

WEATHER FORECAST:
Clearing and Colder.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES:
Minimum, 16; Maximum, 25.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

ONE CENT.

KING AND LLOYD GEORGE SAY RECENT UTTERANCES NO BASIS FOR A PEACE



Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR.
A mixture of Wheat, Corn and Rice Flour. Powdered Skim-milk, Corn Sugar, Soda Phosphate and Salt.
New supply just received. Very Economical. Easily made. Just add cold water. Full directions on each package. Each... 18¢

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BOTH ADDRESSES ARE AT ONE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH ON MONDAY—MILITARY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT STILL INCREASES—CONSTANT EXCHANGE OF ARTILLERY BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMANS—NO INDICATION YET AS TO WHEN OR WHERE MUCH HERALDED OFFENSIVE WILL BEGIN—THE AUSTRILIANS STILL ENDEAVOR TO TEST ITALIANS—CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN AERIAL WORK.

King George and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister in addresses to the British Parliament—the former before a joint session of the House of Lords and the House of Commons—have declared again that in the recent utterances of the spokesmen of the Teutonic allies there can be found no basis for a peace which will fulfil the demands of the democratic governments.

The addresses of both the Monarch and his Prime Minister were at one with President Wilson's speech to Congress Monday.

The military activity on the western front is daily increasing in volume. The patrol encounters are being carried out by larger parties than has been the case since the hard winter set in, and more zest is being added to the fighting.

The British near Epehy and La Basse have conducted further incursions into the enemy positions, in the latter region inflicting numerous casualties on their antagonists and also taking prisoners and machine guns. Likewise north of the Ailette River and in the Woivre sector, the French have made successful attacks which resulted in the capture of nearly three hundred prisoners. A somewhat ambitious attack by the Germans in the Verdun sector was put down by the French with severe casualties.

Between the Americans and the Germans there is a constant exchange of artillery fire, and the Americans continue to carry out patrolling manoeuvres toward the enemy entanglements. The Germans evidently are anxious to gauge the positions occupied by the Americans and also to ascertain the number of men they are employing, for daily their aircraft are hovering over the lines taking photographs and making observations. Anti-aircraft guns several times have driven off the enemy.

Although the increase in the activity along the entire front in France and Belgium is noticeable, there is no indication as yet when the Germans will begin their much heralded general offensive.

A German captured by the British says that at least one big attack is due to begin some time in March. Meanwhile large concentrations of fresh troops daily are arriving behind the German line and carrying out practice manoeuvres.

On the Italian front the Austrians again have endeavored to test the strength of the Italians in the Sette Comuni Plateau sector. The German War Office asserts that the Austrians carried out a most successful attack here, but the Italian official communication declares that the Austrian columns were torn to pieces by the Italian artillery as they tried to gain the southern slopes of Monte Sasso Rosso and other positions and the offensive completely repulsed.

There was a considerable increase in the number of aerial attacks delivered by Entente airmen on German towns in January. In all thirty-one of these raids were made, according to a German official statement.

ONTARIO ALSO SHOWS SURPLUS TEAM CAPTAINS OF FOOD SAVING SCHEME

PROVINCIAL TREASURER AN-
NOUNCES ONE OF \$1,751,374.59
EVERY HOUSE IN CITY WILL
BE VISITED FOR PLEDGE
CARD SIGNING.

Toronto, Feb. 12—"We are probably in the soundest condition of any Province in the world of those engaged in carrying on this war," was the statement made by Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, in the course of his budget speech, delivered in the Legislature this afternoon. The treasurer announced a surplus for 1916-17 of \$1,751,374.59 the largest in the history of the Province, as against \$1,134,994.74 for 1915-16.

He stated that he expected shortly to be able to state that a loan of \$2,000,000 had been placed, at a low rate of interest. No mention was made of additional Provincial taxation. Supplementary estimates were placed before the House calling for an expenditure of \$1,921,786.81.

The Premier introduced a bill providing for the extension of the life of the Legislature until one year after the conclusion of the war.

**GOVERNMENT BUYS
THOUSAND FORDS**
Ottawa, Feb. 12—The Government has purchased a thousand Ford tractors at cost. They will be sold to Canadian farmers, also at cost, plus freight. Details of freight costs have not yet been worked out, but it is estimated that the average cost to the farmer, including freight, will be about eight hundred dollars. In addition, the Government has secured options on another thousand of the Ford tractors.

**FIGHT BREWING
ON ALAN ISLANDS.**
Copenhagen, Feb. 12—(Finland)—A despatch to the National Tidende, from Malmo says Finnish civil guardsmen from Nystad have crossed to the Alan Islands, where an engagement with the Russians is imminent. Nystad is on the Gulf of Bothnia coast of Finland. The Alan Islands, which are a part of Finland, lie in the Gulf of Bothnia at the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

**MEDERIC MARTIN TO
OPPOSE PREMIER GOVIN.**

Montreal, Feb. 12—Mayor Mederic Martin announced this afternoon that he will open a campaign in Maisonneuve on Saturday night against Sir Lomer Gouin, as he intends to enter the arena against the Premier of Quebec as the champion of the rights of the people. The mayor's antagonism is due to the Premier having appointed a Commission to govern Montreal.

COAL FAMINE MAY END IN TWO WEEKS

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS OF
COAL ARE NOW NEARLY
NORMAL.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12—The coal famine may end in two weeks, Pennsylvania Fuel Administration officials say. Reports from the coal sections say the railroad movements of anthracite and bituminous are now nearly normal and with mild weather likely to continue the shipments of fuel will steadily increase.

Coal producers sound the warning that though normal conditions may exist, conservation of coal will be necessary. The consumption due to extraordinary activity in war production is unprecedented, they say, and even with the advent of warmer weather the consumption of fuel will keep pace with the production.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE SET FOR MARCH

British Army Headquarters in France February 12 (By the Associated Press)—Some time in March has been set by the Germans for at least one offensive operation on the British front, according to a German prisoner who has just been taken. This captive did not know whether a general offensive operation was intended at that time.

The Weather

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12—A disturbance now centered over Lake Ontario has caused rain in Southern Ontario and snow in the Eastern Provinces. In the West the weather has been fair, with moderate temperatures.

Temperatures:		
	Min.	Max.
Dawson	34	20
Victoria	36	46
Vancouver	36	42
Kamloops	30	38
Calgary	26	46
Edmonton	4	24
Medicine Hat	20	34
Moose Jaw	10	30
Winnipeg	2	18
Port Arthur	8	12
London	35	41
Toronto	34	38
Kingston	32	36
Ottawa	12	30
Montreal	20	24
Quebec	16	26
St. John	28	34
Halifax	20	36

* Below zero.

Forecasts:
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Moderate to fresh winds; fair with lower temperature.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Fresh winds, fair and colder.
Lower St. Lawrence: Clearing and colder.
Gulf and North Shore: Strong north east winds, with show; clearing by night.
Maritime Provinces: Strong winds or gales, with rain; a little colder at night.
Superior: Fair and moderately cold.
Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Fair; not much change in temperature.
Alberta: Fair and mild, turning somewhat colder at night.

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Furriers

To H.M.



the King

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Scores of dainty and practical
Sweaters in Brush Wool, Rough
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WE ARE SELLING OFF
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DURING THIS WEEK

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TODAY, AND THE REST OF THE WEEK, we offer the balance of certain lines of Glass Mustard Pots, Oil Bottles and Marmalade Jars with silver plated mounts, for, each... 75¢

We have also a few Mayonnaise Dishes, with a silver plated ladle, to be cleared out at... 75¢
Each dish complete with ladle.

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MUFFINS and DOUGHNUTS
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TAKE NOTICE

For all kinds of Insurance, telephone or call on
C. & W. CHAMPION,
66 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC, P.Q.
Representing Royal Insurance Coy., Ltd., for
FIFTY YEARS in Quebec, Que
Telephones: - - - Office, 78; Residence, 286.

Two Big Specials For Men \$1.00 and \$1.25 Underwear 67¢

Men's good underwear in Scotch knit effect, the well-known "Penman and St. George" Brands, all usual sizes in shirts and drawers, ordinarily worth \$1.00 and \$1.25. Special... 67¢

\$4.50 All Wool Sweaters, \$3.79

All Wool Sweaters with V neck, in various colors, really \$4.50 value. Sale Price... \$3.79

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COMPANY

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CITY OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. To wit:
CITY OF QUEBEC.
CITY HALL.

BY-LAW No. 4B.
By-Law Concerning the Cabmen and Carters.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (1917), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Bouchard, Bourret, Dussault, (B); Fiset, Gauvin, Lanier, Lockwell, Madden, Mercier, Paquet, Paquet (J. C.); Pettigrew, Theriault, Verret.

It is ordered and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec and the said Council do hereby ordain and enact as follows:

By-law No. 4, dated 2nd April, 1911, concerning cabmen and carters, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 1 is repealed and replaced by the following:

2. Every person who proposes to exercise in the City the trade or industry of a cabman or a carter to derive profits or remuneration from it, must beforehand obtain a license to that effect, have his name inscribed, the place of his residence, the number of horses and vehicles of all kinds he possesses, and the names of servants and drivers he shall employ in the Chief of Police's office, who shall certify the date of such inscription in a register which shall be kept to that effect.

The granting of the license to cabmen is left to the discretion of the Chief of Police, but there will be an appeal to the Police Committee of the refusal of the Chief of Police to grant said license.

Paragraph 3 is repealed and replaced by the following:

3. The license shall contain a copy of the required inscription with the number of numbers granted to the cabman or carter for every summer or winter vehicles respectively and shall carry the date of its delivery and shall be signed by the Chief of Police and certified by the City Treasurer.

Paragraph 4 is repealed and replaced by the following:

4. Every cabman or carter who, after having obtained such license shall have or shall employ over and above those he has, had inscribed on other vehicle or another driver, or change in his residence, shall be obliged in the forty-eight hours following such said acquisition, or change, and have the inscription made of such change in the office of the Chief of Police.

Paragraph 5 is repealed and replaced by the following:

5. The Chief of Police shall deliver at the same time as the license to every cabman taking such license three numbered pieces of metal, one shall be placed in a visible and legible manner behind every such vehicle, and the other placed in a visible manner on the bridle of every horse, and the third shall be placed in a visible manner on the snowguard in front of each car, and no person shall make use of such horse and vehicle without said numbers.

Paragraph 6 is repealed and replaced by the following:

6. No carter proprietor of one or several carts, trucks, traineaux, or other ordinary vehicles employed for the carting or transport of fire wood or other merchandise, effects, or his trade or industry, by the use of any such vehicle by himself, his servants or his driver before he has received from the Chief of Police at the same time as his license two pieces of numbered metal, one to be placed on the vehicle, so as to be perfectly legible, and the other similar, which shall be fixed on the horse's bridle, so as to be visible in the center of the horse's forehead.

Paragraph seven is repealed and replaced by the following:

7. Every driver of a vehicle for the transfer of passengers in the City shall obtain from the Chief of Police a numbered piece of metal the same as the one placed on the horse's forehead which he drives and shall place and wear said numbered piece of metal in a visible manner on his person.

Paragraph 8 is repealed and replaced by the following:

8. Such number worn by each such driver of vehicle to transfer passengers shall not be worn by any other person than the one whose name is registered at the Office of the Chief of Police as being the bearer of such number.

Attested: H. E. LAVIGNEUR,
L.S.
H. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

MOUNTAIN OF SALT

Several hills of rock salt exist in Algeria. One of these, near Jelfa, is 300 feet high and nearly a mile across. In spite of the soluble character of the material of which it is composed it stands up in high relief from the surrounding clay, without any signs of erosion. There are in it, however, many sinkholes, into which the torrential winter rain soaks, being at once absorbed and given out again at the base of the mountain in the form of salt springs.

Correspondence

MR. ERNEST ROY EXPLAINS RETIREMENT

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir,—The citizens of Quebec who favored my candidature for the mayoralty have a right to know the reasons which led me to withdraw from the municipal campaign, and I beg to use your columns, Mr. Editor, to express them.

It is proper first of all to recall the circumstances in which the candidature was offered me and the motives which prompted me to accept it.

Quebecers for a long time deplored the fact that our city was being surpassed in progress by other and younger cities of Canada and had dropped from the rank of the leading cities, which it held at one time, to one of fourth-rank importance. The war, which gave an opportunity to Canadians to assert their spirit of enterprise, was responsible for the increasing of the number of industries in all the important cities of Canada; Quebec, alone, far from increasing its number, saw them diminish.

In the meantime the completion of the Quebec Bridge has added to the natural advantages of our city's new advantages, the importance of which cannot be denied. Will Quebecers take advantage of these resources which seem so easy to benefit by?

Doubt exists in the minds of a large number of our fellow-citizens. Lack of initiative and of public spirit are the elements of weakness which affect us. The scene of discord which our little municipal parliament has supplied for two years, is far from stimulating our hopes.

Shall we remain inactive? Entering Quebecers desiring to work for the development of Quebec thought it urgent to study the causes which prevented our city from progressing as much as we had a right to expect, and once the causes found, the evil located, to apply the remedy.

It was thought that it would be a public-spirited act to draw the attention of people to this question, in order to convince them that Quebec will be whatever the activity and the efforts of its inhabitants may make it.

In desiring to determine amongst us a movement of productive initiative it was thought it would be useful to profit by a municipal election, when the people would be more aroused, to talk business to the citizens of Quebec, and in order to bring more into relief the words which I was asked to express I was offered the candidature for the mayoralty.

I accepted solely for this motive. At the first meeting which I held I declared clearly that I did not wish to deal with what had transpired in municipal affairs in the past or take sides with any group of our ediles, in the disputes which divided them; I restricted myself to reviewing the advantages and the means which our city had at its disposal for its industrial and commercial development. I indicated as they appeared to me some of the causes of our failure in the past, and I invited my fellow-citizens to put aside all secondary considerations to direct their attention and their efforts towards the solution of the problem which we were facing; to make of Quebec a city worthy of the hopes which had rested on her and the advantages with which she is provided.

I perceived that the audience was very sympathetic to those ideas. It was pointed out to me, however, that the fact that I was a mayoralty candidate, while attracting people to the meetings, might lead people to believe that our purpose was not disinterested and that the outlining of such a programme might be considered by many as a bait thrown to the public to secure votes.

My candidature, while providing the opportunity for our fellow-citizens to get together in pursuit of a useful and common object, threatened to create serious divisions amongst us. Under such conditions my duty was all mapped out.

Everyone seemed anxious to give his support to the movement which we wished to inaugurate, only the fear of being deceived by a political truce prevented them from joining us immediately.

If I had had any hesitation in withdrawing my candidature for the mayoralty the amendments made by the Legislature at its last session to the charter of the City of Quebec, would have sufficed to cause its withdrawal.

By these amendments the next City Council is placed under strict tutelage. They are obliged to tax during the next financial term not only to meet the appropriations of the annual budget, but also to pay the deficit of the present fiscal year. The Quebec taxpayer will, therefore, unfortunately pay for the results of the errors of the present administration. These amendments to the charter could not have been made necessary in the minds of our legislators except by the actions of the Council which has been administering the city for two years under the direction of Mayor Lavigneur. The responsibility for the imposition of these additional taxes should, in justice, fall on those who created the state of affairs that necessitated them.

These taxes must be paid by the ordinary rate-payers since the power was not provided that this tax should reach persons who have not been affected up to now. Shoulders already heavily laden will see their burden increased on account of this lack of provision.

It will easily be understood that under the circumstances, the prospect of becoming Mayor of the City of Quebec, is not very enticing to anyone who did not form part of the last municipal administration.

I sincerely thank the numerous citizens of Quebec who assured me of their support. Once the municipal

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothening and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands. Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons.

campaign is over I hope that we may meet to continue the work begun, unite all men of good will, and direct all our efforts to make the City of Quebec one of the finest and most important cities of Canada. Believe me to be, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,
ERNEST ROY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTOR

SEEKS INFORMATION

Quebec, Feb. 12, 1918.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir,—As a voter in the next Quebec municipal elections I would like to know if any of the aldermanic candidates in the present campaign are connected with or interested in any companies or business organizations which are in arrears with their taxes collectable by the city.

If you could supply this information it will be of assistance to me in casting my vote and will be much appreciated by the undersigned.

Yours truly,
JEAN LABERGE.

29 Rigaudville,
Quebec.

According to official information

Alderman Fiset is the President of the Park St. Charles Co., which owes to the city \$2,074.81 for taxes. Alderman Lockwell is director of the Cie d'Engagement de Quebec, the St. Roch Real Estate Co. and the Park Jacques Cartier Co., which respectively owe to the city \$6,227.13, \$8,152.93 and approximately \$7,117.60.—Editor Quebec Chronicle.

A CONTRAST IN POLICE

As They Are Seen In Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

In Christiania the policeman is a wild and amiable citizen in a rather shiny coat and none too neat who stands in the middle of the roadway and tries to maintain some semblance of order in the democratic muddle of the city's traffic.

In Stockholm the policeman is a walking arsenal, with sword and pistol and a brass helmet, and the arrest of a disorderly person becomes an act of state. There the policeman represents the high authority of a proud country. He fulfills his duty with a stern severity. He is the symbol of law and established order.

In Copenhagen the policeman is neither the happy-go-lucky citizen who patrols the streets of Norway nor is he a creature of resplendent glory like his colleague in Sweden. He strikes a happy medium. In this he is an excellent representative of a land where the art of sensible and peaceful living seems to have been brought to its highest perfection, where everybody seems well fed, where beggars are as scarce as very rich people and where the women live up to the best traditions of the charming china which is made in the royal residence of Denmark.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon in Century.

Says She Is Feeling Like a New Woman

SINCE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Nova Scotia Lady Who Was Weak, Nervous and Irritable and Suffered From Sore Back Finds the Right Remedy for All Her Ills.

