

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 44.--No. 52.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915.

Whole No. 2294.

GLENCOE PICTURE SHOW

NEXT SATURDAY NEW YEAR'S NIGHT

we will open the New Year with something special. We have secured at big expense the famous film entitled

"England's Menace"

now being shown in the big cities at 50c, 75c and \$1. You will also see

Charlie Chaplin

The New War Series

and

14,000 Soldiers on Parade

Music by

Long's Orchestra

FIRST SHOW STARTS AT 7 P. M.

PRICES, 15 AND 25 CENTS

Teacher Wanted.

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 8, Ekfrid, to start Jan. 3rd. Apply at once to Jas. P. McRae, Secretary, R. R. No. 3, Glencoe.

Wanted.

An industrious man who can earn \$100 per month and expenses selling our products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish contract signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

Janitor Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to January 12th, 1916, for the janitor work of St. John's church, Moss, duties to commence January 15th. D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae", Walkers. 912

For Sale.

Pedigree Karakul Persian ram lamb, the kind that produces the Persian fur. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont.

CHANTRY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also S. G. Dorking Fowls

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

DENTISTRY
R. J. MUMFORD, D.D.S., L.D.S. Offices over Howard's Furniture Store. Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

GEORGE WILSON,
Clerk of the Division Court, Conveyancer, Etc. Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Commissioner in H. C. J. Office—Main street, over Lumley's drug store.

G. G. McNaughton
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance

Phone Bothwell U. & R. 40 P. O. Newbury No. 441 R. R. No. 2

Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Company

Insure your buildings against wind and tornado in the largest weather company in Ontario. Insurance in force, nearly 11 million. Our rate is lowest permitted by government.

E. T. Huston, Agent, Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YEAR FARES

SINGLE FARE
Good going December 31st, 1915, and January 1st, 1916

Return limit, January 3rd, 1916

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going December 29th, 1915, to January 1st, 1916, inclusive

Return limit, January 4th, 1916

Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Tickets and full information on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

A Happy New Year to All

We wish to thank our friends for their patronage during the past year.

Our aim is to always carry a carefully selected, dependable line of Jewelry at reasonable prices. The nice trade we have enjoyed during the past year is convincing proof that our efforts have not been in vain.

We hope that happiness and prosperity may be your lot throughout the coming year and that our business relations may be as pleasant in the future as in the past.

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

Dry Goods Millinery Groceries

Fall and Winter Goods to hand. Best values in all these lines.

P. D. KEITH

MITCHELL & HAGERTY

Hardware Merchants, Glencoe, Ontario

HALTERS

HORSE BLANKETS

We have just received our fall order of Stoves and Ranges. Call and inspect our line of Stoves before buying. Let us help you pick out a first-class Range from our stock. We have also a full line of Stable Fittings, such as Glass, Rollers, Litter Carriers and Stall Fixtures.

STOVE PIPE

FROST WIRE FENCING

SPECIAL VALUE

NOW OFFERING IN

New Currants, Raisins, Peels, Nuts, etc., bought early before the advance

Good Butter and Eggs and other marketable produce taken as cash at highest market price.

CASH FOR FRESH EGGS AND GOOD TABLE BUTTER

TRY OUR SPECIALS IN BULK TEAS AND COFFEES. Red Rose, Lipton's and Salada Packet Teas always in stock.

We sell Parnell's Homemade Bread, 5c loaf. Kind mother makes.

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

3 GOOD POINTS

about our D. L. & W. Scranton Coal are NO SLATE, NO DUST and UNIFORM SIZE. With these you get long burning fires and regular heat. Now's a good time to order coal—you can't tell when the price will soar. Free delivery; prompt service.



McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

GLENCOE, ONT.

District and General.

A Romney farmer harvested his clover seed crop Dec. 6th.

The tax collector of West Lorne had all the taxes collected by Dec. 8th.

Dr. Sawyers, of Napier, has purchased the practice of the late Dr. Kelly, at Watford.

The death is recorded of Mrs. Mary Lee, one of Aldborough's oldest residents, aged 97 years and seven months.

Miss Gertrude Lumley, of Dunwich, and William Patterson, of Iona, were quietly married at Shedden on Dec. 23rd.

J. B. Watterworth, formerly of Wardsville, has purchased a store in Croton and will begin business after New Year's.

The marriage took place Dec. 23rd of Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McNeil, of Alvinston, to William Hillus, of Brooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Watterworth, of Carman, Manitoba, are visiting Mr. Watterworth's father, David Watterworth, Wardsville, after an absence of seven years.

An increase from \$6 to \$10 in the charge for automobile licenses with increases upon about the same basis for higher powered cars are now receiving the consideration of the Ontario Government.

Sunday, January 2, has been set apart as a day of special prayer and intercession throughout Canada for the success of Great Britain and her allies in the war. A similar proclamation was issued a year ago.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Macdunn, minister of public works, contemplates the adoption of the principle of setting aside all revenue secured by way of taxation of automobiles for highway improvement in the province.

Mrs. Mary Ann Humphrey, one of Rodney's oldest citizens, died on Dec. 20 at the age of 84 years. Deceased had before moving to Rodney resided with her son, Charles, on con. 5, Aldborough. She had been a resident of the township the past sixty years, coming from Ireland when quite young.

ELECTION CARDS

Wardsville, Dec. 27, 1915.

To the Electors of the Township of Moss:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I hereby offer my services as Councillor of the Township of Moss for the year 1916. As I cannot see you all personally, I take this opportunity of soliciting your vote and influence. Wishing you all a Happy New Year, I am, Yours respectfully,

C. S. MORRISON.

To the Electors of Glencoe:

In announcing myself as a candidate for the Reeve of the village, I beg to state my policies:—The conservation of our financial resources within reasonable limits, with a view to a reduction of the tax rate.

The fullest possible publicity of the intentions and transactions of the council.

Equal rights to all, special privileges to none, the suppression of Kaiserism. I earnestly solicit your support.

P. J. MORRISON.

To the Electors of Glencoe:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Having been placed in nomination for the office of Councillor for 1916, I respectfully solicit your vote and influence. If you see fit to place your confidence in me, I shall endeavor to serve you loyally, faithfully and impartially, and to the best interests of the community at large. As I have been called away for a day or two, I may not be able before polling to see you all personally, but will appreciate your support.

Sincerely yours,

A. B. McLELLAN.

Your Vote Respectfully Solicited for
J. A. McLACHLAN
for Reeve of Glencoe
for 1916

RELIABILITY

is Our Watchword
A RELIABLE STORE
A RELIABLE STOCK

We have finished fitting up our store and are now in a position to show you our large range of new and up-to-date Furniture.

Call and see us. Our prices are right.

J. B. GOUGH & SON

FURNITURE DEALERS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Day Phone 23 Night 93

THE MUNICIPAL SLATE

Ekfrid Returns Old Council—Contests in Glencoe and Moss.

Nomination of candidates for municipal council and in some cases school boards and local commissions was made throughout Ontario on Monday. There were many returns by acclamation, chiefly from a patriotic motive. In Glencoe and surrounding municipalities the result is given below.

GLENCOE.

Nominations were received at a meeting in the Opera House in the evening by George Wilson, municipal clerk. Afterwards Dr. McLachlan was appointed chairman and the old members present of the council and new candidates proposed discussed the affairs of the municipality. It was a quiet, orderly meeting, well attended, and provoked little or no argument. The only spirited moments were when ex-reeve Currie made a statement charging that a special privilege had been granted the Woodburn Milling Company in their business assessment, of which no doubt further will be heard, and with which there is not space to deal in this issue. The following candidates are in the field:—For Reeve—J. A. McLachlan, present reeve, and P. J. Morrison, a former councillor.

For Councillors—Allan McPherson, Peter D. Keith and A. J. Wright, of the old council, and Hiram Lumley, A. B. McLellan, Wm. T. Hills and James Harris, new candidates.

For Public School Trustees—Dr. Walker, A. B. McDonald and James Gilbert, re-elected by acclamation. For Electric Light Commissioners—W. D. Moss and John Thomson, re-elected by acclamation.

EFKFRID.

Councillors McCallum and Black were nominated for the office of reeve in opposition to Reeve L. L. McTaggart, but withdrew. Several candidates nominated for councillors also withdrew, and the members of the council in 1915 are all re-elected, as follows:—

Reeve—L. L. McTaggart. Councillors—Dougald Black, Donald Johnson, Dan A. McCallum, Nathaniel Urquhart.

MOSS.

Reeve D. D. Graham having retired, two former councillors are in the field for the office, and there are five running for councillors as follows:—For Reeve—Edway Hurdle, Elias F. Revcraft.

For Councillors—Andrew Gardiner, Frederick J. James, Charles S. Morrison, Dan N. Munroe, Allen Stiller.

NEWBURY.

For Reeve—C. Rush, A. Holman. For Councillors—Wm. J. Armstrong, Wm. Bayne, Robert Moore, Hugh D. McNaughton, Ed. Woods, Jas. Whittington.

School Trustees—A. McReady, Frank Robinson, B. F. Jeffery, by acclamation.

WARDSVILLE.

For Reeve—A. G. Linden, Chas. Minna. Councillors—Thos. Faulds, George Faulds, R. J. Petch, J. A. Mulligan, by acclamation.

ALVINSTON.

The old council were all returned by acclamation, as follows:—Reeve—John McCallum. Councillors—John Brown, Frank McNally, John Baird, Alex. McLachlan.

ALDBOROUGH.

For Reeve—A. J. Wismer, William Tolmie. Deputy Reeve—J. A. McRae, by acclamation.

Councillors—W. S. Stalker, J. D. McKillop, W. A. Kelly, by acclamation. For Councillors—J. H. McCallum, A. J. McMillan, Robert Garbutt, A. D. McKillop, Frank Smith.

METCALFE.

For Reeve—Cyrus Henry, John McNaughton. For Councillors—William Eberts, Angus McCallum, Archie Campbell, Robert Denney, Henry Freer, Wm. Hodgins.

BROOKE.

Reeve—W. Annett. Deputy Reeve—W. J. Bourne. Councillors—Hugh Kennedy, D. M. Campbell and Wm. Johnston. All by acclamation.

New Light on Barn Tragedy.

An inquest will be held upon the charred remains found in the ruins of the Killbridge barn, near Wallaceburg, recently destroyed by fire. A new light has been thrown on the tragedy. A drunken man was seen in the neighborhood of the barn on the night of the fire, and it is thought he entered to spend the night. It is probable he may have been smoking and accidentally set fire to the barn. The door was so arranged that when anyone entered and closed the door it locked automatically.

The authorities are inclined to believe that the unknown party went in, shut the door, and when the fire started was unable to get out, and was burned to death.

School Entertainment.

The annual Christmas entertainment of S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid, was held on Wednesday evening, December 22. An unusually good programme was given by the pupils. Songs, drills and dialogues were very well rendered, making it one of the most enjoyable concerts of the season. Two drills especially were very pretty, namely, the "Snowflake Drill," by the tiny girls, and the "Wreath Drill," by the larger girls. The dialogues and recitations were very amusing and the amateur actors provoked hearty applause. Solos by Miss Milliken and duets by M. McAlpine and Mrs. Grant, of Glencoe, were appreciated by all. D. McAlpine, D. Graham and J. Graham delighted all with their excellent violin music, ably assisted by G. Squire on the guitar. Mr. Holman's mouth organ selections were, without exception, received with cries of "Encore." Charles McLean, of Glencoe, was the very able chairman and Miss Jean Graham was the pianist. The task of training the pupils fell to the lot of Miss Wood, the teacher, and success of the evening was due chiefly to her. At the close of the programme Mr. Santa Claus announced his arrival by a jingle of bells, and when the beautiful tree had been stripped of its load of gifts all sang the National Anthem.

Good Roads.

To the Editor of The Transcript:—Dear Sir:—In the correspondence from Alliance in your issue of December 23rd, your correspondent made note of the fact that fifty cords of gravel had been laid on the road east of the church and that it was time that some of the roads south were receiving some attention. I might say that in order that none might have the impression that the township council were exceedingly good to us on this road, we received this gravel through the D. & S. by-law, i. e., when the residents along the road or those interested in any road donate a certain sum of money or a certain amount of work on any road the council supplements the amount, and if gravel is drawn, pays for all the gravel. There was also a certain amount of commutation money expended on this piece of road. The D. & S. by-law is one which should be taken advantage of a great deal more than it is on a good many of our roads.

