changed from the old stand to a more commodious parlour opposite Springdale Street. Prompt attention assured all patrons.—may 13, 31

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