Antigonish, N.S., Feb. 12.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are keeping up their good work in Nova Scotia is evidenced by Miss Mary Jane De Wolfe, an esteemed and popular young lady living here. Miss De Wolfe suffered for seven years from an aggravated form of kidney trouble. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I am feeling like a new woman," Miss De Wolfe states in an interview. "I am indeed thankful for the good Dodd's Kidney Pills, have done me and I hope they will give benefit to all sufferers from kidney trouble. I believe my trouble started from a strain. I became tired and nervous and had headaches and neuralgia.

"My back pained. I did not sleep well and I was irritable. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. I suffered from cramps in the muscles and my heart fluttered. It just took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to take away all my troubles.

Kidney trouble is what is making weak, nervous, irritable women. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the remedy.

TESTIMONY ENDED IN CIVIC INQUIRY

LAWYERS WILL BEGIN TO PLEAD EITHER THURSDAY OR FRIDAY EVENING.

All testimony in the civic inquiry now going on in the Recorder's Court before Recorder Dery was declared by both sides to be completed shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

The inquiry was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon but owing to other legal business to be attended to by Mr. St. Laurent counsel for the aldermen, it was postponed until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Ald. Verret was the first to testify and in cross examination by Mr. Lane gave brief explanations regarding the question of increasing the Mayor's salary; the accounting system; the City's method of keeping a record of those from Quebec confined in Beauport Asylum, method of collecting taxes and other points relating to the present administration.

City Clerk, Mr. H. J. J. B. Chouinard was next called, his giving of evidence lasting but a few minutes and concerned a conversation held between himself and Ald. Verret on amendments to the City charter.

Adj. Chief Donnelly and Mr. J. E. Bergeron, accountant of the fire brigade were both questioned on the duties and workings of the Discipline Committee of the brigade.

Mr. Joseph Guimont, city accountant when called to testify said that some time ago when two experts were called in to pass judgment on the city's accounting system, the cost of the work amounted to between \$4,000 and \$4,500. The findings of the experts were favorable to the existing system.

Ald. Gauvin was questioned on his connection with the nominating of a fire chief in which his name was mentioned as a probable candidate. Witness said he had first been approached by Ald. Lockwell to become a candidate but was never asked to do so by Mayor Lavigneur. On the other hand he stated that when he broached the subject to the Mayor, the latter counselled him not to entertain the proposition, but added that "had the salary been in question, I would probably have accepted."

Mr. Verge, assistant city treasurer corroborated the testimony of city accountant Guimont and the testimony concluded by the recalling to the witness stand of Mayor Lavigneur to produce health certificates from Doctors Dussault, Faucher and Paquin against the appointment of Mr. Adelbert Fogliot to the fire brigade.

The investigation then adjourned until Thursday evening, today being Ash Wednesday and a legal holiday but as Mr. Lane is not certain whether he can be present Thursday night, it is possible the adjournment will be continued until Friday evening when summing up by both lawyers will be begun.

WRITING THAT FADES

Result of the Action of Light and Air Upon the Ink

Attention was first called to the bleaching effect of air and light on writing ink as used in modern times by the fact that signatures on certain certificates had become illegible through the fading of the ink, says a writer in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

As it was impracticable to test a sample of ink by exposure of writing for a period of years, it was considered that a limited application of hydrogen peroxide would be the nearest chemical equivalent to the bleaching effect of the atmosphere. Writing done by different inks was exposed to light, the paper being occasionally moistened with a 3 per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide, the result being that the handwriting gradually became invisible, in some cases more quickly than in others. The violet ink used for typewriters was less readily acted on, but was quickly bleached by sulphuric acid.

If an ink could be produced possessing the desirable properties of perfect fluidity and, being nondepositing and at the same time incapable of being decolorized by oxidizing or reducing agents, there would be good reason to believe that the writing done by such an ink would be practically permanent. In the meantime, when writing is of an important nature and is desired to endure, some form of carbon ink appears to be the only trustworthy preparation.

"OVERWORKED GERMS."

A progressive school teacher, according to a correspondent of the American Agriculturist, asked her pupils to use individual drinking cups. Some did so; but an influential trustee heard of the request and ridiculed the idea, saying that he "was from Missouri and had to be showed," that "germs were far too much overworked nowadays," and that a good tin drinking cup should be procured and chained to the pump. This was done. A new boy came to school. It was noticed that he had a small sore on his face. Soon similar sores appeared on the faces of all the children who, like him, used the common cup. The teacher and the pupils who used their own cups escaped. The trustee then admitted that he was "showed," at the expense of the children who had contracted a disagreeable contagious disease, and there is now no tin cup chained to the pump in that district.

Personal & Social

Mr. Arthur LeMoine has left for Montreal.

Mr. L. G. Crevier, of Montreal is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. A. B. Ruddy, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Miss Juliette Baillargeon received at the tea hour on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Knight, of Amherst, N.S., is staying at the Chateau.

Mrs. Kay has returned home from the Hotel Dieu Hospital much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lapalme, of Montreal, are in town, guests at the Chateau.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau has left for Montreal where he will spend a few days.

Mr. B. E. Leclerc has left for Toronto and New York on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Globensky of Montreal are in the city, guests at the Chateau.

Mr. George Garneau returned yesterday from Montreal, where he spent a few days.

Mr. Eug. Blais, City Treasurer, has resumed his duties at the City Hall after a prolonged illness.

Miss Adrienne Bruneau of Kamouraska, is in town the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Bruneau.

The Misses Marguerite and Louise Gagnon received at the tea-hour in aid of the Laval Hospital.

The Misses Germaine and Alice LaRue have left for Montreal, where they will spend a couple of weeks.

Miss Raymond Tanguay has left for Montreal, where she will be the guest of Miss Therese Archambault.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Edouard Perault, who have been spending a few days in town, have returned to Athabaska.

Mr. Lawrence Stafford, Advocate, Ottawa, is spending a few days in town, the guest of his mother-in-law Mrs. C. E. Martel.

Miss M. Scott is the guest of Miss Parrock at "The Lodge" Sherbrooke. An entertainment was given in her honor on Saturday.

Miss Jacqueline Hardy, gave a dance on Sunday at the residence of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre Hardy, Lachepreville street.

Lieut. Rene Landry, R.C.A. returned to town yesterday from Montreal, where he had gone to meet his father, General Landry.

The Misses Gabrielle and Marie Fortier, who spent several days in town the guests of their brother, Dr. Massu Fortier, have returned to Beauce.

Captain Henry Montminy has returned to town, after spending several months at Whitley Camp, where he had been attached to the 10th Reserve Battalion.

Major Charles Fontaine, M.C., of the 22nd, French-Canadian Battalion arrived in town on Monday, and is the guest of his mother Mrs. A. B. Fontaine, Mont Carmel Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Graziella Hardy, daughter of Mr. Leon Hardy, civil employee to Mr. Gustave Cote, son of Mr. Pierre Cote, of the firm of Emond and Cote.

Mr. David H. Hunter, L.R. I.B. A., who has been in charge of the Works Branch of the Military Hospital Commission at Quebec and Lake Edward Sanatorium, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. J. Bernier, one of the solicitors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Montreal whose services have been loaned by the Company to Mr. Justice Duff in connection with the appeals under the Military Service Act has taken with Mrs. Bernier an apartment at the Roxborough, Ottawa, for a couple of months.

A pleasant time was spent at the residence of Mrs. T. Dall, on Monday evening, where the staff of the Fashionable Store of T. D. Dubuc assembled to honor one of their most valued members Miss Emily Brady, who leaves shortly to accept a position with the well-known firm of Fairweather's Ltd., Montreal. In the course of the evening an address was read by Mr. Art. Belanger, manager of the Gent's furnishing department expressing the regret of all at her departure and wishing her every success in her new position. He also presented her, on behalf of all her companions of the firm, with a valuable wrist watch, as a souvenir of the many pleasant years they had spent together.

Late arrivals at the Chateau—L. G. Crevier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Globensky, E. W. Steiner, H. O. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lapalme, R. T. Heneker, J. B. Reid, Montreal; M. C. Small, Grand Mere; Capt. W. H. Flood, Regina, Sask.; A. B. Ruddy, Toronto; J. Dufour, St. Mone, Que.; K. Suzuki, Vancouver, B.C.; Wm. Knight, Amherst, N.S.; Wm. T. Burns, Montreal.

Late arrivals at the Clarendon: W. L. Murray, Three Rivers; H. G. Miller, Montreal; J. E. Lague, Montreal; J. L. Dubuc, Montreal; C. G. Ryland, Shawinigan Falls; J. H. Leclerc, Granby; E. A. Brissett, Montreal; Maurice Laroche, St. Croix; J. J. Perreault, St. Croix; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Juneau, St. Anne Pocatier; Leo Charpentier, Montreal; A. C. Boyle, Batiscan; W. Pelts, Montreal.

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THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

rather than an individual, as Executor, affords the greatest possible security to Testators. The Company does not die. Its charges are reasonable and its appointment is the best guarantee a Testator can have that his Estate will be honestly and economically managed.

The Company will act as Agent and Attorney for Executors already acting, will manage Estates, and will receive free of charge, for safekeeping, sealed Wills in which it is named as Executor.

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We supply it (STILL) delivered to your home or office in half-gallon bottles at 8c each, and five-gallon bottles at 40c each.

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ASQUITH REVIEWS
RIVAL SPEECHES
ON WAR AIMSWHAT EMPEROR SAYS NOT
NECESSARILY WHAT GER-
MAN PEOPLE THINK.

London, February 12.—The former Premier H. H. Asquith, commenting on the latest developments of the general situation said that a number of salient and novel facts had emerged since the beginning of the war.

"We have had a re-statement of the peace aims in behalf of this country by the Premier," he said, "a statement in which I entirely concur both in the spirit and the letter, and on behalf of the United States by President Wilson. We have had in addition, replies to these statements by Czernin and Von Hertling. We had next a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations which resulted in a treaty between the Central Powers and Ukraine."

After referring to the fact that Russia was no longer in the war, he said: "And, finally, we read this morning two remarkable and sharply contrasted declarations by great and responsible persons. Firstly a declaration by the German Emperor. The Emperor's aspiration for friendship with other nations is confined in its expression to neighboring nations. That phrase does not seem to include ourselves at first sight but perhaps it has been a lapse of speech."

"What is more important for us to note is that past experience has taught us that it might be a great mistake to assume that what the Emperor said is a condition of peace, is what the German people and the German Reichstag really think and feel."

Mr. Asquith then referred to President Wilson's address of yesterday and said: "The President discriminated justly both in regard to the tone and substance between the declarations of the German and Austrian Chancellors. It would seem as though, as President Wilson said, the military party in Germany alone rejected and would have nothing to do with a peace based upon lines which, in principle at any rate, the whole of the rest of the world is ready to accept."

"It is such a peace only, and a new international order which we believe it would bring about that would compensate for the sacrifice which justified, that even necessitated the prolongation of the war."

"The peace for which we are fighting must be a clean and lasting peace, resting on foundations of international justice. That is not only our opinion, but the opinion of all our Allies, and we will rigorously and scrupulously observe those principles in continuing the war."

ENGLAND IS DOING
HER SHARE

The persistent attacks of the Germans and anti-English Irish among us on Great Britain since the beginning of the war have also been directed toward making France, Canada, the United States, and every one else possible dissatisfied with Great Britain's share in the war.

The facts do not substantiate this charge. Great Britain has 45 million population, in contrast with 39 million for France, 36 million for Italy, 175 million for Russia, and somewhat more than 100 million in the United States.

This 45 million has furnished a far larger proportion of the naval strength and shipping than any other nation, and has done this from the beginning of the war. This has also necessitated bearing most of the odium attached to the blockade which was for the general benefit of all the Allies as well as England.

From the beginning, also, they have furnished more money than any other nation.

In the first two years of the war they did not furnish as many men as either France or Russia, but at present the British army in France is about as large as the French. The British have, besides, an army in Egypt, another at Salonica (as have also the French) and another in Mesopotamia. Moreover, the British Isles have furnished as many men in proportion and suffered as great losses as any of their overseas dominions, besides putting forth an extraordinary industrial effort.—The World's Work.

GENERAL WATSON
WRITES TO MAYORACKNOWLEDGES CABLEGRAM
OF CONGRATULATIONS ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The following letter from Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., was received by His Worship Mayor Lavigne:

To His Worship Mayor Lavigne,
And the Aldermen of Quebec.

Your cablegram of congratulations has just reached me. I was deeply moved by the kind words it contained, and the thought which prompted it.

I can assure that the hopes which you express for the conclusion of hostilities and our return to our dear Old Quebec was strongly echoed by each one of us. But what the Canadian soldier has most at heart is the determination to impose a permanent and durable peace, and to guarantee our homes and our liberties from all future menace.

I owe the honor which has been conferred on me chiefly to the indomitable courage, the indefatigable devotion in the accomplishment of duty and to the constant alertness of the splendid division which I have the honor of commanding.

In this connection I must mention the names of three Quebec officers: Colonel Edouard de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., chief of my staff; Captain Forsyth Hall, M.C., and Captain Leon Garnau, who all three have contributed greatly to the success of our arms.

Again thanking you and my fellow citizens of Quebec for your cordial expression of appreciation and your message so full of encouragement.

In presenting my best wishes to yourself and the Aldermen of the City, I beg you to believe in the depth of my esteem.

(Signed) D. WATSON,
Major-General,
Comd. 4th Canadian Division.

PRISONERS IN HOLLAND

Many Britishers and Germans at the
Hague.

Seven to eight thousand British prisoners-of-war from Germany shortly are to take up their quarters at The Hague and in the neighborhood, constituting a fresh strain on the sorely-tried housing accommodation of the city and its environs. A like number of German prisoners from Great Britain are to be quartered in other parts of the country and preparations are afoot to provide for them.

Both Great Britain and Germany have sent over representatives to co-operate with the Netherlands authorities in the matter. Special hospital accommodations are being provided for the numerous invalids, as only a limited number of cases can be placed in existing civil and military hospitals. The British and Netherlands Red Cross societies are joining efforts in this task.

A site has been offered by the city council of the Hague, in the neighborhood of the British quarters, for the erection of workshops. Young Men's Christian Association huts and the provision of football and cricket grounds. Following the example set in Switzerland, special care is to be devoted to training men for useful vocations. With a view to avoiding competition with native labor, in accordance with rules laid down by the authorities, the employment provided probably will take the form of constructing movable houses or cabins for use in Belgium after the war, and making furniture for the same purpose, work that is already occupying many Belgian interned soldiers and refugees.

To accustom the German prisoners to regular employment and give them a certain amount of confidence in the future, workshops are to be erected in the Wolfhazen camp. Raw materials are to be brought from Germany, where the finished work will be in due course exported in order to avoid competition with Netherlands workmen. According to present plans, some of the men will be put to work on the land, while students will be given facilities to continue their studies at Netherlands universities.

FIRST USE OF JINGO.

George Jacob Holyoake, the apostle of co-operation, was the first to make use of the nickname "Jingo" in reference to a wrong kind of patriotism in a letter which he wrote to the Daily News about the Disraelian chauvinists in 1878. Nobody yet knows for certain where the word came from, or what was its original meaning. Motteux, in his 17th century translation of Rabelais, gave "par Dieu" as "by Jingo," it is some people's opinion that "Jingo" is the Basque for "God," and that the word made through the medium of Masque sailors.—The Argonaut.

NOW THEY DON'T SPEAK

The Ingenue—Did you see the review of this show in the Morning Blatt? It said I was rarely beautiful. The Soubrette—So rarely they might as well say never.

ALL EVIDENCE
CONCLUDED IN
BOLO HEARINGPROSECUTOR WILL ASK THAT
THE SENTENCE OF DEATH
BE IMPOSED.

Paris, Feb. 12.—All the evidence, and speeches by witnesses in the case of Bolo Pasha, who is on trial for treason, and apparently all the other 'affaires', now under investigation before the French Court, had been concluded this afternoon, and tomorrow's sitting will open with the arguments of the prosecutor. He will ask that the sentence of death be imposed upon Bolo.

The trial was resumed today with M. Doyen, an expert accountant again on the stand to refute charges made by Monsignor Bolo, brother of the defendant, that Doyen had dishonored himself by falsifying a portion of his original report on Bolo's activities. The witness spoke with great reserve and moderation, declaring merely that he took exception "to the form in which these criticisms were presented by a man who strangely abuses the moral authority conferred by the cloth he wears."

M. Doyen then reiterated and explained in detail the portions of his report which the prisoner's brother had challenged.

After M. Doyen had testified, Monsignor Bolo again took the stand and reiterated his attacks of yesterday, especially on the authenticity of the telegrams of Count Von Benstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, duplicates of which, he insisted, should be produced rather than to rely on American State Department documents. When the prosecutor repeated, as on Monday, that the American Government could not be questioned, the priest created a scene by asserting passionately "the American Government has not the right to shoot my innocent brother."

SEASON'S BIGGEST
SNOW STORM.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The biggest snow storm of the season here occurred today when a total of 10.7 inches was recorded. Railway traffic was interfered with to some extent and many trains were delayed, but all the railways kept up a service. The usual Mardi-Gras or pre-Lenten celebration on St. Catherine street east was held tonight, but the masks of the revellers were scarcely distinguishable through the fast falling snow flakes.

JOLIETTE SMALL POX
NOW UNDER CONTROL.

Montreal, Que. Feb. 12.—As the Provincial Board of Health has had no word of new cases of small pox in Joliette for five days, it is believed the outbreak is under control. There were thirty five cases, and ten houses were under quarantine. Small cases were reported from five different parts of the Province of Quebec, but the latest reports indicate that the disease has been checked everywhere.