Yours, etc., BERT McEACHREN.

A Poor Business Proposition.

In the last issue of your valuable paper, you state, in reply to a correspondent, that the municipality of Glencoe will get no revenue from the hotel licenses for 1915.

In one of your September issues there appeared in the minutes of the Glencoe council a financial statement of the preceding financial year, in which it was stated that the cost of enforcing the license law for West Middlesex was something over seven hundred dollars.

Now, sir, the total revenue from the two licenses in this riding is five hundred dollars. So that two hundred dollars must be taken out of the provincial treasury, and indirectly out of the pockets of the people, in order that we may have the privilege of two open bars in the village of Glencoe.

Will any intelligent elector believe that this is not a very poor business proposition.

Yours faithfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

How a drug famine is creeping upon us is being pointed out by those who are watching the steady climb in the price of materials that have heretofore won little renown outside the family medicine chest. Senna leaves have gone up to seven times their usual price and Egyptian figs are fifty cents instead of nine. "If war continues," declares one writer, "illness is going to be a more expensive luxury than ever before." Quinine costs five times as much today as it did a month ago, rising in three weeks from 40 cents to \$2.75 an ounce. For camomile leaves which come from Germany and Austria wholesalers are paying 33 cents a pound more than in peace times. The horshound herb, another old standby which is an Austrian product, has jumped from 6 to 15c, and liquorice, imported from Smyrna, has risen from 6 to 25c. Olive oil has increased from 50 to 75c a gallon. Russian cantharides 75c to \$1. Cod liver oil, despite its name, is made from crude oils which come from Norway and the cost of the crude oils has advanced from \$10 to \$80 per barrel.

Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER
Next Sunday, being the first Sunday in the New Year, one of the services will have special reference to that fact, the subject being, "The return of the palm days." The other service will be patriotic in its spirit; and optimistic in its outlook, "After the war." A special call is issued by all the churches for full houses next Sunday.

Belgian Relief Fund.

A. E. Sutherland, treasurer of the local Patriotic Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for Belgian Relief:—Crawford Allan, \$2.50; South Ekfrid Literary Society, per Roy Squire, being balance in treasury, 7.54; Junior Red Cross Society, Glencoe, 10.00.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Former Ekfrid Resident Killed Near St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Robert Webster received the sad intelligence on Dec. 24th that her brother, Will J. Young, of St. Paul, Minn., was killed in an auto accident. He was driving a car at the time and lost control of the steering gear and the car turned turtle.

Deceased was a son of the late Jacob Young, of Ekfrid, and leaves a wife and boy and girl. He was about fifty years of age. His mother is living at Emerson, Manitoba. Up to the time of the accident he had been managing a large dairy farm near St. Paul.

St. John's Sunday School.

The annual Sunday School festival was held in St. John's church on Wednesday evening last. In the afternoon all the children, some 35, were taken for a sleigh drive by Messrs. Isaac Walker and Bert Simpson; the girls and boys all had a jolly frolic and the snow was all that we needed. After a sumptuous tea provided by the congregation, the program of the evening commenced almost on time at 7.30.

The entertainment was one of the best the school has ever got up. The opening piece by the infant class, "Ten Little Niggers," was a complete rendition and set everyone laughing and gave the humorous start that was carried right through the evening. The drills gotten up by Mrs. Humphries and Miss Jones were carried out with a precision and effect only perhaps surpassed by our High School. The dialogue by the scholars, "Ecclesiastes vs. Common Sense," was splendidly rendered and again the trainers manifested wonderful success. The choir added very greatly in the dialogue, "A Musical Surprise," in which everyone rendered their part splendidly. The basement was full and a very liberal collection was the reward for the work contributed.

School Reports.

Report of S. S. No. 2, Moss, for fall term. Names in order of percentage taken at term examinations:—

Sr. IV.—Myrtle King 73, John Beattie 65.

Jr. IV.—Mary Beattie 65, Lillian King 65.

III.—Russell Burchell 61, Florence Gardiner 61, Willie Reycraft 60, Mabel Watson 54, George Winslip 48.

Sr. II.—Susie Gardner 63, Susie Bell 60, Lillian Waite 50.

Jr. II.—Bessie McCallum 64, Average of marks for past four months:—

Part II.—Frank Bell 502, James Bell 534.

Part I.—Ruthie King 726, Rosie Bell 680, Lila McCallum 561.

OLIVE E. HODGINS, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 4, Metcalfe, for the months of November and December:—

Sr. IV.—Hugh McCallum 73, Russell Leitch 70, John Walker 65.

Sr. III.—Gordon Field 79, Archie Walker 66.

Jr. III.—Ida Graham 80, Philip Patterson 72, Malcolm Walker 67, Minnie McNeill 64, Duncan McNaughton 61.

II.—Verna McCallum 86, Edna Munroe 83, Jean Patterson 81, Anna-bell Graham 81.

Part II.—Sr.—Beatrice Munroe 80, Ernest Walker 77.

Part II, Jr.—Anneva — 72.

Primer—Gordon McCallum, Mildred Graham, Joan McNaughton, John E. Walker, Elsie Walker, Jimmie Graham, Colin Duncan Munroe, Lloyd Denning, Mary Munroe, Gordon Denning.

Best speller in IV.—Hugh McCallum.

" " Sr. III—Gordon Field.

" " Jr. III—Philip Patterson.

Best speller in II.—Edna Munroe.

E. JEAN RAE, Teacher.

Christmas report of Un. S. S. No. 17, Moss:—

V.—Elsie Leitch 83, Mary McAlpine 77, John Leitch 73, Edie McKellar (absent).

Sr. IV.—Clarence McKellar 70, John Little 68, Leonard Munroe 68, Grant Smith 68, Neil Munroe 67, John Munroe 66, Jr.—Alex. McKellar 68, T. W. Little 67, Beatrice McAlpine 61, John Moore (absent).

Sr. III.—Garfield Munroe 76, Neil Leitch 75, Neil Dewar 67, Jr.—Jamie Munroe 79, Willie McKellar 78, Marion Campbell 78, Mae Moore 75, Emerson Little 67, Tena Leitch 59.

II.—Alexander Munroe 80, Lillian Campbell 54, Sarah McLachlan 52.

Part II.—Hughie McKellar 61.

I.—A.—Mary McLachlan, Albert Moore, Lloyd Little.

I. QUIGLEY, Principal.

High School Notes.

Neil McCallum, a pupil of the school for two and a half years, has left school and enlisted. He was one of the most advanced and brightest pupils and made a good record, obtaining Normal Entrance and Junior Matriculation the past summer. School closed on the 22nd for the vacation and will re-open on Jan. 3rd.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are not taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER X.—(Cont'd.)

When Theo had gone Jack brought her up to London, and took lodgings near New Gardens, for himself and her. The daily journey to and from town was a heavy addition to his life, but it gave Helen fresh air to breathe and trees to look at, and enabled him to be with her for the few months left to them.

That winter he failed in his examination; it was the only occasion in his student life when this happened. Before the questioning began he knew that he was going to fail; he had passed a terrible night at Helen's bedside, and his head ached and throbed so that the room seemed heaving beneath him.

He shut his eyes; the horror of last night came over him, stifling, intolerable. "Oh, this is no use!" he thought. "I'm good for nothing to-day; I'd better go." Then he pulled himself together and plunged stolidly into the task set him.

At the end of the day one of the examiners came up to him with friendly concern. "You're not looking your self to-day, Raymond; I'm afraid you don't feel quite up to the mark."

"No, not quite," Jack answered. "I was a fool to come. I have failed, of course."

"I fear so. You look as if you ought to be in bed. What's wrong?"

"Oh, nothing much, thank you." Two or three days after the same examiner saw him in the street and crossed over to speak to him.

"Raymond, Professor Brooks dined with me yesterday, and talked about you. Why didn't you tell me you were up all night with a cancer patient? You were not fit to go in for the examination. I'm very sorry about it; he tells me you've been having a terribly hard time."

Jack's eyes flashed.

"Yes; and so has the woman that washes the dissecting-room floor. She lost her baby last week, and I found her crying on the stairs over her bread and butter."

But she shuddered; people's private troubles have got nothing to do with their work.

The examiner looked at him, puzzled. "I'm very sorry," he said again. "Your mother, isn't it? Have you plenty of friends in London?"

"Thank you; Professor Brooks has been very kind; so has the doctor who attends her. As for friends, there's nothing any one can do."

"Well, if there should be, will you let me know? And as for the examination, don't worry about that; you'll pass it next year. You have the makings of a good doctor."

Theo, meanwhile, had taken Berlin, Paris, and Vienna by storm. The enthusiasm aroused by his playing might have turned a wisest head; but his nature was a washed slate; not a note remained on it, not the name of a composer.

Yet he must play something; the people down there with the upturned faces were waiting, waiting; and he had nothing to give them. He began to play. As for the audience, he had forgotten it; he was playing, not for the concert-goers of Paris but for Jack and Helen. When he played, his memory was a washed slate; not a note remained on it, not the name of a composer.

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The listeners held their breath as they heard; she was like a thing transfixed, full of light. Long silence followed; then she turned with a sigh. "Let us go, children; our spring is not yet come."

Jack was silent as they carried her in, and his eyes were very sore.

CHAPTER XI.

After Helen's death Jack spent two years studying in Paris. He then returned to London for a year's work in the hospitals, before going to Vienna, where he intended to finish his course of study.

One day, soon after his return from Paris, he received a letter, addressed in Molly's hand, but with a London post-mark. It was merely a curt announcement that she had come to town to attend a St. John ambulance course and was now in Kensington, boarding with Aunt Sarah's town relatives, and that if he cared to call on Sunday afternoon he would find her in.

He went, of course, but with a desolate sense of the futility of things. This was the sister for whom he had been pinching and saving, working and planning all these years; and he was to call upon her ceremoniously, just as he had to call, now and then, on the wives of the professors.

He found her in a terrible. Early Victorian drawing-room, a tall girl, grave and self-contained, surrounded by thin-lipped, censorious women, whose eyes inspected him with freezing curiosity as he entered. Her own were steadily fixed on the floor, and the thick lips he saw set her expression; but her mouth was set hard. He endured half an hour of small-talk, listening for the rare sound of Molly's voice.

When he rose to go, she turned to the hostess.

"Mrs. Penning, I will walk through the park with my brother; I shall be back in time for supper."

Mrs. Penning bit her lip. The Vicar, when entrusting his niece to her care, had warned her that the brother, who lived in London and would be likely to call, was "not a suitable companion for a young girl."

She had no intention of letting Molly walk alone with this black sheep of the family; and to send out a duenna this afternoon would interfere with arrangements already made.

"I am afraid I cannot leave the house to-day, my dear," she said; "but if you are particularly anxious to go, I am sure Mildred will not mind accompanying you. You must be back in half an hour, though, as she is going to evening service."

"Thank you," Molly answered; "but I need not trouble Mildred."

"My dear! I could not possibly let you walk home alone. It is not suitable for a young girl, especially a stranger to London like you."

Molly raised her eyes and looked at Jack. He interposed at once.

"I will see my sister home."

"Yes, of course," said Mrs. Penning nervously; "but I think it better not to go out while she is under my care, except with an older lady. Mr. Raymond is very particular, you know; and I am sure he would not like her to be seen in the park alone with a gentleman."

"Even with her brother?"

Molly turned suddenly, with shining, dangerous eyes.

"No, especially with her brother. You are very kind, Mrs. Penning; my brother and I have some family matters to discuss, and we would rather be alone. Shall we go, Jack?"

(To be continued.)

THE FRUITS OF WAR.

Fifteen Million Dollars for Artificial Limbs.

No industry, considered relatively to its importance, seems likely to profit more by the war than the manufacture of false arms and legs. One American concern is said to have already received orders from the British and French governments for \$15,000,000 worth of artificial limbs. The normal producing capacity of this establishment is 350 legs a month, but its output is expected soon to be multiplied by five.

Another American manufacturer, who has a factory in France, has just returned to secure additional machinery and workmen. To obtain the latter is not easy, for false legs and arms, especially the former, are complex pieces of mechanism, and to construct them properly requires much practice and long training.

The cork leg is familiar in works of fiction. In real life such a thing is not, and never has been, cork being just about the most unsuitable material for the purpose; that could be imagined. Artificial limbs are made of basswood or willow, supplemented to some extent with leather.

Such false legs and arms as can now be bought are of course very modern inventions. It may be taken for granted, however, that artificial substitutes for lost limbs date back to a remote antiquity. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution recently dug up in Peru a false foot of wood, apparently prehistoric, which was a mere block with a socket, evidently intended to be fastened to the ankle of a person whose foot had been amputated.

Famous in history is the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, a knight of mediaeval Nuremberg; and there was another nobleman of the same epoch who had an iron foot weighing ten pounds.

Comin' to the Worst.

"Some men have no more hearts," said a tramp to a fellow-sufferer. "I've been a tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out doors."

"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Naw. He tol' me he was a doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

"THE ONLY WAY"



THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH FLAG ONCE MORE IN GREAT DEMAND.—From The Montreal Daily Mail.

KING DISCIPLINED BY CHIEF.

Victor Emmanuel Punished by General Cadorna.

King Victor Emmanuel himself is not exempt from the severe but kindly discipline enforced by General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army. A few days ago the King had this fact sharply brought to his attention by being punished for his failure to obey one of General Cadorna's orders, according to an account appearing in Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

While the fighting along the Austro-Italian front was at its fiercest the Generalissimo issued an order that all his generals who had gone one night beyond the first line of trenches for the purpose of making special observations must return at the break of day to a safe position back of the line. All obeyed, except the King.

The latter, in passing one of the trenches, could not resist the temptation to stop there a while and chat with the soldiers, to the men's great joy and satisfaction.

Just at that moment the Austrians got the range of the trench and dropped a 30.5 centimeter shell into it. Fortunately none of the trench's occupants was killed, but the King had a narrow escape, his uniform being covered with the dirt thrown up by the explosion.

Great was the excitement and trepidation among the officers and men, who had seen their beloved monarch so near death, and the news was immediately telephoned to General Headquarters. In a few minutes General Cadorna was on the scene. King Victor, brushing the dirt from his clothing, greeted him with:

"It is nothing, General. I am not hurt. Don't bother about me."

But General Cadorna, without the shadow of a smile, replied, in a severe tone:

"Your Majesty, I ordered all the generals to retire back of the first line. Why did you not obey? Be kind enough not to visit any part of the front again for five days."

Victor Emmanuel understood and, saluting the general respectfully said:

"You are right. I shall obey."

The same day the King left for Verona, where he spent his five days of banishment from the front in visiting the military hospitals.

DR. GARLIC.

Being Used With Great Success in French Hospitals.

For centuries past garlic—the very sound smells—has not held a place in English cookery, though its favor has been retained amongst Continental dishes. A wise cook, however, knows that one crumb of this famous root adds greatly to the flavor of the family joint.

A map of London reveals the fact that garlic was not once without its staunch supporters—hence Garlic Hill and Garlicheike Church; and during the days of the Great Plague, it posed as a remedy for the stricken. Garlic, too, held its place in our grandmothers' medicine chests, and was considered most efficacious for certain aches and pains.

And now we are again threatened with an invasion. Our French allies have discovered that it is admirable as an antiseptic, and it is being used with great success in the French hospitals at the present time.

It certainly will be a rather quaint revival, for at one time any connection with this plant was considered disgraceful, and the term "garlic eater" was synonymous with "a low fellow."

—London Answers.

Mrs. Wright: "Oh, doctor, couldn't you give me something to cure my dyspepsia?" The Doctor: "My dear madam, I wish I could. I'd then cure mine too."

UNSCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

Is the "Man in the Moon" a Woman, Girl or Soot.

A great many curious ideas exist in various parts of the world regarding the dark spots in the moon's disk. In the eastern part of Asia the spots are believed to be a rabbit or a hare; the Chinese, in particular, look upon them as a hare sitting up and pounding rice in a mortar. Most of the Siamese take the same view. Some few, however, see in the moon a man and a woman working in a field. Curiously enough, the North American Indians have almost the same superstition as the Chinese; and on old monuments in Central America the moon appears as a jug or vessel out of which an animal like a rabbit is pumping.

The South American Indians, on the other hand, believe that a girl, who had fallen in love with the moon, sprang upwards toward it, was caught and kept by it, and that it is her figure which is seen on the moon's face.

The Samoa islanders look on the spots as representing a woman carrying a child, and many other southern peoples have similar beliefs, the woman and child sometimes being altered into an old woman bearing a burden on her back. The Eskimos have an original superstition. They say that one day Aniga, the moon, chased his sister, the sun, in wrath; just as he was about to catch her, however, she suddenly turned around and threw a great handful of soot in his face, and thus escaped him; and of that soot he bears the traces to this day.

The inhabitants of Northwestern India, who account for the moon's monthly disappearance by declaring that she is burnt up regularly and replaced by a fresh moon, explain the dark marks by saying they are the ashes of the former moon.

Other nations explain her disappearance in various ways; the Dakota Indians have it that she is eaten up by mice; the Polynesian superstition is that the souls of the dead feed on her; according to the Hottentots, the moon suffers from headache, and when it gets very bad she hides her head with her hands and covers up her face from the gaze of the world; the Eskimos maintain that after shining for three weeks, she gets tired and hungry, and withdraws to take an enormous meal, after their own fashion, and then, reappears and begins to shine again.

SUBMARINE MINE-LAYERS.

A New Danger From German Operations in the North Sea.

The subtleties of the enemy are extremely varied, and their ability to run around any treaties or understandings is notorious. Their latest weapon of war shows that they have lost none of their cunning. The promise to America not to sink liners without warning must be kept if possible, and at the same time they have not doubt felt it desirable to institute a new scheme of attack on our merchant shipping without running so many risks themselves. Hence the new weapon, the submarine mine-layer, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

According to published accounts vessels of this class are now being employed to sow death and destruction in the path of our merchantmen, mines cannot discriminate, but such details have never worried the enemy.

These new submarines have a specifically constructed air-tight chamber into which the mines are placed ready to be sown. When the submarine reaches the selected spot the watertight doors leading into the chamber are shut, and the chamber is flooded. The mines are then mechanically released.

Each mine when placed in the chamber rests on a series of steel "fingers." These fingers constitute the sinker, and this drops to the bottom. The upward pull of the mine forces the sinker into the bottom, and by this means the mine is anchored in the channel.

The new method of sowing mines will, if used at all extensively, greatly increase the work to be performed by our mine-sweeping craft during the coming bad weather. It will also add considerably to the danger of navigating the home waters. Whether the enemy will do any material damage remains to be seen. It depends on the number of vessels constructed, on our mine-sweepers and on other undecidable circumstances.

If the enemy have spent time and money on the construction of a considerable number of submarine mine-layers, then we may take it that they anticipate a certain degree of effectiveness.

UNSUNK TIGER AND LION.

Two British Battleships That Are Still Fighting Units.

A faintly visible mark on her armor comprises the damage suffered by the Tiger, the British battleship which Berlin reported destroyed in the naval engagement when the German cruiser Blucher was sunk, according to correspondents who recently visited the fleet.

The Lion, which received such a severe knock in this action that, as his despatch recounts, when the Admiral shifted his flag to a destroyer he stepped upon its deck from the forecastle of the Lion, is now as well and hearty as Sir David Bessy himself.

An Economic Loss.

"Had our 3,000,000 soldiers been at work last year," an English statistician calculates, "they would have earned at least £234,000,000 in wages, and would have produced and handled goods valued at £380,000,000. In the centre of Europe the loss has been much greater, at least 11,000,000 men having been withdrawn from production at a cost of £800,000,000 in the first year of the war."

BAGPIPES ON THE BATTLEFIELD

HAVE HELPED IN GREAT BRITISH VICTORIES.

Coolness and Self-Possession of the Pipers in the Hour of Danger.

"As the men bombed their way along the German trenches after the first rush, two of the Black Watch pipers stood upright on the parapet under a terrific fire and played 'Highland Laddie,' the regimental charge of this gallant corps. They stood in a terrific storm of fire with bombs bursting all around them, and flung their Highland battle air to the breeze, until one piper fell dead and the other was wounded."

This was what happened during the British attack on the German lines north of La Bassée some weeks ago, and it is one of the many such episodes that have been recorded for at least two centuries, says a writer in London Answers.

Heroes of the Pipes.

It is almost a tradition of our Highland regiments that the pipers have largely contributed to every victory gained by their countrymen, not only by the animating strains of their music, but by the coolness and self-possession of the pipers in the hour of danger.

When the 42nd Highlanders, who formed part of the attacking party that captured Fort Washington, in 1777, scrambled up the precipice determined to have their own share of glory, the first to reach the summit was one of the pipers, who, as soon as he had made good his footing, began to play. He continued sounding his war-notes until at last his body, riddled with bullets, fell from point to point, till it reached the bottom of the rock mangled and disfigured.

Again, at Waterloo, where the Camerons earned imperishable fame, it was Piper Kenneth Mackay who specially distinguished himself. In the thick of the fighting that raged round the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, the Camerons charged the French columns. The enemy's cavalry came to the support of the baffled infantry, and the Camerons formed square. And, while the Cuivassiers came thundering on, Piper Mackay stepped outside the square of bayonets, and, marching around, played the stirring "Cogadh na Sithe."

Instances from History.

It was the strains of the pibroch that brought life and hope to the besieged garrison in Lucknow; it was the inspiration of the heroic pipers struggling up the ramparts of Tel-el-Kebir that goaded the British on to victory; and it was Piper Findlater's playing of the "Cock o' the North" to the Gallant Gordons, while he lay on the ground badly wounded, that carried the heights of Bargaal and won for him the Victoria Cross.

In the present campaign the pipers of the Black Watch have several times distinguished themselves when playing the "kilted warriors" into action.

It was at Loos that Piper David Simpson, of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch, died on the field of glory. "All through the battle roar," wrote one of his comrades, "rang the soul stirring notes of the charge by the piper, at once a stimulus and a rallying call to every man wearing the red hackle."

Three lines of German trenches fell to that fierce assault. Then the command came down the line to have a try for a fourth.

"Piper Simpson at once got his pipes in position, turned to his company with the cry, 'Come on, boys!' and striking up the battle-tune of the Black Watch, again ran, playing, towards the foe. He took ten or twelve paces, a bullet through the breast brought him down, and, with the exultant yell of his triumphant comrades in the ears, he died."

Music that Fires the Blood.

Describing the inspiring scene of the passage of a kilted battalion along one of the rocky roads of Flanders with the bagpiper skirling defiantly, a British correspondent at the Front wrote thus:

"The drone of the pipes seem to rouse a cold, calculating devil under the tartan. It is not altogether a pleasant sight to see a Scottish regiment being played into a killing ahead; see it in the grim determination of the men, the thrust of the jaw, the grip of the knotted hands on rifle-butts, and you feel that the wail of the pipes ahead is a battle-cry fiercely urging them on."

"'Mon,' said a sergeant from Dumfries, to whom I mentioned this matter of bagpipe inspiration, 'mon, when I hear 'Th' Cock o' th' North' I could kill yon Germans wi' ma bare hands!'"

A Saving.

"Your wife's dinner parties are always beautiful affairs."

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "At first people didn't seem to want to come to 'em, but I guess mebbe the high cost of living is making a difference."

DISCIPLINE AMONG ANIMALS.

They Are Almost Governed by Military Regulations.

In these days of general interest in things military, it is interesting to know that certain animals are governed by what appear to be almost military regulations. Among animals only the gregarious, of course, show qualities of leadership and discipline. Wild horses obey their leader more implicitly than any soldiers however well disciplined. Mustangs are wary, difficult to approach, and almost impossible to capture, owing to the devotion with which they follow their leader and to a code of signals that they never disregard.

A short, shrill neigh is the command to flee; a long-drawn, far-carrying neigh is the rallying call when the herd is scattered; a squeal or a snort, followed by a snort, is the signal to stand ready to fight off dangerous beasts; and a wild snort indicates the sight or scent of man. The snort of a mustang can be heard half a mile or more.