FURTHER SENSATION
IN HALIFAX PROBE.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 12.—The Pilot probe today brought out the additional information that documents showing the earnings of the pilots before the war and other important papers had disappeared from the pilotage office. A feature of the testimony was the declaration of Captain Spears, a superintendent pilot, that the regular pilots would sooner let a ship lie idle in the harbor, or miss the convoy, than let him, or any other qualified man take her in or out.

MAKE NEW PURSE FROM OLD.

Handbags May Be Easily Transformed
Into Latest Fashion With Little
Effort and Slight Expense.

Have you any old purses? If you have, did you realize that you can easily transform them into new purses?

You can, without much expense and without much trouble. To begin with, get a paper pattern for making a handbag. Then get your material.

The old handbag is used merely as a foundation for the new one. That is, the old clasp is requisitioned—with the rest of the old frame. A new covering is made of the new material, and this is slipped over the old frame and fastened securely. If you wish to, you may simply cover the old purse with an envelopelike section of the new material. Or else you may fasten a lining bag as you please, and put the new outside over that.

If you have a bit of velvet left from a velvet frock, but a pattern for a bag of interesting shape, cut the velvet and then embroider it with beads—either steel beads or else colored glass beads. Or else embroider it with a heavy silk floss, in a loose, quick stitch. This loose stitch really gives better results—and of course in a far shorter time—than a fine stitch.

The strap handles of the bag may be made of a folded and stitched strip of the fabric of the bag, or else silk cords may be used.

PAPER MAKING
IN AUSTRALIAQUESTION OF ESTABLISHING
INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS CONSIDERED.

Adelaide, South Australia, Feb. 12. In 1913, paper to the value of £136,943 was imported into South Australia, and boards to the value of £146,307. The question of establishing in this State an industry of paper and paper-making with straw as a basis is now receiving very careful attention, and at no distant date it seems probable that a mill will be erected. It is estimated that the cost of a complete plant of satisfactory size for the manufacture of wrapping paper and straw will be approximately £20,000. This plant will be capable of producing about 25 tons of paper per week. The plant would include steam boiler, power plant, shafting, and so forth, straw cutter, digester, the whole of the paper-making plant, comprising washing engines, refining engine, pump and paper-making machine to produce paper about 100 inches wide, with a square cutter to cut the paper into sheets; also all the chemical plant necessary, engineers' tools, and the necessary belts, felts, and wires, to run the mill for six months. It is estimated that the cost of the chemicals required would not exceed 30s per ton of paper produced. Strawboards, instead of paper, could also be made with the plant if desired. For the manufacture of boards and wrapping paper the straw is usually digested whereas for the production of higher grade paper, treatment with caustic soda is required. The process is simple and cheap.

On the continent of Europe, the cost of straw at the mill is £1 16s. per ton, whereas in South Australia it should be possible to obtain a supply at not more than £1 10s. per ton delivered at the mills. South Australia is entirely dependent upon other countries and states for her supply of both paper and millboard. There are four mills in Victoria, three of which produce millboard, strawboard, and so forth, and one is essentially a paper mill. In New South Wales there are a paper mill and one or two board mills. In Victoria the straw is being delivered at the mill at Broadford for £1 12s. 6d. per ton, but this is regarded as a high price, for usually the price is lower. It has been found that of the various kinds of straw, barley straw makes the best paper, being a tougher and having a more opaque fibre, but wheat straw is good. The least valuable is oat straw. For the making of strawboard, however, the oat straw is considered the best, as it is not so hard as other straws and does not contain so many knots, and it cooks better in the digester. It is also easier to deal with in the beaters.

Wheat straw is good for strawboard making, while barley straw is not considered so suitable, on account of being harder to work, but it makes the strongest of the straw papers. It has been estimated in Victoria that 6,000 tons of straw with about 1000 tons of chemical would be sufficient to keep a small paper mill going, which could thus turn out between 3,000 and 3500 tons of paper per annum. Experience in Victoria shows that straw can be obtained at the mills at the upset price from a radius of about 100 miles. The cost of transport does not make it profitable to farmers in areas further out. It will be seen, therefore, that there are many areas in the State of Victoria which could support a paper mill.

No news paper is made in Australia for it is generally believed that it would not be possible at present to compete against wood pulp by the use of any other raw material such as straw. If, however, new material were available, or the cost of wood pulp increased considerably, or a larger duty were imposed upon imported news printings, it would appear that the commercial utilization of straw would be profitable. In order to reduce the cost of transport, the straw is compressed into bales about 15 inches by 2 feet by 2 feet 9 inches. The pressing and wiring is done in a special machine which can operate upon 20 tons of straw in eight hours. The cost of baling is about 10s. or 12s. per ton. A ton of straw will produce two-thirds of a ton of straw pulp suitable for strawboard. This pulp, besides containing the straw cellulose, contains also some of the other matter derived from straw, which, although useless and objectionable in the case of paper manufacture, is useful in giving body to strawboard.

The fibre which is most used for paper, apart from mechanical and chemical wood, is esparto. This fibre has special qualities which make it ideal for certain classes of paper. It grows wild in Spain, Morocco, Algeria and other countries, and to three or four feet in height. Esparto makes satisfactory paper when used alone, but it is mainly used in conjunction with other fibres. A plentiful supply of this grass would be a valuable asset to Australia, although it may be necessary to wait 10 or 12 years before the first harvest of leaves can be obtained. Among the many grasses which offer interesting prospects in respect of the manufacture of paper is one known as Tolmer's grass, and the trunk of the grass tree also gives food paper pulp. Marine fibre would likewise seem to offer possibilities and can be obtained in

HON. FRANK CARREL
IN UPPER HOUSEQUEBEC JOURNALIST IS AP-
POINTED TO LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL FOR GULF DIVI-
SION.

At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet yesterday, Mr. Frank Carrel, the president and managing editor of The Quebec Telegraph, was appointed member of the Legislative Council for the Gulf Division, to succeed the late Hon. Richard Turner.

The nomination of Mr. Carrel is not a surprise to Quebecers, for it was generally known for some time that his selection to fill the vacancy had been decided upon for some time by the Government. The new councillor, whose friends are legion, in this city, as well as throughout the entire country will have the best wishes of the entire community in his new office for which his wide experience of men and affairs so amply qualify him.

Hon. Frank Carrel was born in Quebec on September 7th, 1870, son of the late James Carrel, founder and proprietor of the Quebec Telegraph. He was educated at the Quebec High School and at Stanstead College, and began his career in journalism with his father. In 1891 at his father's death he became proprietor of the printing establishment. It was not long before his progressive ideals became evident and in leaps and bounds the business and newspaper which he took over showed the results of his direction.

Hon. Mr. Carrel has travelled extensively and has published many volumes of his travels which have been read with keen interest throughout the country. Amongst his best known books are "Canada West and Farther West," and "Cruise Around the World."

He is a member of the Quebec Garrison Club, of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and many sporting organizations.

In 1916, Mr. Carrel married Miss Maud Spiller, of London, Eng., who will share the congratulations which are being showered on her husband.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS

There Are Three Undisputed Man-
tegnas in This Country.

Andrea Mantegna, the brilliant master of the Paduan school, 1431-1506) was distinguished among the Italian masters of the renaissance by a plastic style which made his figures on canvas not so much an expression of paint as of carved marble or molded bronze.

Of all the painters of his time he was generally regarded by critics as being most sensitive to the beauty of rounded form as distinct from outline. Mantegna died in Mantua in poverty, due not to lack of appreciation, but to his own extravagance.

The works painted by Mantegna, apart from his frescoes and the tempera pictures of the "Triumph of Caesar," now hanging in Hampton Court, are not numerous. Authorities seem to agree that not more than thirty-five of the so-called Mantegnas now extant are to be accepted as authentic.

In America there are only three undisputed Mantegnas. One is the "Adoration of the Magi," belonging to the John S. Johnson collection in Philadelphia; another is the "Madonna and Child" of the Altman collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the third is the "Madonna and Child" of Mrs. Jack Gardner's collection in Boston.

EAST INDIAN INFANTRY

A captain in an Indian infantry regiment is known to his men as a "subadar," and the next man below him is called a "jemadar." Most of the officers and non-commissioned officers have names that finish with "dar," for a sergeant is a "havalidar," a corporal however, is called a "naik," while the private is a "sepooy." The only infantry regiments in which private soldiers are known as "sepoys" are the Gurkha regiments. A Gurkha private is distinguished as a rifleman.

In the cavalry a trooper or private is called a "sowar," a sergeant is a "duffadar" and a captain a "risaldar." Other ranks are similar to those in the infantry.—London Answers.

enormous quantities. The fibre, when separated from the sand and shell associated with it, yields from 60 to 65 per cent of cellulose, but future development depends upon improved methods of collection. The present market price is £20 per ton, but it should be possible to supply the material at a pulp mill at say £6 per ton. This price is practically the same as that given for the better sorts of esparto grass, though it has not the same manufacturing value as esparto.

The development of imperial resources will lead to useful results being obtained in respect of the many fibrous materials found in Australia.

NO USE IN CRYING PEACE
WHERE THERE IS NO PEACELLOYD GEORGE CHALLENGES ANY MEMBER TO
POINT OUT ANYTHING IN CZERNIN-HERTLING
SPEECHES SHOWING READINESS FOR REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

London, Feb. 12.—Addressing the House of Commons, Lloyd George said he had read with profound dis-appointment the replies given to President Wilson and to the declarations of the British Government by Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The Premier added it was perfectly true that as regarded the tone there was a great deal of difference between the two speeches and he wished he could believe there was a difference in substance.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government stood by the considered declaration made at the meetings with the Trades Union representatives early this year.

The Government, the Premier added, did not recede in the least from its war aims as they had been stated. It was no use, he said crying peace when there was no peace.

Regarding the Supreme War Council, Mr. Lloyd George said it was impossible to make a statement as to the decisions it reached without giving information to the enemy.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would like any member to point out anything in the speeches of Count Czernin or Count von Hertling which could possibly be regarded as proof that the Central Powers were prepared to make peace on terms which could be regarded as just and reasonable. Germany's action regarding Russia, the Premier pointed out, proved that her declaration regarding Belgium that could be regarded as satisfactory he declared, no answer had been given regarding Poland, or France, with her legitimate claims for the restoration of her lost provinces; not a word had been said about the men of the Italian race and tongue now under the Austrian yoke.

Until there was some better proof than had been provided in any of the speeches to which he referred that the Central powers were prepared to consider the aims and ideals for which the Allies were fighting, said Mr. Lloyd George, it would be the nation's regrettable duty to go on and make preparations necessary in order to establish international right.

It was true that he stated in November, continued Mr. Lloyd George that it was not intended that the Supreme War Council should have executive functions, but since then Russia has gone out of the war from the East. The situation had become very much more menacing, and the Allies had met at Versailles to encounter the best methods of meeting that menace.

The Premier said that if the House of Commons was not satisfied with the conduct of the war, the only way was to change the Government. Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, he added, were present at the session of the Supreme War Council and approved its decision. The Premier requested the House not to press the Government regarding the arrangements made for countering the coming blow of the Germans.

The Premier declared that Germany's violation of her engagement not to remove troops from the Eastern front had to be borne in mind when there was any discussion of terms of peace, because it had a real bearing upon guarantees. The situation had been changed completely by those reinforcements, he asserted.

Upon the decisions of the Supreme War Council, the Premier reminded the House, depended millions of gallant lives, the honor and safety of the country and the war upon which the future of the world was dependent. If information in this particular were to be given to the enemy, he would prefer that the responsibility be placed upon other shoulders.

The change of the military situation brought about by the sending of German troops from the East to the West was a factor which must be considered, the Premier said, and it was essential that the whole strength of the Allied army of France, Great Britain, America and Italy should be made available for the point where the blow would come. Arrangements should be made under which the Allies would treat their army as one to meet the danger and menace, wherever it should come.

A scene occurred during the Premier's remarks in which he declined to divulge the decisions of the Supreme War Council, information which the enemy would pay any money to get. Amidst the cheering, former Premier Asquith rose to protest in the most strongest terms against the insinuation that he had asked for such information. He only desired to know in what respect the functions of the Council had been permanently enlarged, he said.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he rejoiced in repudiating any personal imputation and that he desired to withdraw anything which seemed to support such a suggestion.

NEW VERSION OF
THE WAR'S ORIGINPRINCE LICHNOWSKY, FORM-
ER GERMAN AMBASSADOR
SAYS ASSASSINATION NOT
RESPONSIBLE.

An Atlantic Post, Feb. 12.—A new version of the origin of the world war, ascribing responsibility for the outbreak of the conflict not to the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent and his consort but to an attempt by Count Berchtold to force a revision in Austro-Hungarian interest of the Balkan settlement embodied in the treaty of Bucharest, is given by Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to London at the outbreak of the war. The German diplomat, in this contribution to the diplomatic history of the war, which appears as a three column article in a recent issue of the Berlin Tageblatt received here, does not free his own Government from responsibility, maintaining that Germany's attempt to establish herself as master of the Bosphorus was a contributory cause to the war.

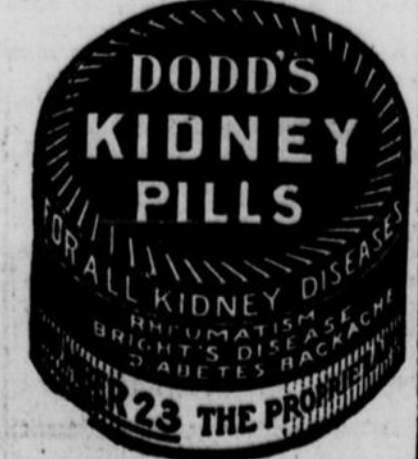
Lichnowsky, the born aristocrat, has only words of contempt for the present regime in Russia, which he terms oligarchy, or the rule of the mob, and says will reduce Russia to the status of a primitive nature state, without any of the most rudimentary trade, industry or foreign commerce. Should it continue, Russia, will cease to exist as a world power, with whose policy Germany will have no cause to worry but in the event of Russia taking the form of a federated democratic republic on American lines, which he considers the most probable outcome. Lichnowsky declared that the question of the new basis for Germany's relations to Russia becomes one of the most pressing problems of Germany's future. He considers the restoration of the Monarchy in Russia improbable. He declares, however, that under either a Monarchy or a Democratic Republic, Russia is scarcely apt to accept the passing of Poland under German domination and he sees in the present German plans for Poland a source of embarrassment and danger for Germany.

ORDERLIES TO BE COMBED
OUT

London, England.—The Army Council, it is understood, has issued instructions that every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or other man appointed for duty at a command depot, must have served with an expeditionary force. In future no warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man will be appointed for duty at a command depot unless he has served with an expeditionary force. The places of men now serving in these capacities at command depots will in future be taken by men of the various expeditionary forces as soon as they become available, while those men who are displaced will immediately rejoin their reserve units. The men to be relieved will not, however, be withdrawn until other warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men are available to take their places. As the men from the expeditionary forces to be appointed to depot and other home duties will, in the majority of cases, be drawn from men unfit for general service, where it is considered necessary one or more sergeants and corporals, on the strength of companies, fit for general service, may be retained to direct the training of men for active service, but after they have been passed for general service they may only be retained at the command depots for six months. Special permission of the War Office will be required before the men can be retained for a longer period.

ESKIMO HIGH KICKERS

Instead of using only one leg in the standing high kick Eskimoes employ both feet, just as they would in a high jump. Although handicapped in this way, by throwing the head and the shoulders higher than the feet a record of six feet nine inches has been established. No other people enjoy more than the Eskimoes the exhibiting of their athletic abilities. Whenever there is a national celebration they literally flock into Nome by the hundreds intent on displaying their prowess.



The Quebec Chronicle

Printed and published by The Chronicle Printing Company, D. Watson, General Manager, at the building of the Company, 9 Buede Street, Quebec. Subscribers: Daily, \$3.00 per annum; Weekly, \$1.00 per annum; payable in advance. Advertisements: 15 cents per agate line each insertion.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

LENT.

This is Ash Wednesday, the first day in that Lenten period of the Christian Church which commemorates the self-sacrifice of the Son of God. Here in Quebec, for both races and both creeds, we are of the opinion that this season has lost little, if any, of its original significance but it is still true that among Canadians generally, Lent is little understood and even less observed.

For the devout, there can be no question of failure to attend the special services by which the period is marked or to exercise the small denials that are imposed by the Church but, looked at from a purely material point of view, it is by no means without value in the building up of character to take stock of one's shortcomings, to practise self-restraint in this way.

The exigencies of the war have little to do with professions of faith but, as one result, we are probably as a nation about to enter on the most literal Lent in our history. There is food shortage and money shortage at home while, abroad, our hopes of an early peace have again been frustrated. We have boasted no less than the enemy that the God of Truth was on our side and yet our greatest efforts are still uncrowned with victory so that it seems opportune to ask whether we have measured up to the greatness of our cause or the heroism of our soldiers.

There are many people who believe that the whole horror of the war has been a sort of Divine visitation upon a world that had lost itself in material things, and that peace will not return until the majesty of God has again been recognized. If this is so repentance will, like faith, accomplish more than this world dreams of: certainly those who have travelled recently in France or Britain bear witness to a new social spirit of sacrifice, a new quickening of religion there.

As the material influence of the war has hitherto touched us but lightly so also has it been with its spiritual influence but, no matter how dark the hours through which we yet may live, we can at least remember that, as the sorrow of Lent is followed by the glory of Easter, so also through faith our present hardships will be crowned by a new and better civilization which, having discovered its own weakness, has learnt to lean on God.

FORTUNES OF WAR.

The fortunes of war are proverbially uncertain and, during the present conflict, the Entente Allies have enjoyed few of the "breaks of the game" so that the wisest course for us, at home, is to steel our hearts against the worst that may happen before the victory is won. It would be quite plausible to point out that the separate peace concluded between the Central Powers and the bedeviled peasantry of Russia creates no new situation, that it cannot postpone the decision. Has not the Eastern Front been out of play for months? and does not the entry of the United States into the war more than compensate for this defection?

Such reasoning, however plausible, can only lead to false expectations, to baseless confidence, and the Anglo-Saxon race has always been strong enough to face the most adverse conditions as they really are without flinching. Candor therefore compels the admission that in this peace achieved by a little open diplomacy and a great deal of secret propaganda, the Powers of Darkness have really won the greatest victory of the war since their own retreat from the Marne. The fruits of this victory are not hard to seek.

1. The Eastern Front has disappeared. Germany and her satellites can now concentrate their full energies in material and strategy upon the lines of Belgium, France and Italy without fear of counter-attacks from Russia and will not be under the same obligation of railroad armies hither and you to meet with threatened dangers.

2. The blockade is broken. With both Russia and Rumania neutral the Central Powers can obtain supplies not only from these countries but from others by way of the Black and Baltic Seas.

3. The advantage of numbers is destroyed. Not only can whole armies be transferred from the Eastern to the Western Front, but more than a million able bodied prisoners are released for the same purpose so that relatively Germany's man power will be as strong as it was at the outbreak of hostilities.

4. Internal revolt will be stifled. While there have been strong indications of wide-spread political disorder both in Germany and Austria-Hungary, it would be Utopian to suppose that these have been due to any lasting change of heart. Whenever the people have been despondent, the War Lords have been able to revive their hopes by some spectacular success and we must hope little from German Socialism now for some little time to come.

A black picture has been drawn in the foregoing but while there is need of renewed determination no sentiments of pessimism need be entertained. Certainly the war is not going to be either short or easy but it is still far from lost. If the Central Powers with all the advantages of preparation and initiative could not defeat the Entente in a moment of unreadiness it is even less likely that they can do so now when our organization and resources are, if anything, superior to their own.

While the blockade has been broken it will be some time before Russia can be so re-organized as to make its wonderful natural resources available while sufficient pressure can be exerted upon Scandinavian

neutrals to prevent any very great supplies reaching the beleaguered foe. Nor is man power any longer the deciding factor in modern warfare where Providence is still on the side of the heaviest guns. At the worst Britain and France can maintain an offensive defensive till the United States is ready to exert its full strength upon the field and the Chronicle still believes that the final victory of Democracy is not only possible but inevitable, if we remain true to ourselves.

The Chronicle desires to add its voice to those of his many friends and well-wishers in sincerely congratulating the Honorable Mr. Carrel upon his appointment to the Legislative Council. As an English Protestant and a fellow journalist we are glad to see him included in its membership while, as a man who has always taken a keenly active interest in Provincial matters, the choice is a perfectly logical one. We trust that in this new field he may find that fuller opportunity for public service which has been his leading characteristic.

The best asset for the city's future prosperity is La Vigueur.

Russia is likely to find that Peace with the Kaiser is more disastrous than war with him.

The weatherman appears to be in league with the snow contractor. We suggest a Commission of investigation.

Mr. Roy takes nearly a column of newspaper space to explaining why he retired. Much of what he says is entertaining and some of it is illuminating but in these days of economy he might well have summed up his whole argument in the saying: "discretion is the better part of valor."

Another Alderman complains that he cannot obtain fair play from the press of Quebec. This must be MADDENING to him.

Our afternoon contemporary is so neutral that it does not care who is elected Mayor—so long as it can remain on the right side of both candidates.

The Chronicle has not formed a mutual admiration society with Le Franc Parleur but is not so churlish as to ignore an act of courtesy, one moreover which contact with conferees of our own language has not familiarized us with.

In the matter of that Ottawa postmaster's report of which our critic claims contained nothing in the nature of editorial comment, it is striking that he omitted to state that this non-partisan despatch called it a "patronage appointment." Doubtless he realized that there were other Governments and other appointments.

Quebec farmers should readily respond to the Food Controller's appeal for an increased production of maple sugar and syrup on account of the countless maple groves with which the Province is adorned. The practise of sugaring off is by no means so universal as a generation ago and the present shortage of cane and beet sugars affords an exceptional opportunity for our typically Canadian product which, if necessary could be refined to compete with them. In 1916, outside of the United States the Dominion only exported a little over fifty thousand pounds of sugar valued at \$6,172 and the entire amount exported was only valued at \$178,791 so that there is an almost virgin field for development. As pointed out the soldiers of Canada are making maple sugar known in Great Britain and France so that the demand in those countries will continue and increase after the present conflict is over.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

(Canadian Recorder, Halifax)

After a long and somewhat elaborate investigation it has been decided that two men were responsible for the accident of December 6th, that is to say they are held to have failed in duty and will be formally tried on a criminal charge. No one for a moment believes that these men ever had the shadow of an intention to destroy the north end of the city and to kill two thousand of our citizens. Whether declared innocent or guilty by the courts, it will be of no importance to the city and its sufferers. The Government which permitted the ammunition ships to come to this port are responsible for any of these awful possibilities which might follow. Human care and skill can go far, very far, but human care and skill cannot absolutely guarantee against accident in any case, and the terrible nature of any possible accident which might occur in connection with such deadly cargoes made their presence here indefensible. All the lying and all the soothing assurances in the world cannot cover up the fact that almost ever since the war began the people of Halifax have been constantly living under the shadow of a dreadful danger, with the possibility of the death bolt striking at any moment. And the danger, apparently, is not even now eliminated, for without doubt the alarms from the south end last week were justified. What the stricken and long suffering people of the city want is a clear statement from the Government that their homes will be rebuilt, and refurbished; that those deprived of their support shall be supported, and that those rendered helpless shall be properly cared for as long as the necessity remains. And besides this, the survivors wish to be given an infallible assurance that no further danger from this source shall threaten the city; and the only assurance that can be given for such is the total prohibition of all ammunition ships entering the harbour. Nothing short of this is a guarantee of safety.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

CANADIAN GOVT. RAILWAYS.

Sale of Car Ferry Steamship "Leonard."

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Steamer Leonard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 22nd of February, 1918, for the purchase of the Car Ferry Steamer "Leonard," formerly engaged in transferring cars between Lewis and Quebec.

The "Leonard" was built in 1914, and designed to fulfill the requirements of the highest class in Lloyd's for a vessel of this type. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 313 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 23 feet; draught, 16 feet.

The "Leonard" is now lying at Lewis, Que., below the Dry Dock, where she can be examined.

Information as to the steamer's engines, boilers, steam pressure, speed, bulkheads, tracks, gangways, ice breaking, etc., etc., and further full information can be obtained at the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

An accepted Bank cheque on a chartered Bank of Canada, for an amount equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the total sum tendered, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfillment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

By order,

J. W. PUGSLEY, Secretary.

Dpt. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1918. F.12x6

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to J. W. Pugsley, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and marked on the outside "Tender for Station Building, St. Octave, P. Q." will be received up to and including twelve o'clock noon, Friday, February 15th, 1918, for the construction of a frame Station Building at St. Octave, P. Q.

Plans, specifications and blank form of contract may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., and at the Office of the Resident Engineer, at Campbellton, N.B., and Lewis, P. Q. All the conditions of the specification and contract forms must be complied with.

Tenders must be put in on the blank form of tender, which may be obtained from any of the Offices at which plans are on exhibition. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Bank cheque, payable to the Honorable, the Minister of Railways and Canals, for an amount equal to ten (10%) per cent. of the tender.

Lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

(Sgd.) C. A. HAYES,

Gen. Man. Eastern Lines,

Can. Govt. Railways.

Dated at Moncton, N.B., Feb. 1st, 1918. F.2015

Fashionable Store T. D. DUBUC

Formerly Donohue's Store

OUR GREAT DISCOUNT SALE STILL CONTINUES.
TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. OFF MARKED PRICES.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK:

SILK BLOUSES, Black and White; size 36 to 44. Special... \$2.49
STRIPE COTTON, superior quality; White with colored stripes. 24c
38 inches wide. Special... 79c
SHANTUNG SILK, Natural, 33 inches wide. Special... 99c
SILK, Black, White and Colored; 36 inches wide. Special... 19c
WHITE COTTON, Plain and Fancy. Special... \$1.00
SPECIAL FOR MEN.—SHIRTS for Men; worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00; sizes 14 to 17½. Special... \$1.00

T. D. DUBUC

188 & 194 St. John Street



Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

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Lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

(Sgd.) C. A. HAYES,

Gen. Man. Eastern Lines,

Can. Govt. Railways.

Dated at Moncton, N.B., Feb. 1st, 1918. F.2015

REDUCTIONS OF 10, 20, 25 up to 75%

ON A FEW LOTS OF GOODS THAT WE WANT
TO CLEAR PROMPTLY.

SCARLET, CARDINAL and WHITE SASHES, priced 25c

65c; to clear at.....

WHITE, BLACK and COLORED ALL-OVER LACES and

BEADED NETS, at..... Half Price.

BLACK APPLIQUE INSERTION, 50%

Less.....

WHITE and ECRU ORIENTAL LACES and INSERTIONS,

at less than..... Half Price.

COLORED LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, 50%

Less.....

WHITE LAWN REMNANTS..... Very Cheap.

150 yards of BLACK CORDED VELVET, priced 75c, 49c

For.....

REMNANTS of 33-inch BLACK SATEEN; value 40c, 22c

For.....

REMNANTS of 29-inch BLACK SATEEN, value 30c, 19c

For.....

BLACK, WHITE and COLORED BRILLIANTEEN, 36-inches

wide, for Dresses; value 60c, 33c

For.....

WHITE and COLORED FLANNELETTE REMNANTS, at..... Bargain Prices.

REMNANTS of Good Quality WHITE SHEETING, 45c

2 yards wide 40c, and 2½ yards wide, for.....

PILLOW SLIPS, special-

ly priced 20c and 29c

at.....

WHITE BED SPREADS,

for double bed; value \$2.50,

for \$1.99, and \$2.49

\$3.25 for.....

300 pairs of Heavy Grey

WOOLEN SOCKS, for

Men; value 25c, 15c

For, a pair.....

BLACK GAITERS, for Ladies,

Less..... 10%

BLACK and COLORED GAITERS and LEGGINGS, for

Ladies and Children, less a discount of..... 20%

HEAVY TWEED PANTS, for Men; value \$2.25, for \$1.89; \$2.59

and \$3.25 value for.....

BABY'S SLEIGHS, BABY CARRIAGES, AUTOMOBILE, SNOW

SHOES, SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS, 25%

Less.....

300 pairs of All-Wool RIBBED

CASHMERE STOCKINGS, for

Ladies and Boys; actual values are

\$1.25 a pair. Our price, a pair..... 75c

BROWN CASHMERE STOCK-

INGS, of good quality, for ladies.

Special price, \$1.35

per pair.....

Job lots EMBROIDERY, EDG-

INGS and INSERTIONS, 12c

Bargain prices..... 6c, 8c, 10c and

BUTTERICK STYLE BOOKS,

Spring Number, 25c

On sale at.....

DELINEATOR, MARCH NUMBER, On sale now, 15c

at.....

FAGUY, LEPINAY & FRERE,

254 to 264 St. John Street

CHINIC Hardware Company

Fabrique Street and Foot of Mountain Hill

FIRE SETS AND FENDERS, In brass and wrought iron finish. FIRE SCREENS, COAL HODS, GAS LOGS.

BRASS TEA KETTLES, on Stand. COFFEE MACHINES, CHAFING DISHES, (Electrical and Alcohol).

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

General and Heavy Hardware, and Sporting Goods of all descriptions.

C.J. SHAW & CO.

Hardware Merchants, 18 ST. JOHN ST.

USE Oil Heaters for HEATLESS DAYS

NEW BOOKS

"Michel, Brother of Jerry,"

By Jack London.

"Long Live the King,"

By Mary Roberts Rinehart.

"Christine,"

By Alice Cholmondeley

Also a choice lot of Valentines and Valentine Post Cards.

For sale at:

P. J. EVOY, Bookseller, 141 ST. JOHN ST.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. E. LAUNDRY, HONOLULU, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called, a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Yarmouth, N.S.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties: Reside six months in each of three years after earning the homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as pre-emption under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

UNDOUBTED SECURITY to DEPOSITORS

On Account of its Exceptional Charter.

"MY GOODNESS ME"

SEE WHAT THEY ARE DOING

at the

Walk-Over Boot Shop

Selling MEN'S SHOES, originally
priced at \$7.00 and \$8.00, for.....**\$4.95**

GET THERE EARLY BEFORE YOUR SIZE IS GONE

"Are you doing your bit,
by helping to feed
our Soldiers?"

Keep Your Eye on Our
Windows,
10 ST. JOHN STREET.

DIED.

BEAUDOIN—On February 10, 1918, at "Hospice St. Antoine, Dame Eleonore Lefevre, dit Boulanger, aged 84 years, widow of Damase Beaudoin, and mother of the late Cure Beaudoin, former Pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Parish. Service will be sung in St. Roch's Church on Wednesday morning, at 11:00 a.m., at the inhumation at St. Pierre de Broughton, County of Beauce.

CAMPBELL—On the 21st January, 1918, at 11047 125th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Allan Hamilton, eldest son of Amos Campbell, formerly of Quebec.

Good Shepherd Convent

On Friday, February 15th, 1918, at 4:15 a.m., the Solemn Service will be sung for the repose of the soul of Miss Ellen Mary Behan, benefactress of the Institution.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS

RECEIVED DAILY.
Specialty: Wreaths, Crosses, and Wedding Bouquets. Your order will be promptly attended to.
MDE. LEFEBVRE.
Tel. 472. 54 Palace Hill, F.24xwd, stx1v

AUDITORIUM

Something New, All This Week!
ALL-FEATURE SHOW
Vaudeville and Pictures.
Matinee at 2:00 p.m., 15c.
Evening, at 7:30 and 9:00, 15, 20, 25c.

**GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA**

"The Gondoliers"

Under the direction of
CHAS. O'NEILL.
AUDITORIUM THEATRE,
MARCH FIRST and SECOND.
F.13xwd, stx3

EMPIRE

TODAY:
DOROTHY DALTON, in
"THE PRICE MARK."
And **CHARLIE CHAPLIN.**

VICTORIA THEATRE

TODAY
See **JULIAN ELLINGE**, in
"THE WIDOW'S MIGHT."
Also a Good Comedy.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the
**QUEBEC WAREHOUSE
COMPANY,**

will be held at their office on Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, at 2:00 o'clock p.m.

JOHN F. BURSTALL,
President.



ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE

REMOVED TO:
88 ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

Most central situation on principal thoroughfare.
Comfortable homelike Rooms, with all modern convenience.

High-class Tea Room in connection
MRS. T. R. DOUGLAS,
Proprietress.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

MAYOR LAVIGUEUR OPENS CAMPAIGN

MASS MEETING TONIGHT IN
MARTINEAU HALL — ELO-
QUENT SPEAKERS WILL BE
HEARD.

His Worship Mayor Lavigueur will open his mayoralty campaign with a large mass meeting tonight in the Martineau Hall, St. Roch's.

As voting takes place next Monday the campaign will be a whirlwind one for the remainder of the week.

The meeting will begin at eight o'clock and besides His Worship a number of other eloquent speakers will be heard including Hon. Philippe Paradis, M.L.C., Mr. Louis Letourneau, M.L.A., Mr. L. A. Cannon, M.L.A., and others.

SPLENDID CONCERT BY THE GLEE CLUB

EXCELLENT PROGRAM PRE-
SENTED, BUT ATTENDANCE
NOT UP TO STANDARD.

The Concert given by the Quebec Glee Club last night in the Columbus Hall was not so well attended as is usually the case when this well-known local organization affords the public the opportunity of hearing a really excellent programme. The poor attendance undoubtedly was due to the severe storm which prevailed, during all last night, but those who braved the elements were certainly rewarded for their efforts, notwithstanding the fact that the program was short of one of its attractions through the unavoidable absence of Miss Rena De Salla, who was one of the principal artists advertised to take part in the concert. Although the audience was somewhat disappointed at the non-appearance of this artist, it is to be hoped that on some future occasion she will be able to figure in a Glee Club Concert.

The soloists were Mr. A. J. Carpenter, who was in good voice, and deserved the applause he received; and Mr. Arthur J. B. Blaquiere, who justly earned the accolade he was accorded his rich bass voice being heard to splendid advantage, and the ease in which he rendered his numbers displayed every evidence of careful training. Mr. McLaren's "Monologue" and Recitations were also deservedly applauded.

The "Part Songs" rendered by the Glee Club were much appreciated, and each number was encored. Much credit is due to Mr. Chas. H. Thorn, Director, Mrs. W. Reid and Mr. Ross accompanists for their share in the Concert, which certainly merited better patronage. The programme was as follows:

- Part I.**
1. Part Song—"Marching"..... H. Trotter
 2. Monologue—"Buying a House"..... Mr. W. McLaren
 3. Song—"Laboureur"..... Les Sultons
 4. Part Songs:
 - A. "Boot and Saddle"—Cavalier
 - B. "Yeomans Wedding Song"..... Granville Bantock
 - C. "Prince Pomatonki"..... Prince Pomatonki
 5. Song—"Good bye"..... Tosti
 6. Part Songs:
 - A. "There Was an Old Man"..... A. Herbert Brewer
 - B. "The Lost Chord"..... Sir A. Sullivan

- Intermission.**
- Part II.**
1. Part Song—"Hymn Before Action"..... H. W. Ford Davies (Words by Redyard Kipling)
 2. Song—"Honor and Arms"..... (Sampson)
 3. Part Songs:
 - A. "John Peel"—(Old North Country Hunting Song)..... Arr. by J. E. West
 - B. "De Coppah Moon"..... Harry Rowe Shelley
 4. Recitation:
 - A. "A Werewolf"..... Mr. W. McLaren
 - B. "A Werewolf"..... Mr. W. McLaren
 5. Part Song—"A Werewolf"..... Mr. W. McLaren

God Save the King.
Mrs. W. Reid and Mr. W. Ross... Accompanists
Chas. H. Thorn..... Director

A NEW QUEBECER.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Florian Leduc, No. 99 St. Cyrille Street, will be delighted to learn of the arrival of a new admirer of the Overland car, the stork having visited their home Tuesday, leaving a fine baby girl. Mr. Leduc is the popular manager of the Auto Dept. of the Eug. Julien Co., Overland Distributors and it is said that the excitement was so intense that Florian was extremely busy receiving congratulations of his wide circle of friends.