Certain movements are also important as signals. At the first hint of danger, the horse that detects it throws his head and tail high in the air, stands motionless, and gazes fixedly in the direction from which he anticipates trouble. Usually that is enough to put the entire herd on the alert. Should the enemy prove to be bears, wolves, or any foe against which the drove can defend itself, the "signal horse" dashes forward, prancing from side to side, rearing, and striking the ground. Should their most dreaded enemy, man, be approaching, the horse will circle far in toward the main body, and as he turns for one last look he will snort out a trumpet-like blast. Then with a rush, a roar, and a clatter of hoofs, the entire herd is gone—the leader in front, the stallions in the rear, the colts in the middle.

Even old, well-trained work horses when turned out to pasture will generally select a leader and be governed by him. The herd commander may be an old and gentle mare or the wildest and warriest horse of the drove. In the latter case, the herd often becomes almost as difficult to handle as so many wild horses, whereas the old mare will keep her drove in the most tractable condition.

The peccaries of Mexico have a battle cry that is never disobeyed—a short, vicious squeal, quickly repeated, and kept up without ceasing. That noise drives the little beasts frantic; all within hearing rush to get into the fray, and nothing short of death stops their charge. If the hunter does not shoot his prey so dead that it cannot emit a single dying squeal, his only safety lies in instant flight.

The peccary has also a note that sounds the retreat. It is a grunt something like the "woof! woof! woof!" of a bear as he dashes away from danger. An American guide who lives in Sonora, in Mexico, can imitate that note, and says that he can stampede a gang of the brutes at will with it.

The baboons of Africa probably have the best military regulations of any of the animals. While they are feeding in a dangerous place, they set sentries on every side—big wise, veteran baboons that sit perfectly quiet and keep a vigilant watch. At a sharp bark of warning from one of these outposts, every ape ceases his occupation; even the babies hush their cries on the instant. At another bark, all may resume work or play; or, again, the second note may carry a different message; then the leader gives an order, and all retreat rapidly to the denser parts of the forest.

When travelling, these creatures have both a front and a rear guard. A half dozen powerful apes scout well in front of the main body, now inspecting the woods from the ground, now climbing to the tops of the tallest trees. If the traveller comes on a tribe of baboons, he usually sees only one of the scouts, which bares his teeth savagely, barks once, and is gone. Farther away, the hunter may observe the whipping of branches, as the rest of the tribe retreat so rapidly that no man can overtake them. Should the observer happen upon the rear guard, he will observe that they behave differently from the scouts. Not silent or cautious, they constantly give quick, sharp commands, now angrily chiding some lagging youngster, or giving another a slap and a bite.

As far as we know, the baboons are the only apes or other animals that post a sentry at night. Commonly, they sleep in caves among the cliffs, and when all have retired to rest, you may be sure that one of their number will be wide awake, sitting on some exposed rock or other point of vantage from which he can see in every direction. Not even the leopard, the most determined foe of the baboon, dares to attack them at night unless he can surprise and kill the sentry. When attacked, they will fight in defense of their families until the last "man" is dead.

A Logical Lunatic.

"Lunatics frequently return amusing answers," says the superintendent of a great insane asylum.

"One day a keeper was out walking with a number of harmless lunatics, and the party met a pedestrian not far from the railway tracks. With a nod toward the tracks, the traveler asked one of the lunatics:

"Where does the railway go to?" "The lunatic surveyed him scornfully for a moment, and then replied: "Nowhere. We keep it here to run trains on."

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work, tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these Pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills, and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GHOSTS ON ALLIES' SIDE.

So Says French Writer, Quoting German Prophecies.

"Even the ghosts have pronounced Germany's doom," writes "Le Masque de Fer," who goes on to say that a collection of German spiritualistic prophecies has been found in France. One collection, published in Leipzig in 1914, has a title the translation of which is: "The Universal War in Prophecy: Historical and Critical Studies of All the Predictions Regarding the Universal War, and the Future of the German People." Instead of prophesying a German triumph, the predictions are said to be all the other way. It is also recorded that on January 12, 1909, R. Knapp of Ootzenhoeven published in Zeitschrift fuer Okkultisme a series of "spirit communications," one of which says that the universal war will break out when least expected, accompanied by disasters the like of which mankind has never known before, and that "Germany will become so small that all its people can live in a single city." "Le Masque de Fer" adds: "Let us see to it that that city shall not be Paris."

Gunpowder as Medicine.

The use of gunpowder as medicine was very widely advocated in the eighteenth century, and either taken inwardly or applied externally, was held to be a specific against rheumatism and ague. In the "Complait Housewife or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion," a domestic pharmacopoeia, published in 1712, appears the following remedy for rheumatism: "Let the party take of the finest glazed gunpowder as much as a large thimble may hold; wet it in a spoon with milk from the cow and drink a good half pint of warm milk after it; be covered warm in bed, and sweat; give it fasting about 7 in the morning, and take this nine or ten mornings together."



He Was Lucky.

Officer (to recruit who has failed to salute him): "Don't you know who I am? I'm an officer." Recruit: "You're lucky. I'm only a bloomin' private!"—London Opinion.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Interesting Gossip About Prominent People.

One of the few notable Englishmen who can talk Russian is Sir Arthur Nicolson, the Permanent Foreign Under-Secretary. He learnt the language in the five years he was at St. Petersburg.

The palm for repartee among British M.P.'s surely belongs to Mr. Tim Healy. This was well illustrated when he murmured to the elector who said he would rather vote for the devil than for him: "Ah, yes, but perhaps your friend won't turn up!"

Mr. Asquith, the British Premier, is ageing rapidly under the stress of the enormous responsibilities the war has thrown on his shoulders. There was a time when he did not seem his age; now he suggests a man much older than one who has just completed his sixty-third year.

King Manuel and his consort are frequently guests informally at Buckingham Palace nowadays. Needless to say, Dom Manuel takes a great interest in the war, as shown by the profuse display of maps in his Twickenham mansion, and it is superfluous to add that his sympathies are on the side of the country where he has made his home.

Who is the most picturesque-looking man in the House to-day? Probably Mr. Yeo, with his white moustachios, his ruddy complexion, his great expanse of watch-chain, and his badge of all the Allies' flags. Also he is the user of the most picturesque language. To hear him on shirkers is quite a revelation on the elasticity of the English language.

It is true to say that rarely has there been a British general who has inspired more regard amongst his staff than Sir John French, and the reason is to be found not merely in the recognition of his able leadership, but in the generosity of spirit which prompts him to acknowledge in the most appreciative terms the work of his subordinates.

The man who is most making his mark in the labor world to-day is Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the English railwaymen's organizer. He is fearless and courageous. He does not hesitate to tell the railwaymen when he thinks they are wrong, as he did on the occasion of the Great Western Railway strike, and when he thinks they are right he is an overwhelming advocate of their claims. His policy to-day is that strikes in war-time are criminal.

Nothing is more delightful than a chat with Dr. Macnamara, the British Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, who has a fund of good stories. Once he received the following invitation from a country clergyman: "If you like a day with the hounds I can mount you; we have a capital billiard-table at the vicarage; I am a good judge of whiskey; and I smoke like a furnace!" Dr. Mac has a fine collection of curios, including an old-time pipe-case which his father used in the trenches before Sebastopol, and the medal for his work in Canada, which the old man received thirty-three years after it had been earned.

One of the most interesting places in London at about five o'clock is the "Rag," otherwise the Army and Navy Club, the premier service club. A friend of mine came on forty-eight hours' leave from the front, took me in there the other afternoon, says a writer in London Answers. The smoking-room was crammed with officers in both Services, most of them, like my friend, home for two days, some for twenty-four hours. A grave-faced, but quite youthful-looking staff-officer near me was talking to a brigadier-general about tactics in language appallingly technical. A V.C. sat at an adjacent table, and was enjoying tea and toast with an admiral, and in one of the chairs near the window reposed a Dardanelles hero minus an arm and leg. Everywhere about the great room was the buzz of talk, real live war talk, among men who for over a year have well-nigh lived in the valley of the shadow of death.

THE KHAKI BRASSARD.

Rejected Men in Great Britain Must Apply Again.

The khaki brassard to be issued to men in Great Britain will be issued to men who enlist and are placed in groups awaiting a call to join the colors; men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found to be medically unfit; men who have been invalided out of the service with good character, or have been discharged "not likely to become efficient" on medical grounds.

The scheme is not yet complete in detail; even the design on the armlet is not finally settled. There will probably be different wording for the different classes. Some millions will be needed.

"Men who have been previously rejected will have to offer themselves for enlistment again in order to qualify for the armlet," was the answer given by an official to a question on this point.

"It does not follow that a man who was rejected when the standards of enlistment were different would fall to pass to-day. In any event, no harm is done by applying again."

Spew does not alleviate thirst. Any acid, such as sulphuric, nitric, etc., will dissolve ice.

Exceptional Record By Royal Bank

In Addition to Showing Position of Unprecedented Strength, Bank Has Made Increase in Net Profits over Previous Year—Large Increases in Deposits and Total Loans.

The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada will likely prove one of the pleasant surprises at the end of a peculiar banking year. In practically every respect it is the best report ever issued by the Royal. A position of even exceptional strength was to be expected, but it is doubtful whether anyone had anticipated that under the unprecedented conditions of the past year it would be possible to even make a gain in net profits.

In face of such remarkable gains, little short of remarkable, and must be accepted as an indication of the strong organization and valuable connections which the Royal Bank has steadily built up throughout the world. Of particular interest in this regard is the satisfactory development of the important connections which the Bank possesses in Cuba and the West Indies.

In the aggregate the Bank shows gains in every important department, and while it has shown an increase in profits over the previous year, it has, at the same time, established new records in the percentages of both liquid assets and cash as well as in total deposits and total current loans.

One naturally looks for some special reason for the growth of the Royal's business, and this results in one almost immediately hazarding the opinion that the Bank is now beginning to enjoy the full benefits of the amalgamations it has effected during the past few years. Large savings must gradually have been made and the whole organization steadily rounded out in a way that permitted of the employment of a very large percentage of the Bank's funds even under less active trade conditions.

Profit and Loss Statement.

The profits for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1915, were \$1,905,576.57, equal to 16.48% on the capital, compared with \$1,886,142.67, or 16.31% in the previous year. As the amount at the end of the previous year totalled \$614,062.25, this, with the profits for the current year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$2,519,638.82. Of this amount dividends took \$1,387,200, \$100,000 was transferred to officers' pension fund, \$250,000 written off Bank premises account, \$105,966 applied as war tax on the Bank's note circulation, leaving the amount to be carried forward to profit and loss at the end of the year \$676,472.16.

FAMOUS STAINED GLASS.

Church Window Removed to Save It From Bombs.

The east window of St. Margaret's Church, adjoining Westminster Abbey, which has been called the finest specimen of stained glass work in London, is being removed to a place of safety, in view of the recent Zeppelin raids.

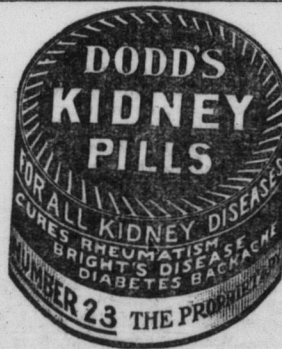
The window was made at Gouda, Holland, and was presented by the magistrates of Dort to King Henry VIII. for the chapel of Whitehall Palace. The King, however, gave it to Waltham Abbey. The glass, of which the blues and greens are remarkably striking, suffered sundry removals and vicissitudes, and at one time was buried to escape the zeal of the Puritans. Eventually it was purchased by the wardens of St. Margaret's for \$2,000. It is now valued at 20 times that sum.

EVEN ROSES DEGERMANIZED.

French Grower Substitutes Names for Teuton Names.

French rose growers, says the Paris Figaro, are extending their patriotism even to the petals of the queen of flowers, and are debating the advisability of renaming all varieties that bear German names.

One of the leading growers, Jules Gravaux, has not hesitated to "degermanize" many of the varieties in his famous collection. For the present he has given each rose thus shorn of name a number. All will be reclassified after the war under French or other non-German names.



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Features of Strength.

In the statement of assets and liabilities almost every account seems to contribute something to the general strength of the whole exhibit. Of more particular interest are the striking gains made in liquid assets, deposits, total call and current loans, and, in consequence, in the total assets of the Bank.