DANGEROUS BLAZE IN ST. FOY CHURCH

FIRE BROKE OUT IN SACRISTY
—FIRE SPREADING AT 2:30
A.M.

At 1:50 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the sacristy of St. Foy Church and at the time of going to press the blaze was spreading and threatening to communicate with the church.

The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is thought that it was probably caused by the furnace.

The villagers gathered quickly as soon as the bells were rung and having no water supply they did what they could by means of a bucket brigade and snow to stem the flames. They also carried a number of valuable paintings and other articles from the church.

A telephone call was received by Mayor Lavigueur at 2:30 asking for assistance, and he readily complied sending out a detachment of the brigade.

With the easterly gale which is raging there does not seem much hope of saving the church.

DEMENTED MAN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

WAS FOUND IN BASILICA LAST
EVENING AND REFUSES TO
SPEAK.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening the police of the Central Station received a telephone call asking them to proceed to the Basilica and take into custody a man who was acting strangely during the service.

Sergeant Stapleton and Constable Genest proceeded to the Church at once and found a man about 45 years of age dressed in a gray suit standing up praying who had been in that position for over an hour.

Taken to the station not a single word concerning himself would the man utter. In his pockets were found an almost empty iodine bottle and one nearly full of carbolic acid. As his right foot is heavily bandaged it is presumed by the police that the acids were for use on the affected limb.

When placed in a cell for safe keeping over night, the man fell to his knees and again began praying, saying the Rosary from prayer beads strung around his neck. Again asked questions that might lead to his identification, he would shake his head signifying, "do not disturb me."

The Beaufort Asylum authorities were notified by Sergeant Stapleton but up to a late hour no word had been received from the institution as to whether or not a patient was missing from it though in reply to the query by the police it was stated that it is just possible that the man belongs there and that an investigation would be made immediately.

Embarrassing Hairs Can Be Quickly Removed

(Beauty Culture)

Hairs can be easily banished from the skin by this quick, painless method: Mix into a stiff paste, some powdered delatone and water, spread on hairy surface and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be free from hair or blemish. Excepting in very stubborn growths, one application is sufficient. To avoid disappointment, buy the delatone in an original package.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. P. H. GARNEAU

The funeral of the late Mrs. P. H. Garneau took place yesterday morning from her late residence, No. 6 Christie street to the Basilica, and was attended by a large cortege of mourning friends, which was a striking testimony to the esteem in which the deceased lady was held by the community.

The body was met at the Church by the Rev. C. H. Garneau. The Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Laflamme, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Allaire and Nicol as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Low Masses were also said at the side of the altar by the Rev. Fathers Garneau, Tetu and Lepace. A number of the clergy occupied seats in the Sanctuary during the Mass. The choir of the Basilica was also present, under the direction of Rev. Father Pelletier and rendered the musical portion of the service.

Following the Requiem Mass the remains of the late Mrs. Garneau were conveyed to Belmont Cemetery, where the interment took place.

The chief mourners were Mr. P. H. Garneau, husband; Mr. Leo Garneau, son; Mr. H. Allyn and Mr. J. A. Gagne, sons-in-law; Hon. Nemese Garneau, Messrs. Jules Garneau, Alexandre Tetu, Louis Tetu, Dr. Lavoie, Z. Garneau, Elzebert Garneau, Jean B. Garneau, G. Garneau, Noel Belleau, etc.

HARD GOING FOR MAYOR'S OPPONENT

NO CHAIRMAN TO PRESIDE
MEETING CALLED BY MR.
MADDEN LAST NIGHT.

A meeting was held in St. Peter's Market Hall last night by Mr. M. Madden who is opposing Mayor Lavigueur for the mayoralty of Quebec.

About two hundred people were present in the hall, but their sympathy was evidently of a neutral variety as it was found impossible to secure a chairman.

The candidate was accompanied by Ald. Fiset and Ald. Bertrand, and all the fireworks were over within a half an hour.

ALD. LOCKWELL EXPLAINS REMARKS

SAYS HE DID NOT ATTACK
PRESS IN SPEECH ON MON-
DAY AFTERNOON

Ald. Lockwell, candidate for Seat No. 2 Montcalm Ward, telephoned to this office last night stating that in his remarks at the City Hall on Monday he did not attack the press as had been stated in some of the newspapers.

He explained that he had said that for six months past the press of the City did not give satisfaction to the aldermen and to the public. Now that he municipal campaign was on he expressed the hope that the press would give clearly and completely the remarks made by both sides so that the public might judge for themselves and vote in the best interest of the city on Monday next.

QUEBEC CARTAGE CO. ANNUAL MEETING

MR. NEUVILLE BELLEAU
ELECTED PRESIDENT BY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Quebec Cartage Company was held yesterday, a large attendance being present and satisfaction was expressed at the progress made by the company during the past year. The affairs of the concern are in a healthy condition in spite of the increased expenses, notably the cost of provender which has gone up 150 per cent since 1914, from 40 cents to \$1.05.

Mr. A. J. Turner was added to the Board of directors to replace the Hon. Richard Turner, the complete board being: Messrs. Neuville Belleau, Hon. Adelard Turgeon, John T. Ross, A. J. Ballaire, A. J. Turner, J. K. Leonard, Jules Hone.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected:
President: Mr. Neuville Belleau.
Vice-Pres.: Hon. A. Turgeon.
Sec.-Treas. and General Manager, Mr. R. L. Tess, whose conduct of the affairs of the company during the past year was favorably commented upon. The Company expects to increase its work during 1918 and looks forward to a big year.

RATS THOUGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRE IN STORE.

A box of matches taking on fire in a small candy store on Marsue street last evening was responsible for a blaze in the store which caused between \$50 and \$75 damage. The firemen were summoned from box 112 and soon afterward extinguished the fire. It is thought that rats were the cause of igniting the matches.

Alkali in Shampoos Bad For Washing Hair

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains so much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is pure plain mulshid coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph St. St. Roch

February Hosiery Sale

OFFERING UNUSUAL SAVINGS.

\$5,000.00 WORTH OF

Women's and Children Hosiery TO BE SOLD FOR \$3,000.00.

1,000 pairs of Women's and Children's Stockings, from the best manufacturers, to be sold near Half Regular Prices.

1,000 Pairs of
WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS;
worth up to 30c and 40c a pair,
For, per pair.....**19c**

Women's and Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, splendid value of 30c to 40c a pair, assorted in sizes 5 to 10.
Specially priced, any size.....**19c**

BUY NOW FOR SPRING.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS, **WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS**
AT 35c PAIR. 99c and \$1.25.

Plain and Ribbed, Black and Colored Cashmere Stockings, all sizes for Children; actual value of 50c. **35c**
Sale Price.....**35c**

WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS, **WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS,**
AT 40c PAIR. **1.98 PAIR.**

Women's Plain Wool Cashmere Stockings, in the shades of Grey and Brown; sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Regular 75c value. **49c**
Sale Price.....**49c**

Sale of Silk Crepe De Chine \$1.79 per Yard
REDUCED FROM \$3.00 A YARD.

We specially call your attention to the present offering of **SILK CREPE DE CHINE**, in the new shades of Mais, Pink, Alice Blue, Bronze, Pale Blue, Brown, also White and Black, and well worth \$3.00.
Specially priced at, per yard.....**\$1.79**

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A
VERY SMALL WRIST WATCH

SEE

"JACOT"

95 St. Joseph Street

If you want fine repairs or adjustments
to a very small wrist watch

J23x1m.

MAYOR LAVIGUEUR

Opens Campaign

MASS MEETING TONIGHT

--- in the ---

MARTINEAU HALL

At 8 O'clock

HIS WORSHIP WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS, INCLUDING:

**HON. P. PARADIS, M.L.C.,
MR. LOUIS LETOURNEAU, M.L.A.,
MR. L. A. CANNON, M.L.A.,
AND OTHERS.**

EVERY WOMAN

CAN BE THE FOOD CONTROLLER
IN HER OWN HOME

Just a Few Rules:

FOOD

- 1.—BUY IT WITH THOUGHT.
- 2.—COOK IT WITH CARE.
- 3.—SERVE JUST ENOUGH.
- 4.—SAVE WHAT WILL KEEP.
- 5.—EAT WHAT WOULD SPOIL.

DON'T WASTE IT

CANADIENS COMING
HERE ON THE 21ST

In The World of Sport

"PET" NAMES OF
OLD-TIME BOXERS.

QUEBEC WILL HAVE MORAN BACK IN THE GAME WHEN CANADIENS PLAY HERE

THE VETERAN GOAL-TEND WILL COME BACK AND IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT HE WILL DO HIS SHARE IN BRINGING HOME THE WIN—CANADIENS WILL BE HERE SURE FOR THE 21ST INSTANT—GEORGE KENNEDY STATES THAT HIS FULL REGULAR LINE-UP, LALONDE INCLUDED, WILL BE IN QUEBEC ON THAT DATE. HE SHOULD DRAW BIG HOUSE.

"Mike" Quinn received positive assurance over the long-distance telephone last night from Kennedy that the Canadiens would play in Quebec on the 21st instant, against an all-star Quebec professional organization. Owing to an error in printing the revised schedule the Toronto-Canadiens game was made to read as being set for the 21st instead of the 20th, and therefore, the Quebec leader hastened to have the mistake corrected, Kennedy assuring him that the Toronto game was for the 20th and that the Frenchmen would leave for Quebec immediately after the match.

George Kennedy has also promised the Quebec manager that his regular team, including Lalonde, will make the trip, and that they will be reinforced by Cameron and Denny, and if possible by Frank Nighior, of Ottawa, if he can be induced to come. As the stake will be something like \$500, the game will be a real contest all the way and should attract an enormous crowd.

Manager Quinn has prevailed upon "Paddy" Moran to come out again, and the veteran is practicing in order to be in shape for the game. Paddy was not let out by Quebec last year, nor was he laid off because he had gone back; far from it, the veteran would have been defending Quebec nets all winter but for the fact that he could not get off for the games away, and the Quebec Club were then forced to secure Hebert. Paddy Moran's old friends will heartily greet his reappearance and there is no doubt that he will do his part as usual.

George Carey has been doing hard work lately in order to take his place with Malone and McDonald, and the former Sons of Ireland star is in the best of shape as he has been skating a lot and generally referees two games per week.

As for the rest of the team, their record is good enough and it is safe to say that they will give a good account of themselves.

Sporting Notes

The Canadiens will be here sure, on the 21st.

George Kennedy says Lalonde and other stars will be with the team, and it will certainly be an honest-to-goodness contest.

The Emmets will practice Thursday evening, between 7:00 and 8:00 o'clock.

"Paddy" Moran will receive a big ovation when he turns out with All-Quebec against the Canadiens. The veteran is just as good as any of them in the game today.

Bobby McLean has again defeated Oscar Mathison, the European champion skater, in a series of races at St. Paul, in spite of the fact that he fell and had to forfeit the last two races of six on account of a strained ligament. In one of the races which McLean lost in the series he complained that the cold air tied up his legs, and the precaution that he took to avoid a recurrence may be useful to other skaters. He went into the next race with his legs wrapped in paper, and won easily.

City Magistrate Francis McQuade, who is helping in the fight for Sunday ball, in the New York State Legislature, is quoted as saying, he believes the new Liberty bill will pass. Many Republicans and Democrats have expressed themselves for it and the Socialist members of the Legislature are for it to a man. If all the votes pledged can be polled, it looks like Sunday ball might win for New York.

Popular Pastime, No. 1,088: Shovelling snow—will it ever stop!

NO PROFITEERING IN FLOUR SUBSTITUTES.

Cleveland, O.—Ohio jobbers and retailers in foodstuffs have been told by the State Food Administration that they must prepare at once to comply with the new bread regulations as outlined by the President's proclamation and the rulings of the Federal Food Administrator Hoover, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dealers are asked to supply themselves with wheat flour substitutes as early as possible, so that the new regulations may be enforced to the letter.

The Food Administration insists that with the consequent increasing demands for substitutes, prices shall

HUNDREDS ENJOYED MARDI-GRAS EVENT

GRANDE ALLEE RINK SCENE OF A SPLENDID CARNIVAL.

About four hundred people took part in the Mardi-Gras carnival held in the Grande Allee Rink last night. The skaters were dressed in all sorts of costumes, many of them of unique designs, and the judges had hard work in naming the winners of prizes.

The band was present, and rendered an excellent program, which was much enjoyed by the skaters, who were unanimous in the opinion that the carnival was one of the best yet held in the Grande Allee Rink.

The prize-winners were:
1—Miss Irene Walsh, as Bohemian Girl.
2—Miss Lillie Barthe, as an Indian Princess.
3—Miss M. Bedard, as a Russian Peasant.
4—Mr. G. Simard, as a Russian Prince.
Special Prize: Miss G. Mulholland, as Gypsy Girl.

JOE MALONE HAS SCORELESS NIGHT

FIRST GAME THIS SEASON
CLEVER QUEBEC PLAYER
FAILS TO COUNT.

The Ottawa "Journal" says:—

"For the first time this season, Joe Malone, the leading scorer of the N.H.L. went through a game without notching a goal. Unless we miss our guess the Canadian sharpshooter is going to have the time of his life during the balance of the season getting goals. Oposing teams are now wise to the fact that he can be stopped by stiff checking, and that is the way Ottawa and Toronto went after him in the last two games. Corbett Denny, of the Blue Shirts, is another player who has not been sagging the twine very often in recent games. Close checking stops him the same as it does Malone.

The goal-getters to date:

Malone, Canadiens	24
Cy. Denny, Ottawa	27
Noble, Toronto	21
Pitre, Canadiens	16
Lalonde, Canadiens	15
Corb. Denny, Toronto	15
Hyland, Ottawa	13
Cameron, Toronto	13
Gerard, Ottawa	11
Darragh, Ottawa	10
Meeking, Toronto	10
Corbeau, Canadiens	7
Boucher, Ottawa	7
Hall, Canadiens	7
Ritchie, Ottawa	7
Skinner, Toronto	7
Randall, Toronto	7
McDonald, Canadiens	4
Crawford, Ottawa	2
Couture, Canadiens	2
Shore, Ottawa	2
Nighior, Ottawa	2
Berlinquette, Canadiens	1
Lavolette, Canadiens	1

FURLONGS FROM NAVY DENIED PLAYERS

SECRY. DANIELS REFUSES APPLICATIONS MADE BY THE RED SOX.

Boston, Feb. 12.—No furloughs will be granted by the Navy to professional ball players now in service in order to permit them to play with their respective clubs this year. Announcement to this effect, made by Secretary Daniels, followed the filing of a request for furloughs for Manager Jack Barry and other Red Sox players by Congressman Jas. A. Gallivan, of this city. The petition presented by Gallivan called attention to the fact that President Wilson favors the continuance of athletics during the war and stated that the granting of furloughs to the Red Sox manager and his players would be a step toward maintaining baseball on its usual high scale.

In refusing to grant the request Secretary Daniels declared that only recently he had denied a furlough to a young man in the Naval Reserve Force who was needed by his father in the conduct of his father's business, which is vital to the conduct of the war. The Secretary added that a proposal to grant wholesale furloughs for professional ball players could not be entertained.

BROU
The Logical Treatment
Direct—Quick—Effective
FOR THE
MOST OBSTINATE CASES
Sold by all Druggists

NO BIG BOUT TILL AFTER WAR

DOES NOT LOOK AS IF JESS WILLARD WAS ANXIOUS TO DEFEND TITLE.

New York, Feb. 12.—In spite of the spasmodic talks of bouts for championships in the various divisions, in reality there is little likelihood of any titular event being staged until after the war. In the first place a majority of the topnotch boxers are now engaged as boxing instructors at the various cantonments in this country. The list includes practically all of the champions, with the exception of Pete Herman, generally recognized as the title holder in the bantamweight class and Mike O'Dowd, who holds the middleweight crown, and Willard, the inert heavyweight. It also includes nearly all the leading contenders for the various titles.

The fact that the government authorities have determined to put the brakes on boxers, who since entering this branch of the service, have been wont to fight hither and thither, playing their fistic trade with as much zest as if there were no war, means there is practically no chance for them to dodge their duties long enough to engage in a championship fracas.

In the second place, boxing in this country at the present time is not flourishing. In those places where 20 round bouts to a decision are permissible they are in districts where the promoters must largely depend upon the fans who would travel from New York, Chicago and other big cities.

This, of course, entails railroad travel, and as the government frowns upon all-but business trips, chances of running special trains is reduced to a minimum, if not eliminated altogether.

Add to this handicap the 10 per cent war tax which is exacted on all amusements and it can readily be appreciated that few fans could afford, and fewer would be willing, to pay the big prices for tickets which have been charged in the past for championship events.

There are other things to take into consideration as well. In order to arrange a match that is sure to prove a big attraction—one for which the public is willing to pay well—it must be what is known as a natural match. By this is meant a match between boxers whose ability is apparently so equal that there can be no certainty in advance of the ultimate outcome of the bout. Few such matches hover in the offering at this time.