The assets reached a new high level at \$198,299,123, compared with \$179,404,054 at the end of the previous year, a gain of practically \$20,000,000. Of the total amount liquid assets reached a record level by touching \$84,894,462, equivalent to 49.03% of liabilities to the public, against \$71,244,677 or 46.06% last year. Included in the liquid assets were actual cash holdings of \$31,923,680, equal to 18.43% of liabilities to the public, up from \$27,683,855 or 17.90% in 1914. The deposit in the central gold reserve was increased by a million, bringing it up to \$3,000,000.

An indication of the Royal's steady expansion is afforded by the growth in deposits, which amounted to over \$18,000,000 in the year, the deposits not bearing interest having increased to \$37,456,997 from \$31,224,129, and deposits bearing interest to \$117,519,330 from \$164,827,078, making a total of \$154,976,327, against \$136,051,208. As indicated by the increase in earning power, there were substantial gains in total call and current loans, the call loans both in and outside of Canada having advanced to \$18,951,000, against \$14,654,000, and total current loans in and outside of Canada \$106,551,000, against \$99,587,000, an increase of close to \$7,000,000.

Looked upon as one of the younger of the bigger Banks, the Royal has certainly made phenomenal strides, and its ability to exhibit such a statement under the conditions that prevailed during the past year augur well for its further growth and expansion once conditions in the country become more normal.

The principal accounts, with comparisons with previous year, are as follows:—

	1914.	1915.
Net profits	\$1,886,142.67	\$1,905,576.57
Percentage earned on paid up capital	16.31	16.48
Total deposits	\$179,404,054.26	\$198,299,123.29
Liquid assets	\$71,244,677.99	\$84,894,462.43
Percentage of liquid assets to public liabilities	46.06	49.03
Current deposits	\$12,995,483.75	\$15,946,259.68
Percentage of cash to public liabilities	17.90	18.43
Total call loans	\$14,654,905.25	\$18,951,000.00
Total current loans	\$99,587,461.92	\$106,551,000.00
Bank premises less at net more than cost less amount written off	\$4,861,180.37	\$5,977,835.61

The Result.

A Sunday School teacher asked a little fellow how many commandments there were. To her surprise the lad answered gleefully enough, "Ten, madam." "And now, Sammy," asked the teacher, "what would be the result if you should break one of them?" "Then there'd be nine!" triumphantly answered the youngster.

A Useful Head.

A man has in his employ a faithful but at times stupid servant in the person of an old darky named Zeke. Recently, when the employer had vainly endeavored to get something done in a certain way, he gave up in despair, exclaiming:

"Zeke! Zeke! Whatever do you think your head is for?" Zeke, who evidently thought that this was another of the troublesome questions that his employer was always asking, pondered deeply. Finally he replied:

"Well, boss, I guess it's to keep my collar on."

Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Cleanses and Strengthens Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore beautiful tone to Eyes reddened and made sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some brandied Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its Success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist five cents and you have a Complete Eye Book—Murine—Drops—and Collar—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Book, Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

Czar, World's Wealthiest King. There is no doubt that the richest ruler in the world is the Czar of Russia. On his accession he inherited the Romanoff private estate, yielding about two million pounds a year. Beyond that his allowance amounts to another two millions. There were small expenses to be deducted, such as some five hundred thousand pounds a year to grand dukes and duchesses. But when everything had been taken into account the Czar remained far richer than the Turkish sultan, with his million and a half, or King George V., who is the poorest in pelf and palaces of all the old world potentates.

Mindard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc. If nitre be dissolved in water, this mixture is reduced sixteen degrees.

FRESH AIR, AND THEN SOME.

Breathe Lots of It, All You Can, by Day or Night.

Breathe all the fresh air you can get, night and day. That's what fresh air is for. The fearsome legend about the baleful influence of "night air" is only another of the carefully nursed insanitary bequests from our ancestors, according to Senior Surgeon Banks of the United States Public Health Service.

When this superstition arose may only be surmised. Perhaps it is a survival of the primeval cult of sun worship, which led the ancients to fear anything outside the sphere of solar influence. Our forbears were wont to caution their offspring to "be careful about the night air," or children were ordered to "come in out of the night air."

This idea is generally prevalent, and even one of our well-known flowers is loaded down with the horrible name of "Deadly Nightshade" as a sort of verbal relic of this old notion. The low-lying mist or fog that sometimes gathers about the surface of the earth under certain atmospheric conditions, after sunset, was held—is held—to be "miasmatic" and pregnant with lethal possibilities. The night air, minus the sun, is no different from the atmosphere of a sunless day. The atmospheric envelope of the earth does not change from benign to malign in the twinkling of an eye after sundown.

A story from the trenches in France is that a soldier wrote home to his wife to open her windows at night, as he had found that the night air "didn't hurt one bit." That is the experience of all the advocates of this sensible custom—once tried the old custom of sealing oneself in an airtight bedroom is never renewed. Diseases which involve the lungs can usually be traced to their beginning in poorly ventilated sleeping apartments, inside rooms that do not have a share of the atmosphere.

Those emancipated persons who open their windows at night will tell you, unanimously, that they cannot breathe in a chamber unless the window is raised; their sense of comfort and vigor demands the life-giving qualities of fresh air.

Monsieur: For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good. I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly, ERNEST LEVEILLE.

216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal, Feb. 14, 1908.

18,000 Jews Fighting for Britain.

Of 411,000 Jews in the British Empire, the London Daily Express estimates that 200,000 are ineligible for enlistment by reason of alien nationality. Of the remainder nearly 18,000 are serving with His Majesty's forces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Iron spikes, knives, spear-heads, and brass rods are used as substitutes for coin in some parts of Central Africa.

Start off the New Year with a Victrola—and it will be a happy one.

A Victrola is entertainment for the home, and an education for the family. It will acquaint you with all the great singers and instrumentalists, and everything in standard and popular music. Home is not truly home nowadays without one.

\$21

for this

Genuine

Victrola

With 15 ten-inch Double-Sided Victor Records (30 selections) your own choice \$34.50—

Victrola IV.

Other Victrolas \$33.50 to \$400. Write for a copy of our Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records, including all standard and popular music on 10 inch double-sided records as low as 50 cents for the two selections.

Any of "His Master's Voice" dealers will let you hear them. If there is not one in your vicinity, notify us and we will see that you are not disappointed in an early delivery.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited
601 Lenoir Street, Montreal
DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY ONE PRICE FROM COAST TO COAST VICTOR RECORDS—MADE IN CANADA LOOK FOR "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" TRADE MARK
New Agencies Considered Where We Are Not Properly Represented.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK—Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXTH CON-cession, Franklin, \$6000. Louisa Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka.

WHITE LEOPARDS, WYANDOTTES, Rocks, Extraordinary bargains. J. G. Miller, St. Marys, Ont.

WANTED.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED—Highest price paid for new laid eggs and dairy butter. J. D. Arsenault, 142 Sangulnet St., Montreal.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

THE ROGEN X-RAY.

LITTLE WOMEN WITH THIS YOU CAN APPARENTLY SEE THRU CLOTH AND EVEN THE FLESH LOOKS TRANSPARENT! THINK OF THE FUN YOU CAN HAVE. Etc. Etc. Artee Co., Dep. 349, Stamford, Conn.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S., 118 West 31st Street, New York

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK BIKES PAY OFF will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Double your cure for special troubles and Book \$3 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic liniment for man and horse, reduces Painful Swellings, Eczema, Burns, Bruises, Yaws, Venereal Pains and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U.S.A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

NEW HOTEL TRAYMORE

THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD "The Spirit of America at play: Magnitude and Cheerfulness."

AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN D. S. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

Explained.

Old Sea Dog (to gentleman viewing wreck)—Yes, sir, that's Mary Hann what was bound for Dundee wix corfee.

Old Gentleman (hard of hearing)—Dear me! Coffins?

Old Sea Dog—Corfins? Nah! Corfee—what you make tea of?—London Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

GERMAN POSITIONS ATTACKED TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF YPRES

French Battery Explodes Enemy Munition Train in the Vosges

A despatch from Paris says: A heavy artillery attack was made by the French Sunday against the German positions south of Dailleur, on the railroad between Hazebrouck and Arras, south-east of Ypres, and in the Blaireville region, south of Arras.

A German munition train which had stopped at the station at Hachette, south-east of Bonhomme (Diedelshausen), just across the French frontier in the Vosges, was fired on by a French battery and an explosion was observed.

The Germans have not renewed their infantry attacks in Alsace,

where, in the sector of the Hartmann-weilerkopf, there were such vigorous encounters earlier in the week. The German artillery, however, conducted a heavy bombardment Saturday of the French positions on the Hartmannsweilerkopf and at Hirtzen and further infantry attacks are expected. In the Lombaertzyde sector of Belgium, the violent bombardment continued on both sides and French artillery activity is reported from the Tabbure-Somme-Py road in Champagne. The German official statement announced the destruction of French mine galleries by the explosion of counter mines to the west of Labasse.

ABLE TO RESIST ARMY OF 500,000

Anglo-French Army of 200,000 Is Firmly Entrenched at Salonica.

A despatch from London says: The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The outlook is more satisfactory than at any time since the Macedonian campaign started. Gen. Sarraill said that he was fully satisfied. Heavy guns have arrived and are now in position. The delay in the enemy's advance has been of the greatest value to the allies."

The Salonica correspondent of the Daily News says: "Assuming that the reports of the disposal of the German forces are true, it is possible that half a million Germans, Turks and Bulgarians are available for an attack on Salonica. It is understood that Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, recently hinted that a smashing blow would be struck in January. Therefore the period of calm here may be short. Gen. de Castrine arrived here unexpectedly recently. He had long conferences with General Sarraill and General Mahon, and visited the French and British fronts. The population of Salonica is quiet, reassured by Gen. Sarraill's statement that the city is not in danger."

Despatches from Greece to the London morning papers add to the mystery surrounding the next move of the Central powers. Correspondents of the Times both in Salonica and in Athens, and the Morning Post's correspondent, suggest that the Bulgarians will be in the vanguard of the Teutonic advance toward Salonica.

"All pretended German guarantees," says the Morning Post's Athens correspondent, "are mere sedatives, intended to induce Greek public opinion to take the bitter dose as quietly as possible."

The correspondent adds that there is a rumor in circulation that the Germans are preparing to clothe the Bulgarians in German uniforms so that Greece cannot object to their entry.

VON EMMICH DEAD. LED ATTACK ON LIEGE

A despatch from Berlin says: The death at Hanover of General von Emmich, the conqueror of Liege, is announced by the Overseas News Agency.

General von Emmich was commander of the tenth army corps. He figured prominently in the early events of the war, being in command of German troops which invaded Belgium. He it was who issued an appeal to the Belgian people not to resist the Germans.

The heavy loss of life of the Germans at Liege was said to have shattered the confidence of the General, and a report that he had committed suicide gained wide currency in August of last year.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

A despatch from Geneva, says: The secretary of the Austrian Consulate here, Herr Taussig, has been arrested on a charge of espionage. The charge, it is said, grows out of his alleged denunciation of Mrs. Merriek Hildebrandt, of Louisville, Ky., recently expelled from Germany after her arrest and imprisonment on a charge which she said was not made known to her, and who came to Geneva and caused a strong protest to be forwarded to Washington against what she declared to be the unwarranted treatment accorded her by the German authorities.

Ultimate Channel of Peace Negotiations

A despatch from London says: The reports of the Reichstag discussions have aroused some interest in the Entente capitals, where the Socialist attitude is being closely followed, many believing that some section of the Socialist group in Germany may

VON PAPAN SAILS AWAY. SAYS "I'M INNOCENT"

A despatch from New York says: Franz von Papan, Germany's recalled military attaché, left New York for Rotterdam last week on the steamship Noordam, bearing a safe conduct to Germany from the Entente allies. Departing he issued a final statement to the American people, in which he said: "I leave my post without any feeling of bitterness, because I know too well that when history is once written it will establish our clean records and our calmness spread broadcast at present."

Von Papan was appointed military attaché of the German Embassy in December, 1913. Public attention was directed to him in September last, when a letter which he wrote to his wife was found among the papers seized by the British Government from James F. J. Archibald, while he was carrying them to Europe. In this letter von Papan alluded to "Blooding Yankee," which was translated as "Idiotic Yankee." His recall and that of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, was requested by Secretary Lansing Dec. 2. Mr. Lansing described their offenses as cumulative, but gave no particulars.