WHEN COWBOYS MARRY

There is a story in American Magazine in which several cowboys who have adopted a young child decide that one of them should marry so that a woman would be on the ranch to care for Little Red. Here is part of the situation:

"We argued explosively and long but decided, awful as it was, we would do for Little Red. Earnestly we went over the list of eligible women whom we knew. They were mighty scarce in the Tapa Tapa country. We were not particularly about a lot of things, but our wife had to have one attribute—she had to be good. No one could be too good for Little Red's foster mother. As the boys named them off I wrote them down. It was a mighty short list. When Jake spoke of Miss Eliza Squires, Tom protested.

"Now you jest wait, he began 'that piece of dried beef is darn well cured, but—"

"Don't you go knockin' no women here, Tom," interrupted Dave. "We only got a few of the critters to pick from an' how'd you feel if you said a lot of low-down things about one, an' then had to cut her out an' marry her?"

"That silenced all unfavorable opinion, except in very obvious cases. Pretty soon somebody mentioned the school-teacher.

"Don't put her down," argued Tom. "She ain't the kind that marries like us, an' I think too plumb much of her to marry her, anyways."

GERMAN OUT-PIGS THE PIG.

Having tried a substitute for almost everything, the Germans, we are told, are stopping short of nothing in their attempt to make certain new foods take the place of those made scarce by the war. The latest report says that a sausage dealer in Berlin has been fined \$500 for selling sausage made of macerated rubber, finely ground hair and gelatin. His camouflage product contained no liver, no flesh, and no fats. At that, it was probably as digestible as some so-called sausage on sale in this country.—Popular Science Monthly.

A. G. RACEY GRANDSON OF MC GILL PROF.

STAR CARTOONIST'S GRANDFATHER WAS PROFESSOR IN ANATOMY IN 1833.

Romance and chivalry are not dead. Listen to the story of a letter found only the other day, and which shed light on one of the first lecturers of our own medical school, and whose grandson, Arthur G. Racey, is to lecture on the night of the eighteenth. McGill Alumnae will welcome the idea that is detailed here. Whenever a man of brains wishes to bequeath something he should select his progenitors with great care, just as Turgenev said that a man should select his ancestors in the same manner.

However, what we would like to spring on Mr. Racey is that he is a bigger man than he thinks he is, because, while he is not a graduate of McGill, and while he draws pictures for the Star, and goes his way with his cartoon lectures, we have his record here in the archives provided by Mr. Vaughan to the effect that Dr. Racey, with Mr. Caldwell (Dr.), of course, were in communication when McGill was just a sort of a back yard University down there where the Light, Heat and Power Co. now dictate terms. We have it right straight from the books "By and between and wherefore," as the Bursar laughed like only an Englishman can laugh at his own countrymen's accuracy, when he read it out. There, he said, are the first minutes of the meeting of governors that this University ever saw. The hand writing is beautiful—many of you boys could not do so well—and in the details of Dr. Caldwell, a reference is made to the appointment of Dr. Racey as Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, away back in 1833, and this in only four years after the foundation of the medical school in 1829. The record regarding Dr. Racey is embodied in the second meeting of the University Governors. It remains, therefore, for this Daily of the McGill University to record a letter which tells that Dr. Racey was a member of the teaching staff of the Montreal School of Medicine, appointed by the Governors of McGill University in the original classes of 1833.

Here is a copy of the famous letter which was found in the globe of one of two bronze lamps, discovered only the other night, as an incident to a snowshoe tramp, in which Mr. A. G. Racey, of the Star, is so much interested. These lamps were originally a part of the Racey estate, and when they were to be disposed of anyway the present owner took French leave and appropriated them. The finding of the letter in one of the rare old bronze lamps reads like the old boy Alladin, or some other romance, but here it is, and its accuracy can be vouched for in every way even to a fac simile.

Copy.
"Dr. Caldwell, Dr. John Racey, and some other Doctor (owing to some bequest having been left to form a medical school in Montreal, which would have been lost for the purpose, had not the intentions of the bequester been carried out within a certain time), assisted in forming such a school by commencing to give lectures on some subjects, surgical and medical.

"Not long after Dr. Caldwell died, and an auction of his effects took place, at which Dr. Racey, to remember Dr. Caldwell by, purchased his cherry wood desk; also BRONZE LAMPS which used to be in his consulting room."

Now then, these lamps are the ones in which the letter was found, and it is unique that Mr. Arthur Racey should be lecturing in the historic institution where his grandfather played so important a part.

Dr. Caldwell's name appears on the first minutes of the first meeting of McGill Governors in 1829, and the next Meeting Dr. Racey's appointment took place.—McGill Daily.

HOW GLASS BEADS ARE MADE

Most of the world's beads are Venetian. In the island of Murano a thousand workmen are devoted to this work. The first process is to draw the glass into tubes of the diameter of the proposed bead. For this purpose the glass house at Murano has a kind of gallery 150 feet long. By gathering various colors from different pots and twisting them into one mass, many combinations of colors are made. The tubes are carefully sorted by diameters and chipped into fragments of uniform size.

GRANDE ALLEE RINK BAND AND SKATING

Wednesday and Thursday
Evenings

ARENA

HOCKEY
Wednesday, February 13th
CITY LEAGUE

Sons of Ireland (Champions)
vs. Montagnais

General Admission 25c Cents.
Reserved Seats 50 Cents

JOS. COTE



The largest Importer and Distributor of Smokers' articles, and Tobacconist Sundries in Quebec.

Main Office and Wholesale Department: 188 St. Paul Street.

Branches: 179, 272 and 459 St. Joseph Street; 26, and 242 St. John Street; and 76 Mountain Hill.

ENGLISH SHIRTS

In broken lines of MEN'S SHIRTS, excellent money-saving opportunities are offered.

See what we have before buying elsewhere.

Regular \$3.50 Shirts, for \$2.35
Regular \$3.00 Shirts, for \$2.00

J. H. MULLIN, Reg'd.

48 Fabrique. Quebec's Haberdasher. Phone 1606.

Great Clearing Sale

— OF —

DRY GOODS

STILL GOING ON

Entire Stock at Reduced Prices

LADIES' HATS, worth \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.75. 99c

Sale Price

EMBROIDERIES Reduced 20 Per Cent Off

WHITE BLOUSE WAISTS Half Price

WHITE & BLACK SILK WAISTS 20 Per Cent Off

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, Special Lot at 1/3 Off the Price

HOUSEHOLD GOODS All Reduced

SIMONS & MINGUY,

Telephone 336. OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The House of Taylor Hotel Martinique

Broadway, 32nd Street, New York.

One Block from Pennsylvania Station.

Equally convenient for Amusements, Shopping or Business.

167 Pleasant Rooms, with Private Bath, \$2.50 PER DAY.

257 Excellent Rooms, with Private Bath, facing street, southern exposure, \$3.00 PER DAY.

Also attractive Rooms from \$1.50.

The Restaurant Prices are Most Moderate.

400 Baths 600 Rooms

dec 10xmon, wed, fri, 78.

Resorts—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel Dennis

Open all seasons of the year.

Come to Atlantic City and enjoy the dry, sunny Boardwalk.

WALTER J. BUZZY

are close imitations of pearls. They are said to have been invented by M. Jacquin in 1856. The common variety threaded for ornament is blown from glass tubes.

An expert workman can blow five or six thousand globules in a day. They are lined with powdered fish-scales and filled with wax. It takes sixteen thousand fish to make a pound of scaly essence of pearls.



Cost 50% less—Provide 50% more Horsepower

This is the efficiency record of Dodge Wood Split Pulleys as compared with Metal Pulleys.

This saving should mean a great deal to you.

We carry a large stock of all sizes ready for immediate shipment.

F. H. Andrews & Son

Stockers for Quebec and District, 253 St. Paul St., Quebec

COMPLETE STORY OF BRITISH TANK

A GREAT SURPRISE FOR GER-
MANS—HOW WORD "TANK"
ORIGINATED.

London, Eng.—A couple of nights before Sir Julian Byng's attack at Cambrai the Germans had a local raid and captured a number of British prisoners. Ordinarily a raid is no great matter, but this one caused no little consternation at headquarters. Preparations had been carried forward under the densest cloud of secrecy that could be produced, but every soldier in Sir Julian Byng's army by this time knew all about the attack. The whole thing hinged on surprise. Would the Germans get anything out of their prisoners?

The Germans got nothing out of their prisoners. Not a single man said a word. At the appointed moment, everything went forward—including the tanks—"according to plan." These untalkative soldiers deserve a place in the history of the war.

It was to this capacity of the "common soldier," to keep a secret, with a closeness which must have surprised many people, that the original consternation caused among the Germans by the first appearance of the tanks, must mainly be traced. Tank talk began as far back as the early months of the war in circumstances already explained. Colonel Swinton, Assistant Secretary to the War Council, and known to a wide public as Ole Luk-oie, the writer of extremely ingenious military problems in the form of short stories, put forward the first practical proposals in October, 1914, for a caterpillar tractor armored car to smash down barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun emplacements. His idea was experimented with by the Committee of Imperial Defense and the War Office. Simultaneously similar ideas had occurred to officers in the Royal Naval Air Service, and their proposals had been enthusiastically backed up by Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, who appointed a small expert committee, presided over by the chief director of naval construction, and including a few civil engineers. In June, 1915, Viscount French, then Commander-in-Chief in France, sent home a memorandum which amounted to an appeal for the expediting of this work. The Imperial Defense Committee coordinated the different activities, and a committee, which included Mr. Churchill, was

formed to distribute the proposed type of caterpillar tractor, with internal driving wheels traveling over an endless self-laid track, was inspected in the middle of 1915 by experts, and the serious work began.

Mechanics in the workshops who were specially trained for the work, chauffeurs who were specially trained in order to test the cars, all "got into the know" during the succeeding year, in addition to workshop managers, contractors, engineers, military officers and the experts. The first trial, early in 1916, involved more people, including soldier guards and others getting to know of and to see the cars. Finally in July, 1916, when the first consignment began to be delivered at the special camp in the cut-of-the-way district where training was to be undertaken, still larger numbers were let into the secret. It is safe to say that by July, 1916, thousands of people had learned of this new weapon and had seen it, but only when in September the tanks rumbled forward at the battle of the Somme, did the Germans learn anything definite of their existence. It may, therefore, be said that one of the discoveries of the war is the capacity to keep a secret and a thrilling secret to boot.

During certain days in July a large obstruction heavily shrouded in tarpaulin, might have been seen by the side of certain English country roads, with a taciturn group of soldiers lounging about it. By night the tarpaulin covering was removed and the obstruction began a slow progress, coughing and grumbling along the road. This was the first tank on its way to a special camp for training purposes. A little later word came to be witnessed any night at the specially built railway siding near the camp. By the light of flares which cast mysterious shadows around, the tanks rumbled from the wagons on which they had lain covered up during the day. Again towards the end of August, tanks traveled along the roads by night and retired to slumber by day, on their journey to the embarkation port for France. This degree of secrecy was maintained from the first rough experiments until the embarkation of the finished article, and was a considerable factor in the German surprise.

The chief piece of camouflage apart from the lurid and variegated coloring painted on them, was the use of the word by which they are everywhere known. Some general title had to be adopted which would not give away any information nor rouse curiosity and would permit of a good deal of talk in front of the uninitiated. "Landships" was altogether too communicative a title, and in different government departments letters were filed under different strange titles. Some material in connection with the tanks having been sent forward labeled "For drinking purposes only" led to the adoption by a general connected with the undertaking, of the word tanks. The tank department could be spoken of openly without rousing suspicion, for a tank department already existed and it was notorious that tanks were required to hold water for drinking purposes in Mesopotamia. The first consignment sent abroad was labeled for Mesopotamia via Petrograd, the touch of "verisimilitude" which imparts conviction to "an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative," being provided by printing the word Petrograd in Russian. In this way a good deal of work was done fairly openly without provoking suspicion. In the villages round about the camp the guard were hard put to it more than once to keep their secret, and ultimately, in desperation, some of them told stories of mechanical burrowing serpents that were to crawl under the German trenches and destroy them.

The history of the evolution of the tank is one of difficulties repeatedly arising and as often overcome. The committee working upon Colonel Swinton's idea and the small expert committee at the Admiralty were engaged in research and experiment until the call from France in June, 1916.

These various activities having been coordinated, the special committee set up advised the War Office as to the conditions to be laid down in constructing the new weapon. Among other things it had to be able to climb a five-foot rampart and cross a ten-foot ditch, smash machine-gun emplacements, be impervious to close range and machine-gun fire and conform to War Office standards of bridge and railway transport requirements. Consequently it could neither be too wide nor too heavy, and it had to be small to decrease visibility. As the stress and strain involved in traveling over uneven ground, smashing trenches and climbing walls was considered to approximate to those endured by a ship laboring in a heavy sea, the experimental work was left in the hands of the Admiralty committee. Shortly after Sir John French's appeal, the wooden model was built and inspected by experts and soldiers who proposed various improvements. Different machines of American and British firms were experimented with, but either broke down completely when they attempted to carry the armor and guns or, if they carried the armor and guns, broke down in attempting to climb parapets. Almost every single detail in connection with the tank had its own difficulty. The engine to drive such a heavy weight and such a complicating gearing was a problem. Steering was another problem. One by one they were over come and in February, 1916, a complete machine was inspected by Sir William Robertson, various cabinet ministers, engineers and other experts. It proved so successful in its tests that an order for 50 was put in hand immediately. In July, 1916, the first of these arrived simultaneously with its personnel at the training camp.

A good deal had still to be done. The idea was to train the crews so that any man of them could steer, do repairs, fire the guns or undertake any job required. The tanks were wanted for the Somme battle and the work had to be done very hurriedly, but nearly all the men eventually sent out to France practically attained this high standard of all-round efficiency. During the training the men had not only to learn all the required to know, but had to become inured as much as any seaman on board ship, to living in a narrow compartment 13 feet long, 4 feet high and 9 or 10 feet wide with a 100-horsepower engine, two guns and several machine guns, ammunition and equipment and three days' food amid almost unendurable noise and smell, and unable to see anything except through a few extremely narrow slits in the armor. Two types of tank were handed over to the heavy armored car section of the machine gun corps on their arrival at the camp in July. "Mr. Tank" or "Big Willie," carried two Hotchkiss quick-firing guns and several machine guns only. As orders were delivered new names were adopted without a moment's delay. A serious dispute arose in one instance when it was proposed to name one tank McKay, several experts maintaining that the spelling was McKie, and the name had finally to be abandoned in favor of McTavish, no one being in doubt as to the spelling of that name.

For the tests and training, a life-size model of an actual section of the battle front in the west had been made with trenches a mile long and two miles deep, with 15 miles of communication trenches, shell holes, mine craters, barbed-wire entanglements, machine gun emplacements and all the other adornments of this part of the front as it existed in France. In August a mimic battle on a large scale, was carried out under the gaze of the experts, who were so thoroughly satisfied that they ordered 50 tanks to be sent immediately to France. On Aug. 29 the tanks disembarked at Havre and proceeded up country by road and rail to the battle front.

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**CITY OF QUEBEC
MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**

**CITY HALL
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the voting for the elections of Mayor and Aldermen for seats Nos. 1 and 2 in the following wards will take place on Monday, the eighteenth of February instant, (1918) in the Poll Houses hereafter designated, say:

CHAMPLAIN WARD.

Poll House No. 1.—Comprises south side of St. John street, St. Ursule, D'Auteuil, from St. John street to St. Louis street, Ursulines Lane and Chauveau Avenue. At Wm. Little, 26 St. Angele street.
Poll House No. 2.—Comprises Ann street, Buade, du Tresor street, Cook, Dauphine, St. Angele, St. Stanislas, Post Office, du Fort, Garden, Parlor, Donacanna, College Court. At Christian Brothers Academy, Cook street.
Poll House No. 3.—Comprises St. Louis street, St. Denis Avenue, Mont-Carmel street, Laporte, De Breboul, Des Grisons, Haldimand, Des Carriers, Citadelle Hill, Ste. Genevieve Avenue, St. Ursule street to Genevieve Avenue, D'Auteuil from St. Louis to south limit, Chateau Frontenac. At James Williams, corner St. Louis and Garden streets.

Poll House No. 4.—Comprises St. John street (north side), D'Auteuil, Ste. Angele, Elgin, Arsenal, St. Stanislas, McMahon, des Anges, Palace, Collins, and McWilliam. At Mrs. F. Poltras, 4 Elgin street.

Poll House No. 5.—Comprises Charlevoix street, Hamel, Christie, Ferland and St. Flavien. At Comte Bourgeois, 16 Ferland street.

Poll House No. 6.—Comprises La Fabrique street, Garneau, Couillard and Buade. At Miss O'Neill, 40 Garneau street.

Poll House No. 7.—Comprises Laval street, Ste. Famille, Hebert, and Rampart. At Mme. Ambrose Lafrance, 14 Laval street.

Poll House No. 8.—Comprises St. Valier street (from its eastern end to St. Roch street), Canotier Hill, St. Nicholas street, Ancien Chantier, Sous le Cap, Des Bains, St. Paul to St. Roch street to Lemesurier & Sons, Lacroix street, Dambourg, and St. Roch. At Lucien Roy, 46 St. Nicholas street.

Poll House No. 9.—Comprises St. Paul street, from east limit to St. Valier street. At Thomas Marcoux, 71 St. Paul street.

Poll House No. 10.—Comprises Mountain Hill, Sous le Fort street, Little Champlain, Notre Dame street, Thibault Place. At Alfred Boivin, 27 Notre Dame street.

Poll House No. 11.—Comprises west side of St. Peter street, from Mountain Hill to its north limit, Sault au Matelot street, Bell's Lane and St. James street. At Mrs. Louis Guerdar, 25-29 Sault au Matelot street.

Poll House No. 12.—Comprises east side of St. Peter street, from Sous le Fort to north end and west side of St. Peter street from Sous le Fort street to Mountain Hill, Finlay Market, Prince de Galles street and St. Antoine street, du Porche. At Alfred Fortier, 10 St. Antoine street.

Poll House No. 13.—Comprises St. Andrew street, Henderson, Ramsay, Market Orleans Place, Jette Louise, Dalhousie street, and St. Thomas. At L. N. Poliquin, 14 Henderson street.

Poll House No. 14.—Comprises Champlain, Dalhousie, Champlain Market to Sous le Fort street and Sous le Fort south side, Little Champlain, St. Peter and Notre Dame. At Louis Bolduc, 40 Little Champlain street.

Poll House No. 15.—Comprises Champlain street. At Jean Baptiste Gourdain, 472 Champlain street.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Poll House No. 16.—Comprises St. John street (south side), from St. John's Gate to Des Zouaves street, Des Zouaves street, St. Joachim, Hall Montcalm and d'Youville street. At Mme. Louis Shink, 35 St. Joachim.

Poll House No. 17.—Comprises St. John street, south side from Des Zouaves to De Salaberry street, and east side of De Salaberry street, from John street to Grande Allee. At Mme. Langlais, 493 St. Jean street.

Poll House No. 18.—Comprises St. Gabriel, O'Connor, Ste. Genevieve Hill, from St. John street, to St. Patrick, Hall Berthelot, St. Simon street and McKenzie. At David Bedard, 814 St. Gabriel street.

Poll House No. 19.—Comprises St. Cyrille street, Plessis, Burton and Prevost street. At Alphonse Papillon, 15 Prevost street.

Poll House No. 20.—Comprises Claire Fontaine street, Maisonneuve, Turnbull Avenue, Lockwell street, Cremazie, to the east of De Salaberry Avenue. At Andre Nadeau, 18 Turnbull Avenue.

Poll House No. 21.—Comprises St. Patrick street, Dauphine, Stuart, St. Eustache from St. John to Grande Allee. At Ferd. Bertrand, 74 St. Patrick street.

Poll House No. 22.—Comprises Artillery street, At L. P. Cote, 94 Artillery street.

Poll House No. 23.—Comprises Julia street, St. Augustin from John street to Grande Allee and Conroy street. At Barth. Rondeau, 83 St. Augustin street.

Poll House No. 24.—Comprises D'Artigny street, St. Amable, and St. Michael streets. At John Power, 39 St. Michael.

Poll House No. 25.—Comprises Grande Allee, Lansdowne Avenue, Tache, Wolfe, McDonald, de la Tour, Laurier Avenue, Montcalm Place and des Bernieres street. At Mme. Pierre, Goulet, 41 Claire Fontaine street.

Poll House No. 26.—Comprises Scott street. At Mme. Arthur Mercier, 108 Scott street.

Poll House No. 27.—Comprises Lachetrotiere street, Berthelot, Bon Pasteur and Drolet streets. At Miss Ida Michaud, 31 Lachetrotiere.

Poll House No. 28.—Comprises John street (north side), from des Glacis to Ste. Mary street, d'Youville, St. Eustache, from the Cape to John street, Cliff View Place, St. Augustin, Des Glacis, from the Cape to John street, Ste. Mary street. At Joseph Thivierge, 26 St. Augustin street.

Poll House No. 29.—Comprises John street (north side) from Ste. Mary to the city's limits, Ste. Claire street, Deligny, Sutherland, Marchand, Racine, De Salaberry, to the north of John street. At Miss Goulet, 33 Ste. Claire street.

Poll House No. 30.—Comprises D'Aiguillon street, from des Glacis to Ste. Mary street, Ste. Genevieve Hill, north of John street. At Leo Lafrance, 87 D'Aiguillon street.

Poll House No. 31.—Comprises D'Aiguillon street, from Ste. Mary to the city's limits and Vauban street. At Mme. Matte, 2204 D'Aiguillon street.

Poll House No. 32.—Comprises Richelieu street, from des Glacis to Ste. Claire street. At Edmond Leheur, 74 Richelieu street.

Poll House No. 33.—Comprises Richelieu street, from Ste. Claire street to the city's limits. At Jules C-te, 360 Richelieu street.

Poll House No. 34.—Comprises Oliver street, from des Glacis to Ste. Claire. At Antonio Sylvain, 143 St. Oliver street.

Poll House No. 35.—Comprises Oliver street, from Ste. Claire to the city's limits. At Victor Bedard, 234 St. Oliver street.

Poll House No. 36.—Comprises Latourelle street, from Ste. Genevieve Hill to Sutherland street. At Edouard Matte, 86 Latourelle street.

Poll House No. 37.—Comprises Latourelle street, from Sutherland to the west limits. At Mme. Raymond, 153 Latourelle street.

Poll House No. 38.—Comprises Lavigne street. At Omer Roberge, 24 Lavigne street.

Poll House No. 39.—Comprises Abraham Hill, St. Real street, Robitaille and Ste. Madeleine streets. At Eugene Tardivel, 4 Cote d'Abraham.

ST. ROCH WARD.

Poll House No. 40.—Comprises St. Valier street, from St. Roch to Church street, Blanchet street, Abraham Hill and A Coton. At Mme. Ernest Lloyds, 280 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 41.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Church to Boulevard Langelier, Nelson street, Turgeon, des Voltigeurs and Alfred. At Octave Cantin, 542 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 42.—Comprises Arago street, Colomb, Belleau, St. Jerome, Alexander, La Negresse Hill and Boulevard Langelier. At Felix Allard, 90 Arago street.

Poll House No. 43.—Comprises Fleury street, Grant, and St. Dominique streets. At Albert Donaldson, 134 Fleury street.

Poll House No. 44.—Comprises St. Marguerite street, St. Roch, Laliberte street. At Severin Deschamps, 90 St. Marguerite street.

Poll House No. 45.—Comprises Des Prairies street, Du Pont, Octave, Dabond and Church streets. At Arthur Langis, 115 Des Prairies street.

Poll House No. 46.—Comprises Ste. Helene street, Crown street, At Melle D. Brindamour, 27 Ste. Helene street.

Poll House No. 47.—Comprises Des Fosses street. At Rock Lyonnais 110 Des Fosses street.

Poll House No. 48.—Comprises St. Joseph street. At Narcisse Ferland, 119 Notre Dame des Anges street.

Poll House No. 49.—Comprises Notre Dame des Anges street, Dorchester, Caron and St. Anselme street. At Mad. J. C. Delage, 184 Notre Dame des Anges street.

Poll House No. 50.—Comprises Charest street and St. Crepin. At Victorien Parent, 15 Charest street.

Poll House No. 51.—Comprises north side of St. Joseph street, and St. Roch street. At Jean Jobin, 304 St. Francois street.

Poll House No. 52.—Comprises St. Francois street. At M. G. Lachance, 372 St. Francois street.

Poll House No. 53.—Comprises south side of King street, Laliberte street, Grant and St. Dominique streets. At Chs. Delage, 97 Kin street.

Poll House No. 54.—Comprises north side of King street. At Mad. Vve. J. F. Pare, 336 King street.

Poll House No. 55.—Comprises south side of Richardson street, Boulevard Langelier and Church street. At Mad. Vve. Proxide Delisle, 209 Richardson street.

Poll House No. 56.—Comprises north side of Richardson and St. Anselme streets. At Frs. Ferand, 306 Richardson street.

Poll House No. 57.—Comprises south side of Queen street, Sagard street and Daucac street. At Jean Rochette, 155 Queen street.

Poll House No. 58.—Comprises north side of Queen street, Caron street. At Ovilva Nolin, 223 Queen street.

Poll House No. 59.—Comprises Commissaires street, from Church street to Dorchester, and Dorchester street and Laberge. At Amelce Delisle, 181 Dorchester street.

Poll House No. 60.—Comprises Des Commissaires street, from Dorchester to the west limits, and Letellier street. At Zephirin L'Heureux, 225 Des Commissaires street.

Poll Houses No. 61.—Comprises Prince Edward, from St. Roch street to Crown street, and Bridge street. At Alfred Mercier, 131 Bridge street.

Poll House No. 62.—Comprises Prince Edward, from Crown street to the west end, and Leonard street, and Gosford. At Gaudias Dallaire, 221 Prince Edward street.

Poll House No. 63.—Comprises Crown street, Smith, Langevin, Lallement and Devarenne streets. At Robert Labranche, 22 Devarenne street.

ST. SAUVEUR WARD.

Poll House No. 64.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Boulevard Langelier to Massue street, St. Joseph street, Boulevard Langelier, D'Argenson street, Rameaux and Rigaudville. At Nap Gagnon, 182 D'Argenson street.

Poll House No. 65.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Massue to Montmagny street, Germain street, Marie de l'Incarnation, St. Pierre Market. At Jos. Pouliot, 209 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 66.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Montmagny to the city limits, DeCourcelles street, St. Malo, Aqueduc, Charlevoix and St. Luc, from St. Valier to St. Charles River. At Moise Beland, 945 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 67.—Comprises Durocher street, St. Luc, Bayard, Montmagny, St. Sauveur, Des Saints Anges and Bonaventure streets. At Mrs. Marcel Montmigny, 188 St. Luc street.

Poll House No. 68.—Comprises Massue street, and Dollard. At Jos. Hebert, 72 Dollard street.

Poll House No. 69.—Comprises Montcalm street, Ste. Therese and Chénier. At Jos. Larette, 186 Montcalm.

Poll House No. 70.—Comprises St. Ignace street, St. Bernard, St. Raphael and Taschereau Avenue. At Clovis Parey, 5 St. Ignace.

Poll House No. 71.—Comprises D'Argenson street, des Recoillets, St. Francois, St. Charles and Parent Avenue. At Victor Tardif, 16 Recoillets.

Poll House No. 72.—Comprises St. Ambrose, Bedard, Ste. Catherine, De La Violette, de Jumondville, d'Iberville, Talon and Chevrete streets. At Albert Beupre, 26 d'Iberville street.

Poll House No. 73.—Comprises Falardeau street, Carillon, St. Mathias, de Villiers, and St. Benoit streets. At Achille Castonguay, 12 Falardeau street.

Poll House No. 74.—Comprises Renaud Avenue, Bigauette, St. Alexis, Allyn, St. Leon, St. Agnes and St. Antoine streets. At Albert, Laroche 37 St. Leon street.

Poll House No. 75.—Comprises St. Valier street, Massue, Boulevard Langelier, Demers, St. Jude and St. Felix streets. At Jos. Tanguay, 34 Demers street.

Poll House No. 76.—Comprises Arago street. De Tracy, Colbert, Levis, Vaudreuil and Montmagny streets. At Leonidas Boutet, 253 Arago street.

Poll House No. 77.—Comprises Franklin, Durocher and Joliette streets. At Arthur Rochette, 262 Franklin street.

Poll House No. 78.—Comprises Bayard, Aqueduc, and Chateauguay streets. At Alfred Robin, 183 Chateauguay street.

Poll House No. 79.—Comprises St. Luc, St. Germain, St. Sauveur streets. At Jean B. Rousseau, 320 St. Luc street.

Poll House No. 80.—Comprises Colomb and Sauvageau streets. At Albert Shields, 396 Colomb street.

Poll House No. 81.—Comprises Hermine and Bayard streets. At Albert Audy, 26 Victoria street.

Poll House No. 82.—Comprises Kirouac and Signal streets. At Jos. Degague, 160 Kirouac and Durocher streets.

Poll House No. 83.—Comprises Bagot, Boisseau, Marie de l'Incarnation and St. Agnes streets. At Napoleon Boutet, 174 Bagot street.

Poll House No. 84.—Comprises Napoleon, Morin, La Salle St. Raphael. At Simeon Gauron, 64 Napoleon street.

Poll House No. 85.—Comprises St. Valier street, to Auger street, St. Alphonse, St. Bernard, Corinc, St. Lawrence streets, Touangeau Avenue, Aqueduc, Ste. Therese, Anna, St. Sauveur, Lafayette, Beaulieu, Courcelle, Bouffard, Verdun, Panet and de Courcelles streets. At Edmond Plamondon, 16 Lafayette street.

Poll House No. 86.—Comprises Samson, Lamontagne, Andrew, St. Charles, Auger, Lesage, Bouillet, Trudel, Dagneau, Laurent, Pere Arneau, St. Malo Park, Camelin street. At Isaie Fortin, 4 Lebourthill.

JACQUES-CARTIER WARD.

Poll House No. 87.—Comprises 1st and 2nd streets, the 3rd, 6th, and 7th Avenues, St. Honore street and 9th Avenue. At Villeneuve Cyprine, 133 2nd street.

Poll House No. 88.—Comprises the 3rd and 4th Avenues, At Cote Wid Telephone, 187 4th Avenue.

Poll House No. 89.—Comprises the 3rd and 7th streets, 8th Avenue, Olivier street, de la Colombe and Landry streets. At Morency Elzear, 123 3rd Street.

Poll House No. 90.—Comprises the 4th and 5th streets, the 10th, and 11th Avenues, St. Albert street, d'Estimauville street, Berthiaume Avenue, Wilson Boulevard, Hamilton Avenue, Flynn and Beaujeu streets and De Savignac street. At Samard Mrs. John, 142 5th street.

Poll House No. 91.—Comprises La Canardiere road. At Dorion S. E.,

118 Canardiere road.

Poll House No. 92.—Comprises Benoit Boulevard, Maizerets, Massal and 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th streets. At Paradis Widow J. B., 157 10th street.

Poll House No. 93.—Comprises the 6th street, 2nd Avenue, and Choquette Avenue. At Gauthier A. 36 1st street.

Poll House No. 94.—Comprises the 8th, and 9th streets. At Cloutier Honore, 280 4th Avenue.

Poll House No. 95.—Comprises the first Avenue. At Gauthier A. 36 1st Avenue.

Poll House No. 96.—Comprises Boisclair Avenue, Lamontagne Avenue, Leclerc, de la Sananne road, Jalbert street, Bourdon Avenue, St. Adelard, Dorchester, d'Assises, Berthiaume Avenue, De Gaspe, Daniel, Hamilton, Wilson, Carignan, De Salieres and Choquette streets, A Savard, Napoleon, 31 D'Assises, Domaine Lair.

Poll House No. 97.—Comprises Francois 1er Avenue, 3rd Avenue, Demules, Papineau, Daniel, de l'Espinau, de l'Acadie, Le jeune, de la Martiniere, de Lanaudiere Bibaut, des Bernieres, Jeanne Mance, Normandie, Pontgrave, Roberval, de la Bastille. At Melivier Francois, 73 Papineau (Stadacona).

Poll House No. 98.—Comprises the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, streets, and St. Francois d'Assises streets. At Belanger L. S. 19 Canardiere road.

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parlors and enclosed porches; hot
and cold sea water in all baths
orchestra of soloists. Special
Winter rates. Golf privileges.
Automobile bus meets all trains.
Booklet on request.
NEWLIN HAINES CO.

In the Heart of things take your
MEALS AT
The Marathon Cafe
120 St. John Street, Phone 5993

The Childs Cafe
Cor. St. Peter and St. James Sts.
88 St. Joseph Street
Table attendance unsurpassed
Fresh Live Lobsters and Mal-
peque Oysters served in any style
Home-made Pies—Apple, Rai-
sin, Cocomut, Blueberry, Mince
and Currant.

The Alexandra

QUEBEC'S MOST UP-TO-
DATE CAFE
Everything Best that Money
can Buy
UNSURPASSABLE CUISINE
and SERVICE
168 ST. JOHN ST. Tel 5471
Near Y. M. C. A.
GUST. PAPPAS, - Manager.

Coal Merchants

THE
Canadian Import Co.
COAL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
83 DALHOUSIE ST., Phone 226

PHONE 2663
JOS. GLODE
COAL MERCHANT
69 1-2 ST. JOSEPH STREET
WHARF: DROUIN MARKET
QUEBEC
Private Phone : : : 4641
91 QUEEN ST.

**STEAM
COAL**
Montreal Coal & Dock Co. Ltd.
QUEBEC BRANCH
72 Dalhousie St. - - - Phone 1297

Doctors

Doctor RENE PLAMONDON

Ex-Student of Paris Hospital.
General Physician.
— SPECIALTY —
Genito, Urinary Diseases
Office: 15 Lacroix St. Tel. 3052.
(Opposite C.P.R. Station).
Residence: 135 LOCKWELL ST.
Telephone 7153.

Dentists

DR. JOS. LABREQUE

SURGEON-DENTIST
Bavigne & Hutchison Building
25 St. Stanislas Street.
PHONE: 6936
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to
5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

Baggage Transfer

CABS, AUTOS, TAXIS

BAGGAGE TRANSFER
FREIGHT CARTAGE
Phone: 4148, 336 and 2367
Quebec Cartage & Transfer Co.,
Limited.

Insurance

BELLEAU & AUGER

General Insurance Agents
Tel. 1091 : : : 85 Peter St.

Miscellaneous

HETHRINGTON'S

MODEL BAKERY
Phone 6636 : : : 364 St. John St.
Plain and Fancy Breads, Pies,
Cakes, Buns, Rolls for dinners and
luncheons. Daily deliveries to all
parts of the City.

C. DELAGRAVE

NOTARY PUBLIC,
REAL ESTATE and
INVESTMENT AGENT
LINDSAY BLDG.,
Tel. 1921. St. John street.
N 28x6m

The Quebec Quarry Ltd.

Specialty: Crushing Stone
2", 1", 3/4", 1/2", also Masonry, or
Unbroken Stone.
Office: QUE. RAILWAY BLDG.
Phone 3757
Quarry: Beauport - Phone 5174

J. ALLEYN,

SAIL, TENT and
AWNING MAKER
225 ST. PAUL STREET
Telephone 76. : : Quebec

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Repairs of all kinds promptly
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AND WORKMANSHIP
ORDER YOUR CLOTHES
— from —
S. J. Burke,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Phone 751. 187 St. John St.