It is reported that Capt. Boy-Ed will leave here for Rotterdam on the steamer Rotterdam.

POVERTY AND SQUALOR NO MORE IN EAST END

A despatch from London says: Probably no part of Great Britain has been more radically affected by the war than the east of London. A social reformer, desiring in days gone by to see poverty and squalor in their acutest forms, naturally turned to the East End, knowing that there he would find both in full measure.

To-day the East End has not been transformed. If poverty has not been wiped out by causes due to the war it has largely disappeared, and toiling people are enjoying a degree of prosperity such as before never existed there. For a long time past every able-bodied man had been working six and seven days a week, and all women and boys can get all the work they want.

TARTAR FOR STATES ALLOWED BY FRANCE

A despatch from Paris says: Upon the advice of Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, the Government has rescinded the decree prohibiting the exportation to the United States of crude tartar and its by-products, which are used to a large extent in America for bread-raising. In ordinary years these articles are exported to the United States to the value of about 9,000,000 francs.

The tartar comes from deposits in wine casks. Its exportation was prohibited because it was believed to be an element employed in the manufacture of certain explosives, and it was suspected the ultimate destination of the tartar was Germany.

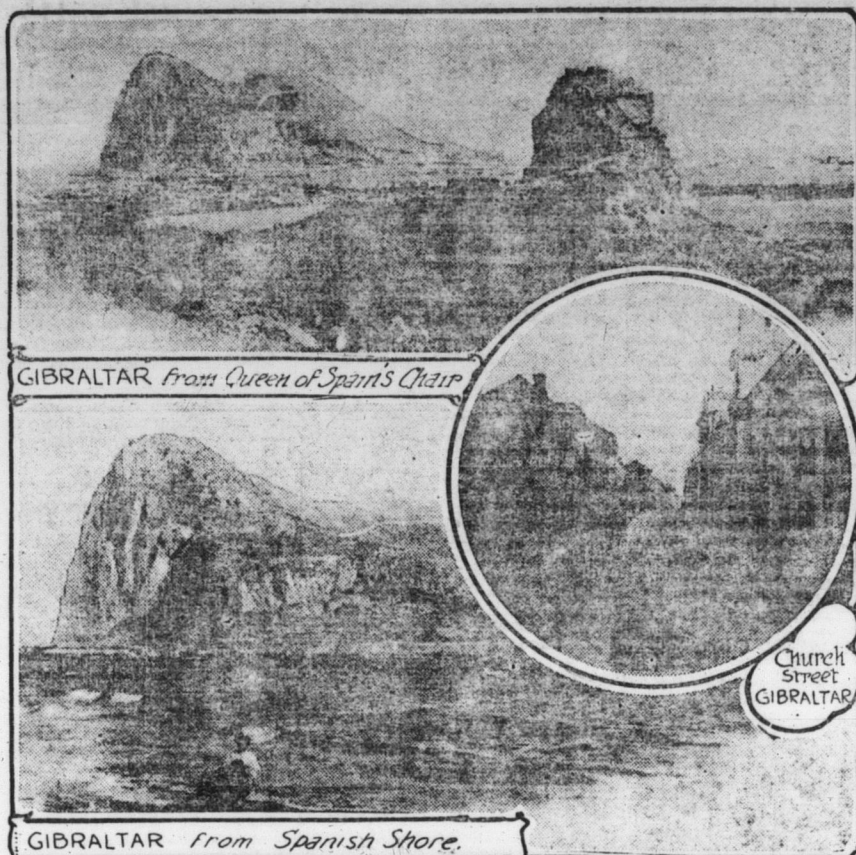
GERMANY HAS SECURED ROUMANIAN GRAIN

Arrangements Perfect for Exportation of 50,000 Carloads.

A despatch from Berlin says: According to a Bucharest despatch, the exportation of 50,000 carloads of grain of various sorts has been finally arranged, a satisfactory agreement on the method of payment having been reached between the German and Roumanian negotiators.

Brown: "It must be terrible for a singer to know she has lost her voice." "Yes," said Robinson, "but it is more terrible when she doesn't know it."

AT THE GATEWAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN



The censorship has withheld news of British operations at the Straits of Gibraltar, but when the war is over there will be an interesting story on the precautions taken to keep German submarines out of the Mediterranean and the routes employed by them to avoid mines and nets prepared by Great Britain. Above are several views of this important key position, where British guns dominate the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

ENEMY MASSED FOR BIG ATTACK

Simultaneous Drive on Salonica from Three Directions by the Enemy.

A despatch from London says: German heavy artillery in the Lake Doiran region commenced to throw shells against the Anglo-French defenses, but there is nothing to indicate that the expected attack on Salonica has begun.

In the absence of news of any activity by either the Teutonic or allied forces on the Salonica front suspense in London respecting the situation in the Balkans is reaching a very acute stage. It is everywhere felt that the troops defending Salonica are on the eve of what will perhaps prove one of the most important battles of the war. If the Germans are held it means a partial collapse at least of their designs against the Suez Canal and Egypt. If they are thrown back it means not only the entire collapse of these designs, but will in all likelihood prove the turning point in the war. On the other hand, if the Anglo-French forces are defeated and driven from Salonica the cause of the Entente powers will have received possibly its most serious reverse.

This is at least the situation as it is portrayed by most of the military commentators. There is no one but who appreciates the enormous stakes at play, and there is little attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation.

It can be readily stated that the allies now have a force of roundly 400,000 holding the roads to Salonica. Against this army there is drawn a German force of uncertain numbers. It is recalled that the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies sent into Serbia when the Balkan campaign began were estimated at about 370,000 men. The casualties during the Serbian campaign were, however, very considerable, and must have depleted that force greatly. Meanwhile there has been no hint of how many reinforcements have been sent to fill the broken ranks.

BAD DIET CAUSES CANCER.

Too Many of Our Desirable Foods Are Demineralized.

Entrance of a parasite or fungus growth is a cause of cancer, according to the opinion of Dr. Horace Packard, of Boston University, who discussed "The Cancer Question" before the Surgical and Gynecological Society of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Chicago. Dr. Packard emphasized his belief that the possible cause of cancer is dietary and argued that demineralized foods form a factor in the disease's development. The human family is underfed in mineral food salts, he said. "A momentous fact," he added, "is that the flour mills and the rice mills of the civilized world are busy eliminating every particle of iron, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, silica, calcium, chloride, magnesium and sulphur (mineral salts), from our staple food supply and sending out food material rich in heat units but pitifully meagre in energizing and immunizing material. In a single flour mill of the Middle West, approximately one mil-

FRENCH VICTORY IN VOSGES REGARDED AS IMPORTANT ONE

Number of Prisoners Captured Largest Since the Offensive of September Last

A despatch from London says: The French success at Hartmannsweilerkopf appears to have been of considerable proportions. The official French statement gives the number of prisoners captured at 1,300. A part of the positions gained, however, was lost again after a series of counter-attacks.

A possible motive actuating the French in making the violent attack may be found in reports from Zurich coming by way of Rome, which says that Field Marshal von Mackensen, who led the Austro-German armies to victory in Poland, and then conquered Serbia, is to head a new German offensive in upper Alsace. According to these reports the Germans have massed 300,000 men in upper Alsace,

all foodstuffs in the vicinity have been requisitioned, and 22 villages have been evacuated to facilitate the operations. These preparations have been continuing for 15 days, according to the reports.

The French gains, a part of which has been lost again, were on the eastern slope of the mountain, according to the French communiqué. As described by the German War Office in its official statement, the ground won by the French included the summit.

The French success resulted from careful artillery preparation and the dashing onslaught of the troops. The Germans have been forced back some distance on the eastern slopes of the mountain.

MORTALITY FROM STARVATION IN SERBIA IS APPALLING

Before Aid Can Come Thousands of Non-Combatants in the Interior Are Doomed to Death

A despatch from Rome says: The number of Serbians seeking refuge in Albania is daily increasing. In the interior of Serbia conditions are said to be hopeless. The mortality from starvation and exhaustion is appalling. The remnants of the army are subsisting on horseflesh, and the non-combatants, unable to find means of transportation, especially women and children, are often absolutely without food.

Germans Lost 8,000 in Attack on British Lines

A despatch from Paris says: "Information received regarding the fighting between Ypres and Arras indicates that the Germans sustained a loss of over 8,000 men without gaining any ground. The fighting

The Leading Markets SOCIAL HUMBUG ON THE DECLINE

ENGLISH PEOPLE LIVING AS THEY CAN AFFORD.

Small Dinners Now Take the Place of the Awful Affairs of Before the War.

Now that as a nation we are paying through the nose, there is no harm in making the most of what we are getting for our money. Prominent among the gains is freedom from social humbug, writes a London correspondent. We ought, of course, ourselves to have freed ourselves from social humbug without the help of the Germans; but the release, now it has come, is grateful. There is no longer any need to pretend to be richer than we are. Everyone is desperately poor, or, for his country's sake, must spend as little on himself as if he was desperately poor. And, with a jolly shamelessness, we all admit our condition. Fifteen months ago there were circles in which the man or woman who said "I can't afford it" was stared at. Only bad manners or stinginess could explain the use of such a phrase; while to say, "I'm hard up," meant simply, "I have been spending too much upon my pleasures or my vices," and amounted almost to a double entendre. Now everybody says it, and there is no more point for any of us in pretending to means that we have not got than there is for the Indian civilian, whose salary is known to a rupee by all his fellows and his fellows' wives.

In entertaining, too, there is a blessed freedom from humbug. Looking back, one recalls with something like shame, the awful dinners given by people who could not afford to give elaborate dinners and would not give simple ones. Those dishes, that wine, and the dismal making of conversation by people who had never expressed any desire to meet each other! If we dine out to-day, the party is scarcely ever more than four. We go because we want to see our friends and they want to see us. We eat plain dishes, drink little or no wine, and go home early and happy after a good talk or a quiet game.

Genuine Hospitality. The pleasant custom of "taking pot-luck" leads to genuine hospitality. Friends "drop in," acquaintances "drop out" of sight, or turn into friends. We can be, at last, ourselves. There is no more scrambling about from house to house, chattering to a score of people and talking to none; there are no more weary rounds of "calling." Between our spells at the hospital, the recreation tent, the refuge establishment, in our leisure moments between the daily task and our special constable's duty, our Volunteer Reserve drill, or our little private war jobs, we see the people that we want to see; and we have no time for dressing up and pounding round after people that we do not want to see.

In a hundred little ways we are more honest and more free than we were; and we may as well make the most of them. We need not any more pretend to like books or plays or music that bore or offend us. We may wear—yes and in Bond Street itself—exactly the clothes that we find best suited to our work and our persons.

Humbug will come back, no doubt. Perhaps it will take the dangerous form of pretending that we were much more subtle and sinful before the war than we really were—of being ashamed of ourselves for having enjoyed the gay days and nights of the old world.

THE STRAIN OF BATTLE. Observer Describes Looks of Horror on Soldiers' Faces.

Prof. Ludwig Schleich, one of Germany's prominent medical men, has just published a report of his observations after several months' work at the front and in military hospitals in various parts of Germany. He dwells particularly on the psychological effect of the strain of modern battle on the private soldier.

"There is frequently," he observes, "a strange, almost awful, look in the faces of those who have been in battle. They are still willing soldiers, some of them eager to get back to the trenches, but the more highly civilized a man is, the deeper his feelings, the more does he bear that indelible something in his face, the sign that he has seen terrible things."

"Physically these soldiers may be hard as iron," says Professor Schleich, "but psychologically they are not intact. The officers nearly always develop an uncanny, marble, staring look, as though they had grown accustomed to look unsharply at the horrors and desolating orgies of destruction, and finally felt that their eyes had become a mirror of the horrible. It is as though the claws of a demon had seized their faces and made their eyes sink deeper into their hollows. They are all changed, they have seen the head of the Gorgon in the Region of Night."

Salt put in water which surrounds the ordinary glue-pot causes a hotter glue to be obtained than where simple water is used.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 31½ to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 55 to 60c, case lots.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 25 to 27c.

Cheese—Large, 18½c; twins, 19c; Potatoes—Car lots, Ontario quoted at \$1.35, and New Brunswicks at \$1.55 per bag, on track.

Honey—Prices, in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20.

Provisions. Cured meats are quoted as follows: Bacon, long clear, 16 to 16½c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 26 to 27c.

Lard—The market is steady; pure lard, 13½ to 14c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Business in Montreal. Montreal, Dec. 28.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45c; No. 3 do., 44c; No. 4 do., 43c. Barley—Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 82c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.70; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers', \$6; Winter patents, choice, \$6.20; straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.80; do., bags, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran \$2.40. Shorts, \$2.60. Middlings, \$2.80 to \$3.00. Mouille, \$3.10 to \$3.30. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$19.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17½ to 18c; finest easterns, 17½ to 17½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34½ to 35½c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 53c; selected, 33c; No. 1 star, 30c; war, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do., country, \$12 to \$12.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short meat, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29 to \$29.50; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28 to \$28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 11½c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12½c; pure, tierces, 37½ lbs., 14½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 15c.

United States Markets. Minneapolis, Dec. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.20½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.15½; December, \$1.17½; May, \$1.18½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73 to 74c. Oats—No. 3 white, 40½ to 40½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.50.

Duluth, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.17½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.13½; Montana, No. 2 hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; December, \$1.16½; May, \$1.18½. Linseed, cash, \$2.11 to \$2.11½; December, \$2.09½; May, \$2.15.

Live Stock Markets. Toronto, Dec. 28.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.90; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.25 to \$7; do., common, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.35 to \$6.75; do., good, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.60; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, \$7.50 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, ewt., \$9.85 to \$10.75; calves, medium to choice, \$6.50 to \$10; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.30; do., packers' quotations, \$8.75 to \$8.85; choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25; good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; lower grades down to \$5.50; choice butcher cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; and bulls from \$5 to \$6.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$9.75 to \$10; sheep, \$6.25 to \$7 per cwt.; calves, 9 to 9½c per lb. for milk fed and at 5 to 8c for grass fed; hogs, selected lots, \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust.

Hints for the Poultry Raiser

BALANCING THE RATION.

By A. P. Marshall.

We are inclined to think that most growers of chickens get perhaps the best results when they supply a very wide supply of feeds to their birds because the flock is able to select what natural inclination prompts them to. If the supply is sufficiently varied the birds then get practically all that their constitutions demand and therefore they give fairly good results. Perhaps it may be as well under those circumstances not to attempt to too closely balance the ration for the birds but in many cases it is just a matter of a little grain and whatever happens to be handy which in itself may not be bad food but very much out of balance for the results desired. Quite often the introduction of one or two articles would so improve the nutritive values of the feed as to more than double the returns that can be obtained.

Little does the average poultryman realize what immense varieties of foods fowls gather when they are able to range at liberty to which they normally respond with an abundant supply of eggs and make rapid growth in consequence. Given approximately the same conditions when confined as in the winter season these birds, if they are not run down or have not been forced to excess, should produce in the same big way and continue in vigorous productive health so that they prove also excellent breeders from which to secure the next year's producing stock. Only a regular course of good, sound balanced feeding can the breeder be absolutely certain that his fowls are getting the best for the object desired, although if there is exceptional variety it is more than probable that the birds will fairly well balance for themselves.

In different sections the staple grain ordinarily used will probably vary much. In one locality it may be corn while in another it will be wheat, depending largely on the most extensively grown grain and the price. Using almost wholly one grain is at most bound to bring very uncertain results, depending entirely on the right other elements that may be required to make up a good balance. Water, of course, does not enter into the question of feeds. It is, however, fully as necessary as any feed, and should always be on hand cool and fresh where the birds can get it. The nutritive ration of a food or ration expresses the proportion of digest-

ible protein compounds to the carbohydrates and fats (the fats being multiplied by 2 1/2 to bring them to a level of the carbohydrates, because one part by weight of fat is on the average equivalent in heating power to 2 1/2 parts of carbohydrates). Knowing the proportions of these elements of the foods available it is then possible to proportion the quantities so as to get the results. Often the use of just one other product will correct the balance to bring real good results, where for lack of something to correct the missing required elements only loss can result.

Quantity is also a necessary consideration, and if the breeder knows what each fowl should receive he is better able to be sure they are receiving all that is necessary or getting more than they should. This is especially the case when large numbers are kept.

A balanced ration can usually be arrived at for almost any purpose with the readily available products as a base to work on, adding anything having the elements in right proportion that can be secured to fill in what is required. Palatableness makes more difference than some imagine, and although a ration may be balanced fairly well the birds may not take to it, and in consequence cannot secure the nutritive values in sufficient quantities to give the desired results. Sometimes a change becomes necessary merely to vary the monotony of a too similar ration. The action of the flock is probably the only thing that can show that it is tiring of the food being furnished. As a general thing cooking food will very much help in making it more palatable and perhaps aids digestion, although the nutritive values are in no way increased and even perhaps some nutritive values may be lost in the cooking.

The balance to use depends entirely whether eggs are required, the birds being fattened or for growing chicks. Each case should be differently balanced to get the best results and using the same foods regardless of conditions will not bring the best results. For the most economical feeding the fowls should receive the nutrients in quantities and proportions which at the time fit the particular needs of the flock under consideration. A subject of this kind is a very long one and therefore it is necessary to confine this article to balance for eggs. We find as a ration that has proven a good one, furnishes digestible nutrients per day, per each 100 lbs. live weight as follows:

	Dry matter	Ash	Protein	Carbo-hydrates	Fat	Fuel value	Nutri-tive
Hens, 3-5 lbs.	5.50	.30	1.00	3.75	.35	10,300	14.6
Hens, 5-8 lbs.	5.50	.20	.65	2.75	.20	6,240	14.2

It will be noted that for laying hens the proportion is less per 100 lbs. than with lighter fowls.

The experiment stations will readily supply tables showing the nutritive values of various foods that may be used in feeding poultry, and with this it is possible to make up a ration that will give approximately the bal-

	Dry matter	Ash	Protein	Carbo-hydrates	Fat	Fuel value	Nutri-tive
Cracked corn, 1 lb.	.891	.016	.074	.6912	.0172	1,072	1.108
Wheat, 1 lb.	.672	.014	.0767	.5191	.0876	1,161	1.71
Corn meal, 1 lb.	.619	.013	.0669	.4494	.0862	1,101	1.117
Wheat middlings, 1 lb.	.420	.019	.0635	.2658	.0770	685	1.348
Wheatmeal, 1 lb.	.437	.010	.0560	.3225	.0110	788	1.74
Animal meal, 1 lb.	.440	.021	.1440	.0244	.0244	872	2.94
Fresh bone, 2-3 lbs.	.622	.162	.1483	.0110	.1110	741	13.7
Green alfalfa, 1 lb.	.213	.021	.0292	.0640	.0931	224	1.31
	4.345	.278	.6209	2.3420	.3305	6651	14.9

While the results do not exactly coincide with the standard set it is approximately the same, and the nutritive ratio proves to be very close to the requirements. Such a balance should give very good results and quantities may be increased, keeping them in the same proportion to make up any quantity desired to be prepared for convenience. If one wishes to fatten any stock, it is then only a matter of increasing the proportion of carbohydrates and fat to that of protein, bringing the proportion up to 1:8 which with a limited amount of exercise will be found to put on flesh quite rapidly.

Of course grain feeds should be fed in deep litter for the layers to promote exercise and the mash can be supplied either as a dry mash or moistened with milk or water. A plan of feeding that has been found very satisfactory for the American breeds is the following: By bulk measure, wheat bran three parts, ground

oats one part, corn meal one part, beef scraps one part, with one fifth the bulk of cut clover added are all mixed together dry, slightly salted and moistened to a crumbly consistency with hot water in cold weather and cold water in warm weather, and given the fowls at noon time or towards evening in winter and in the morning in summer.

Cracked corn, wheat or oats are fed in litter of straw or leaves for the other meals of the day. Many are the methods of feeding, some giving results fairly uniform, others giving temporary good results, but the best results can only be had where the needs of the flock are considered carefully, the foods balanced to bring up condition, reduce fat, or promote egg laying as the case requires, and the balance corrected as condition of the birds indicates it to be advisable. A closer study of this subject will add many dollars to the profits of many poultry growers.

THE UNSTABLE MOON.

Not Yet Amenable to Astronomers' Mathematics.

The celebrated observatory at Greenwich, England, the place from which we reckon longitude, was founded by Charles II. in 1675, mainly for the purpose of investigating the movements of the moon in the interests of navigation. Although in the intervening two and a half centuries astronomers have worked at the problem, the moon has not yet become entirely amenable to their mathematics. The astronomer-royal of Great Britain, in his report of the work at Greenwich during the past year, calls attention to the increasing deviation between the calculated position of the moon in the sky and its real position

as shown by the Greenwich observations. The deviation has lately been growing in a serious manner. The error last year was more than twelve times as large as the error twenty years ago, and the average annual increase during the two decades has amounted to half a second of arc in longitude. The reason that astronomers have failed in getting exact results from calculations based on the dynamical laws of gravitation is possibly the existence of some attractive force that they have not yet discovered, although the result may also be affected by the true shape of the earth, which still awaits accurate determination.

Great men are ordinary people with their understandings polished.

NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF



GEN. EDOUARD DE CASTELNAU.

whom Gen. Joffre has appointed his chief of staff. Three of the four sons of Gen. de Castelnau at the front have been killed. The second son to fall was brought to his father's camp terribly wounded, and died three hours later. The General kissed his dead son and said: "Go, son, you have had the finest death you could possibly wish for. I swear that our armies will avenge you in avenging all French families."

The news of the death of the General's first son was brought to him while he was in conference with his officers. He read the statement, bowed his head a moment, and said: "Gentlemen, let us continue."

The third son, Lieut. Hugues de Castelnau, was killed in October of this year.

COUNTLESS FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

Baaing Billions on the Steppes of Russia.

Russia ranks among the first of the old-world nations where sheep are concerned. In southern Russia, where the plains, or steppes, as they are called, stretch across the enormous empire from the outskirts of Hungary to Mongolia, countless flocks of sheep roam. One man often possesses as many as 500,000 or 600,000 sheep. The number of sheep being raised on the steppes gets larger every year, but this is not because they are carefully nurtured. They are, in fact, exposed to the most severe weather, and the scorching heat of summer and the freezing blasts of winter are only to be dreaded second to the hurricanes which sweep over the plains at times.

During the tempests the sheep make no effort to weather the storm, but run panic-stricken before the wind, and are forced by the thousands into the streams and ravines with which the steppes are interwoven. Were it not for the intelligent use of goats neither the shepherds nor their dogs could avail much at such times, for the sheep can scarcely ever be brought to face the terrible winds or to seek the shelter of a ravine.

But with every hundred sheep three or four goats are kept, and, as these can easily be made to face almost any wind, they are used to lead the way down the rugged descents and the sheep follow blindly.

The shepherd of a large flock, or ottau, is called a tshabawn. The tshabawn usually owns a wagon or two, drawn by oxen, in which he carries his provisions and cooking utensils, together with the skins of such sheep as have died and those of wolves he has killed. The wagon or wagons lead the van when this wild shepherd travels, next he comes, and after him trail the sheep.

When he comes to good pasture he does not leave until the grass has been eaten down, and even when on the march his encampment is seldom more than two or three miles from where he started at sunrise.

From five to six hundred ewes are in the ottau, and the tshabawn draws the milk from them and places it in huge shallow wooden bowls to be exposed to the sun and made into a kind of cheese, known as "brinse," very popular in Russia and East Germany.

During the severe winter months the sheep are sheltered, but in spring, summer and autumn they are pastured on the plains.

When the evening meal is over the shepherds and their dogs sit about a fire of dry reeds and grass for an hour or two. Afterward the arrangements for the night are made.

Each man throws his furs, that serve for mattress and "booyer," on the spot the tshabawn has assigned to him, and between every two beds of the dogs and men the same intervals occur.

Pays Tribute to Russians. An enthusiastic tribute to the Russian soldier and his leaders is paid by Gen. Arz, the Hungarian military leader who for five months was Field Marshal Mackensen's chief lieutenant in the Russian campaign. Gen. Arz says: "The Russian military leadership is energetic, determined and up to date. The Russian infantry soldier is active, brave, determined and not afraid of death. Those stories which assert that their officers drive them into battle with machine guns are nursery tales. His individual merits are indisputable."

EARLIEST SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Drunken Chinese Astronomers Failed to Predict the Event.

Two Japanese scientists, the Messrs. Hirayama and Ogura, whose research work has added considerably to the knowledge of the world, have finally published the results of their attempts to fix the dates of some early eclipses recorded in Chinese literature. The earliest is mentioned in one of the books of the Shu Ching, where it is recorded that in the reign of Chung K'ang, the fourth emperor of the Hsia dynasty, there occurred an eclipse of the sun which had not been predicted by the astronomers, who were alleged to have been drunk and to have neglected their duties. Hence the customary rites for delivering the sun, which should have been arranged in advance and superintended by the astronomers, were in the emergency performed by other officials without proper preparation. The emperor accordingly ordered the army to punish the astronomers. A later document makes it impossible to fix the date of this event as October 13, 2127 B.C. (Julian calendar)—the earliest recorded eclipse in the world. Calculation shows that there actually was a solar eclipse on that date, but probably not in China, though the elements of the motion of the sun and moon are not accurate enough to indicate certainly the path of so remote an eclipse. The authors are inclined to think that the information fixing the date of the eclipse is due to Chinese astronomers of a later age, who calculated that an eclipse occurred on that date and erroneously supposed that it was visible in China.

WERE YOU BORN IN DECEMBER?

If So, Astrology Says That You Are Lucky.

If you are wondering why men who are born in December are fearless and determined and women who own the twelfth month for nativity are both passionate and chaste, cease wondering. Astrology has the answer. Such humans are born beneath Sagittarius. The sign of the thigh is responsible. It makes men handsome, physically strong and of commanding personality. Women it inspires to intensity of love, sacrifice and chastity. It is a great month to be born in—December. The men are executives of Business and of enterprise, the women are executrix of the home. The men are free and easy of address, open of heart, honorable and decisive. The women are deeply religious, noble of purpose and devoted to their families. As mothers they are deeply affectionate, but more just and given to adoration of abstract justice than are women of other signs. They are ready to send their sons into battle for their countries in times of war, even though it means heartbreak and death for all concerned.

They are generally conceited and desire to be the major actor in all ventures in which they are concerned, but never so much for their own selfish gain as for the satisfaction which their active natures demand.

Changed Circumstances.

"Before Kate married Mr. Rich- leigh she used to walk in her sleep. What does she do now—ride in an automobile?"

Men who consider themselves to be of very great importance frequently treat their wives and children as if they were of no importance.

BRITISH FAMOUS 29TH AT THE FRONT

KNOWN AS THE OLDEST STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Correspondent at Dardanelles Gives Due This Famous Division.

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was the British press representative at the Dardanelles, chronicles in simple but telling phrases the gallant deeds of one of the commands which played a conspicuous part in the Gallipoli fighting. In part, he says:

"The purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the role played by the 29th division in the struggle in the Dardanelles. The renown of this division is world-wide, and its number will ever in future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attached to Caesar's legions and Napoleon's old guard. In fact, the 29th earned for itself the title of 'The Old Guard' of the army."

"Unfortunately but few of the original veterans who landed at Sedd-ul-bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or invalided home. Some, in fact, have been wounded many times."

"As the division has played a most prominent role in almost every engagement that has been fought on the peninsula during the last six months, I do not know how many times it consumes itself in furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already I believe at least three times the number of its original strength have passed through the ranks."

"The 29th division landed under the command of Major General Hunter Weston, and has since been commanded by Major General De Lisle. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, have the honor to be represented in its ranks."

Repulsed Turkish Attacks.

"On August 6 the division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles, across the gully ravine, and on that day the 88th brigade delivered a most gallant assault on a section of the enemy's line over ground devoid of cover."

"While the landing at Sulva Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the 29th held its ground and successfully repulsed attacks from the Turks."

"When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta hills definitely failed by August 19 it was decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the Old Guard. Secretly at night three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Sulva and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement."

"In my accounts which have appeared in the press of the events of this memorable August 21 chief credit is being given the newly arrived yeomanry because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, but in reality the second mounted division of the yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lalla Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the 86th and 87th Brigades of the 29th mounted division failed to shake the enemy's defense."

Yeomanry Deserve Credit.

"The yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced two miles under a hail of shrapnel over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reached the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works."

"It was the 2d brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of Bucks, Berks and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge in conjunction with the 87th brigade and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of the brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiments losing almost all their officers and men."

"The arrival of the 29th division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead. The division was ranged along a line stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112. The 87th Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70 and the 86th Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The 88th Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on August 6, was held in reserve."

Whole Army Watching Them.

"The men of the 29th rested quietly in their trenches during the morning. They realized that every eye of the whole army was watching them and that signal, if dangerous, honor had been conferred on them. Throughout the afternoon the 88th Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in the face of the enemy's determined resistance."

"When the final effort was made to capture Hill 70 late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the 2d yeomanry brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lalla Baba. There they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final

charge which gained possession of the crest.

"It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the brunt of fighting on August 21 again fell on the 29th division, but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind trenchments on commanding hills. But the 29th division has only added to its fame by this failure."

COMPULSORY JOY.

German Patriotic Demonstrations Not Spontaneous.

We have more than once published extracts from the German press, says the London Daily Telegraph, which showed that the flag-waving and other patriotic demonstrations which invariably take place all over the country when the German staff reports a new "victory" are by no means spontaneous on the part of the public. It is, in fact, a standing order in most German cities that on such occasions every householder must display bunting, nothing but extreme poverty being accepted as an excuse for omission to do so. But the Prussian authorities in Alsace-Lorraine have gone further than this. It is not enough that the inhabitants of Strassburg and other Francophile cities should be compelled to make a pretence of rejoicing over German successes. With that characteristic attention to detail which naturally extends to their methods of mean persecution, the Prussian authorities have now commanded that henceforth all the churches in Alsace-Lorraine must be decked with German colors on receipt of "victorious news." The Vossische Zeitung gives the text of this order, which was conveyed to the Bishop of Metz in the following letter from the Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, Count von Roden:

"On one single occasion the general commanding the 16th and 21st Army Corps induced the ecclesiastical edifices to take part in the general flag display to commemorate a victory. It now seems desirable that the wish of the local clergy to give visible expression to their patriotic sentiments and those of the people should be complied with. May I, therefore, respectfully suggest to your grace that an agreement be arrived at between the clergy of the diocese with a view to having churches and parsonages decorated with the national colors on receipt of news of victory."

In order to make it clear that this note, in spite of its polite phraseology, is a definite order, the Vossische Zeitung heads it, "A Warning to the Clergy of Alsace-Lorraine," and adds: "In view of this note the clergy have been summoned by the bishop to conform to the wishes of the authorities."

JAPAN CAN'T SEND ARMY.

Transports Are Lacking, Declares the Premier.

While Japan will be unable to send troops to the European theatres of war, she will gladly assist the Entente Allies as far as she can financially and lend them the support of her arsenals, according to Premier Count Okuma, who was interviewed at Tokio by the Paris Matin's correspondent.

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe," Count Okuma is reported to have said. "To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men, expecting to lose 200,000 of them and replace them with 200,000 more. We have not the necessary transports, for we should have wanted 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and our commercial fleet aggregates only 1,000,000. In the face of these figures Great Britain and France understand the impossibility of the operation."

"Our sympathies being as strong as ever, we should wish to give France our financial support, at least, and thus, perhaps, hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial Power, but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a Government loan of 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000), and that probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult; but to prove our sympathy for France we should be happy to offer our aid, however modest."

"The impossibility of sending troops westward does not prevent us from giving the Allies naval and military support. Our arsenals are mobilized as in time of war. We play also the role of sentinel in the Far East, preventing our enemies from fomenting revolt among the warlike Mussulman people, who might be tempted to profit from our difficulties."

"We are also doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Trans-Siberian Railway, whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principle back of all Japanese action is that while our allies are fighting we shall not allow them to be attacked from behind."

One Is Plenty.

Mrs. Penheque—Don't you dare to leave the house this evening, Henry. Mr. Penheque—I fully intended to remain indoors, my dear.

"Huh! What for?"

"To study a problem that has been in my mind for some time."

"What problem?"

"For weeks I have been trying to figure out what on earth the Mormons can see in polygamy."

MAN CAN LIVE ANYWHERE.

Human Organism's Adaptability Is Shown by Research.

Two studies recently made by European scientists illustrate the range in nutritive conditions to which the human being can adapt himself.

In one case an Eskimo on the Island of Disco in Western Greenland consumed in one day nearly four pounds of boiled meat, corresponding to 85 grams of nitrogen, and 218 grams of fat. This is said to be far below the record figure among these people, who eat very large meals at irregular and somewhat infrequent intervals.

Indigestion and other nutritive disorders, however, are rare among them, and their physical endurance and resistance to cold is very high. The way the above extraordinary meal was utilized by this Eskimo was found to be very satisfactory.

The other study was of a man in Copenhagen "who was able to maintain himself in excellent nutritive equilibrium and muscular efficiency through long periods of months, not merely days, on a diet essentially composed of potatoes and margarine." Four pounds of potatoes were eaten daily, yielding 3.62 grams of digestible nitrogen, which, with the margarine, amounted to 3,900 calories. When hard work had to be performed this man ate eight pounds of potatoes, with liberal additions of fat, so that the entire energy content was brought up to 5,000 calories with 10 grams of digestible nitrogen. No dilation of the stomach was found to result from these monster meals.

Such curiosities of the literature of nutrition simply show the great adaptability of the human organism which has enabled man to live in every region of the earth. It is needless to say that neither the maximum nor the minimum of any nutritive element is desirable. The normal individual lives in the safe medium.

REAL GEMS NEVER FADE.

Why Diamonds Wear Well and Imitations Fail in Time.

Only the expert can tell an imitation diamond from a real stone when the imitation is new, but after the fake stone has been worn for a little time it soon loses its lustre. It is this which makes a real diamond valuable. No matter how long it is worn it will keep its sparkle almost as well as ever.

The real reason for this is the hardness of the diamond, 4 1/2, is not due to any special quality in the stone itself, except its transparency and its hardness.

The sparkle of a diamond depends on the sharpness of the edges and the points of its facets. When the light falls on one of these it is reflected to another facet, lying at a different angle, and is refracted again, and so on, many times. Each time the light is reflected it gives a point of brilliance, and in most instances, splits up the light so that the red and blue rays are seen.

The imitation stone, to begin with, seldom has as many facets as a diamond. But, even if it had, the sharpness of these edges would wear off. Even exposure to the air will wear away any substance that is not extremely hard. And just as soon as there is any dulling of the edges of a facet, so soon there is a dimming of the brilliance of the stone.

A \$3 imitation stone has just as much sparkle, looks just as well and answers every purpose of a \$300 stone for a time. But, no matter how carefully it is handled, a year or two will see a wearing away of the edges of the facets and a general lowering of its brilliancy. Then, according to one's pocketbook, one can buy another \$3 stone or a \$300 stone.

KNOW USE OF ANESTHETICS.

Ancient Surgeons Familiar with Methods of Alleviating Pain.

Those who imagine that surgical knowledge began with later generations, and that the discovery of chloroform revolutionized the science, should read an article recently published by Dr. J. de Fenton, in the South African Journal of Science.

Various anesthetizing media and methods were well known both in antiquity and during the Middle Ages. Homer mentions the anesthetic effects of nepenthe; Herodotus states that the Scythians obtained similar effects from the vapors of hemp, produced by throwing hemp seeds on hot stones. A Chinese physician of the third century B.C. gave his patients a preparation of hemp to make them insensible during surgical operations.

The most important anesthetic of ancient and medieval times was, however, wine of mandragora, the use of which is mentioned by a great number of early writers, and is referred to by Shakespeare. More recently, in the year 1760, the German surgeon Weiss, better known as Albinus, amputated the foot of Augustus III, King of Poland, while under the influence of mandragora.

Two other anesthetizing agencies were employed in very early times, arterial compression and hypnosis. It is said that the ancient Assyrians produced a lethargic state by compression of the carotid artery before performing the operation of circumcision.

In winter the rise of the barometer is a sign of frost.