Shipping News

UNITED STATES USING
ENEMY VESSELS

THE LEVIATHAN FORMERLY
THE VATERLAND CAPABLE
OF CARRYING 10,000 TROOPS.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, discussing the dispatch from the American Army headquarters in France regarding commandeered German ships being used to transport United States troops abroad, has disclosed that between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of former enemy shipping now is actively engaged in augmenting the expeditionary forces and maintaining their supply.

The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, was capable of carrying up to 10,000 troops in a single voyage. Mr. Daniels said, but 8000 was considered the largest number which could be comfortably accommodated. In connection with the repair of the Leviathan, it was learned that alterations made by American engineers resulted in the increase of several knots in her speed. One instance of improvement over the work of German shipbuilders was in the steam distribution system, which was found to be so inefficient that a large part of the boiler power did not reach the engines.

The greatest single factor which operated for the quick return to service of the German ships was the use of new methods of welding by the engineers assigned to repair the damage done the ships' engines by their German crews. These permitted the repair of damaged engines without the necessity of removing the heavy parts, and actual tests were said to have proved that these weldings were stronger than those made under the old method.

ALLAN LINE DISCONTINUES

BOSTON SERVICE
Boston, February, 12—The Allan Line, which for more than 25 years has operated steamships between this port and Glasgow, is to discontinue its Boston service on May 1. Notices were sent to employees here today stating that their services would not be required after that date.

The Canadian Pacific Railway obtained control of the Allan Line about two years ago and many of its ships have been requisitioned by the British Admiralty for war service.

CUBAN TRANSATLANTIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A Cuban transatlantic steamship company has been formed in Havana composed entirely of Cubans. They have acquired seven steel steamers built in the United States and a number of shipping contracts have already been signed. Within a very short time five of these vessels will arrive, bringing cargoes of foodstuffs, coal and cattle. The other two boats will leave New York for New Orleans. As soon as the vessels arrive at Havana they will be used for the transportation of shipments of sugar to the United States.

TO REVIVE CHANTY

SINGING AMONG SAILORS
Boston, Feb. 12—Chantey singing among sailors in the American merchant marine is to be revived. Stanton H. King, founder of the Sailors' Haven in Boston, has been appointed "official chanteyman" by the government. His work will be to teach chantey singing to merchant sailors who join the country's new cargo ships through the United States Shipping Board recruiting services, headquarters of which are in Boston.

NEW SEATTLE-ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 12—With the inauguration of the 1918 steaming schedules of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha all of the six passenger liners of the company which have maintained the Seattle-Oriental service for the last six years have disappeared from the trans-Pacific route, being replaced by larger, faster and more modern carriers. The new schedule announces the following steamers: Kashima Maru (10,000 tons), Katori Maru (10,000 tons), Suwa Maru (11,000 tons), Atsuta Maru (8,000 tons), Fushimi Maru (11,000 tons), and Kamo Maru (8,000 tons).

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC

(Standard Time 75th Meridian)
February
Wednesday . . . 13 7.13 7.30
Thursday . . . 14 7.53 8.17
Friday . . . 15 8.40 9.08
Saturday . . . 16 9.30 10.04
Sunday . . . 17 10.26 11.07

Moon Phases.

First Quarter on Sunday Feb. 17th,
at 7.57 P.M.
Full Moon on Monday, Feb. 25th,
at 4.35 P.M.

HABITS OF THE HARE

The hare is nocturnal in its habits, writes John Burroughs, and, though a very lively creature at night, with regular courses and run-ways through the wood, is entirely quiet by day. Timid as he is, he makes little effort to conceal himself, usually besides a log, stump or tree, and seeming to avoid rocks and ledges where he might be partially housed from the cold and the snow, but

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT CIRCULATING MARKET
PLACE OF OPPORTUNITIES

LOST.

LOST—Purse, containing sum of money, and Quebec Central ticket, was lost on Quebec & Lake St. John cars, tramways, or on Dorchester street. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 284 St. Francois street. Tel. 6474. feb.11x3

WANTED.

WANTED—A pantry maid, immediately. Apply 153 Grande Allee. feb.12x4

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced children's nurse. Apply with references to 160 Grande Allee. feb.12x3

HOUSE WANTED—Wanted to buy or rent for the 1st of May next, a large house in the Upper Part of the City. Apply to "Residence", car. Chronicle. dec.7x1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Old false teeth, don't matter if broken. I pay \$2 to \$15 per set. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. F. Terl, 403 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md. feb.6x1m

WINTER EXCURSIONS

— TO —
SOUTHERN POINTS,
CUBA,
BERMUDA,
WEST INDIES,
Etc., Etc.
SPECIAL CRUISE EVERY
SATURDAY
from
NEW YORK TO PORTO RICO
AND RETURN.
SIXTEEN DAYS—Meals and
Berth included,
\$94.50
For further particulars, apply:
F. S. STOCKING
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT,
32 ST. LOUIS STREET,
Phone No. 82.

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of: THE QUEBEC
MOTOR SALES CO., Limited,
of Quebec, Que.

In Liquidation;

NOTICE is hereby given that on:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918,

at 11:00 o'clock, a.m.,

will be sold by public auction, at the

offices of the undersigned, 147 Mountain

Hill, Quebec, the assets of this

liquidation, as follows:

A—Stock (parts of automo-

biles, etc.) \$1,073.37

B—Parts of motorcycles . . . 150.49

C—Stock of tires and tubes

(new) 371.60

D—Stock of tires and tubes

(second hand) 494.04

E—Parts for Maxwell cars . . 150.45

F—Shop fixtures 133.50

G—Office fixtures 30.00

H—1 filing cabinet 100.00

I—1 cupboard 125.00

J—1 cash register (National)

K—1 Safe 50.00

L—1 gasoline pump (Bowser,

500 gallons) 400.00

M—1 typewriter (Reming-

ton) 125.00

N—2 automatic oil tanks (25

gallons) 100.00

O—2 Maxwell carriages . . . 300.00

The sale will be made for each

item separately at so much in the

dollar, and to the highest bidder for

the items A, B, C, E, F, and G, and

to the highest bidder for the items

D, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O.

The inventory of the above items

can be examined at the offices of the

undersigned, 147 Mountain Hill, Que-

bec.

The Garage will be open for the

inspection of the above items, on

Monday, February 18th, 1918, or be-

fore, on applying to the undersigned.

Terms: CASH.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Joint Liquidators.
Offices: 147 Mountain Hill,
(Bosse Bldg.) Quebec, P.Q.
F.6,9,13,16,18x5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—That desirable family residence, No. 25 Ste. Ursule Street, containing all modern conveniences. For particulars and permit to view, Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, Quebec. jan.23x1m

FOR SALE—That desirable family residence, No. 14 St. Denis Avenue, (the McKenzie Property), the residence of the late Col. James F. Turnbull, with coach house and stables in rear of same. For particulars and permits to view, apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. jan.22x1m

FOR SALE—A bargain, a well established boarding house, centrally located, 14 rooms, bright and airy in good condition. Furniture not long in use. Always full. Revenue \$350.00. Rent \$60 per month. Possession on May 1, 1918. Apply to B. C. care Chronicle. feb.8x6

FOR SALE—"The Willows," a property situated on the north side of the St. Foy Road, just past the Belvedere, containing seven acres of land, under cultivation, with a fine house of fourteen rooms, with all modern conveniences; also a stable, coach house, etc., etc. The whole in perfect order. The land could, if desired, be subdivided into building lots, to advantage. For further particulars and permits to view, apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, 46 Dalhousie St. Phone 562. feb.8x1m

FOR SALE—House on the Cape; that splendid eleven roomed residence No. 37 St. Genevieve Avenue. In perfect order and with all modern improvements. For particulars and permits to view, apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, 46 Dalhousie St. Phone 562. feb.8x1m

FOR SALE—House No. 26 St. Ursule street, containing 9 rooms, 2 bath rooms and extension kitchen. Yard and outbuilding suitable for a garage. All modern improvements. For particulars apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, 46 Dalhousie street. jan.21x1m

FOR SALE—75 H. P. Marine Engine. Apply Mde. Gagnon, 322 John St. Tel. 6771. jan.18x1m

FOR SALE—House No. 49 Rampart Street, containing fifteen rooms, and two bathrooms. All modern conveniences, and in perfect order. It could if desired be easily divided into two separate dwellings. For particulars apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, 46 Dalhousie St. jan.18x1m

PROPERTY FOR SALE—That desirable family residence No. 4 Tache Avenue, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences. For particulars and permits to view, Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. jan.15x1m

FOR SALE—Modern private residence, 9 rooms and attic, everything of best material and construction, exclusive residential quarter of the city. Full information at office of L. Baller & Son, Regd., 304 St. John St. jan.1x1f

FOR SALE—Dry wood for kindling and hardwood for fuel. Stadacona Box Co., Regd., 164 Grant St. Phone 4382. jan.1x9m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Self contained house, 555 St. John Street Apply to J. A. Scott, 556 St. Valier Street. Telephone 2044. jan.12x1f

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cut stone dwelling No. 5 McMahon street. Eleven rooms, three baths, hardwood floors, every modern convenience, cooking range and two gas stoves, concrete basement. Apply to Walter J. Ray, 82 Union Bank Building or Amos J. Colston-Hochelaga Bank Building. J.16x1m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

ROOMS TO LET—Well furnished rooms to let, all modern conveniences with board. Also board daily or by the week. Apply 212 John St. Telephone 5450. feb.9x3

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large sunny and comfortably heated. Continuous hot water to bath rooms. Location advantageous. Good service. Tel. 5353. W. S. Richardson, 128 St. Anne street. Quebec. N° 41f

PERSONAL

PRIVATE CLUB—Many marry wealth. Hundreds are anxious. Enclose stamps and address envelope to C. Isherwood, Isherwood, P. O., Ont. feb.12x7w

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY—For speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential descriptions free; The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison, Oakland, Calif. jan.21x1m

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published. FREE for stamp, CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio. jan.18x1m

TO LET.

TO LET—Four storey building, corner of Buade and Garden Sts., opposite City Hall and Basilica, occupied for the past 38 years by Binet, Grocer. For information, apply to Thos. A. Burns, 65 Buade St. feb.11x1w

TO LET—From the middle of March, or 1st of May, stone house, No. 3 College Court, Anne street. Large drawing room and dining room six bed rooms, two bath rooms, large kitchen, pantries, storage rooms and attic; four fire-places, electric light and gas. Apply J. A. Gray, Bank of Montreal, Upper Town Branch. feb.13x1f

TO LET—At Domaine Lairat Avenue Lamontagne, (street cars pass the door) two dwellings, 6 rooms apart from bath room, toilet and summer kitchen, 2nd and 3rd storeys. Apply to M. Theophile Giroux, 70 Lamontagne Avenue, Phone 3896 or 6388—on view afternoon and evening. feb.12x6

TO LET—No. 86 Eustache street, nine rooms and bath room. Apply Miss Byrne, 86 1-2 Eustache street. Phone 127. feb.11x1f

TO LET—Two self-contained houses situated at Nos. 1 and 5 Marguerite Bourgeois Avenue, Montcalm Park, containing 11 rooms, with all modern conveniences, furnace, bath, electric light, etc., rental \$25.00 per month. Apply to Montcalm Land Co., P. N. Tessier, Mgr., 58 Mountmain Hill. Tel. 3407. feb.4x1f

TO LET—The store or office at No. 28 St. Louis St. from May 1st. Heated. Apply F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St. feb.9x6

TO LET—At 59 and 61 Dolbeau, two first-class dwellings, 7 rooms (bath room) on same floor \$18.00 a month. feb.9x6

SUMMER COTTAGE TO RENT—Five room bungalow fully furnished, including bedding, etc. Three minutes walk from Station at Bois-châtel, running water and electric light in house, good bathing beach, one mile below Montmorency Falls. Frequent trains, twenty five minutes pleasant run from town. Apply to G. B. Ramsey, Phone 286. feb.9x4

TO LET—From 1st May, 1918, house No. 28 Avenue St. Genevieve, Cape: 8 rooms and bath room, gas, electric light and furnace. It takes only 3 tons coal to heat it. Visiting hours 3 to 4 p.m. Phone 685 day time or 793, after 7 p.m. feb.9x6

TO LET—House No. 116 Artillery St., containing eight rooms, bath, electric light, large yard, cellar and gallery; can be seen every day. Apply by writing to Mrs. P. H. Cummins, 1630 St. Denis St., Montreal. jan.7x6

TO LET—The house No. 56 D'Artigny Street, near the Parliament Buildings, fourteen rooms, exclusive of bath room, pantry and store room. Garden in rear of house. Apply to Dr. Coote, 73 St. Ann Street. jan.31x1f

TO LET—The self-contained stone cottage, No. 4 Cliff View Place, foot St. Eustache Street Hill, containing six rooms and bath. Apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter street. feb. 1x1f

ANCHOR LINE
DONALDSON LINE
PASSENGER SERVICE
Between
PORTLAND, Me., and GLASGOW
Apply to:
Local Agents or The Robert Reford
Company, Limited,
General Agents,
67 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD LINE
PASSENGER SERVICE
Between
HALIFAX and BRISTOL.
Money Remittances made by Mail
or Cable.
Apply to:
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Company, Limited,
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67 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD
Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL,
New York-Falmouth-London,
NEW YORK-BRISTOL
DRAFTS—Money Orders, Mail or
Cable Great Britain, Ireland, Scan-
dinavia, Italy, France, Portugal,
Spain, Switzerland.
For further information apply:
81 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.
F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st.; The
Robert Reford Co., Limited, 67 St.
Peter street, Quebec.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Wm. M. Macpherson, 53 Da House st.
F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis street.

"TOURS OF THE WEST INDIES"
The above illustrated booklet, telling about a trip throughout the West Indies by one of the regular fortnightly "Royal Mail" steamers from Halifax to Demerara, can now be obtained by application to us.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
87 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Effective Sunday, January 27th, 1918.
Trains will leave Palais Union
Station, Quebec, as follows:
12.45 Noon.—Local Express for
La Tuque and Fitzpatrick,
Mon., Wed. and Friday.
4.00 P.M.—Local Express for
Edmundston daily; runs
through to Moncton, N.B.,
Mon., Wed. and Friday.
4.30 P.M.—"Western National,"
for Amos, Cochrane and
Winnipeg; Tues., Thurs.,
and Saturday.
For further particulars, apply to:
Quebec City Ticket Office: 7 Du
Fort st., phone 530; 22 Dalhousie st.,
phone 99; Palais Union Station, phone
968, and Lewis Station, phone (Levis)
90.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY
For Portland, Boston and
New York

Trains will leave Levis:
Daily Except Sunday:
For Portland and Sherbrooke,
connecting at Valley Junction
with Chaudière division.
3.30 a.m. For Sherbrooke, Boston and
New York, connecting at Val-
ley Junction and Tring Junction for all
stations.
Trains arrive at Levis: 1:23 p.m.
and 9:30 p.m., daily except Sunday.
For further information and Pull-
man reservations, telephone 82 or 342
to F. S. Stocking, C. and D. P. Agent,
82 St. Louis street; agent for Thos.
Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship
lines.

CHARLES G. POWER
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
having been invalided out of the
Service, has resumed the practice
of his profession at:
111 MOUNTAIN HILL,
Telephone 6733.

Province of Quebec.
District of Quebec.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2113.

DAME MALVINA NOLIN, of the
City of Levis, common as to prop-
erty of Alfred Rainville, of the
same place, dealer, duly author-
ized to enter in justice,

Plaintiff;

vs.

The said ALFRED RAINVILLE, of
the City of Levis, dealer,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to prop-
erty has been entered in this case
on December 28th, 1917.

Belleau, Bailleur & Belleau,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Quebec, Jan. 21, 1918.

J 23x1 m

JEFFERY HALE'S HOSPITAL REPORT

ANNUAL STATEMENT RECORDS
GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED
DURING PAST YEAR.

Following is the annual report of
the Jeffery Hale's Hospital, which is
a complete statement of the work ac-
complished during the past year and
shows the noble role this institution
is playing in Quebec:

The Board of Governors beg to
submit herewith its 52nd Annual Re-
port including the Financial State-
ment to 31st December, 1917, and
Reports from the Lady Superintendent,
the Superintendent of Maternity and
the usual statistical reports from
the House Surgeon.

At the last annual meeting the
board announced that plans had been
adopted, and contracts signed for the
erection of the James Douglas Tubercu-
losis Wards and a Central Heating
Station. These two buildings
have now been completed. The Central
Heating Station has been in op-
eration since last fall, and has proved
satisfactory. During the severe cold
spell of the latter part of December
all the buildings were easily kept at
a normal temperature. The economi-
cal side of this new heating system did
not materialize largely owing to the
abnormal cost of coal which now is
\$11.00 instead of about \$3.50 per
ton.

The Douglas Tuberculosis Wing is
now ready for occupation. Its com-
pletion was somewhat delayed owing
to the impossibility of obtaining ma-
terial and other causes brought about
by War conditions. It is primarily
intended for advanced cases.

Miss May, night Superintendent of
Jeffery Hale's Hospital has been ap-
pointed Nurse in charge of this De-
partment of our Institution.

At the request of the Military Au-
thorities we have provided a maxi-
mum of 30 beds for soldiers who are
not able to be accommodated at their
own Hospital. This privilege has
been taken advantage of for some
months past, and is likely to con-
tinue for some time.

Statistics, J. H. H., 1917.

Total No. of Patients, 901 (last year
1091).

No. of days in Hospital for all Pa-
tients 17127. (last year 19358).

Average No. of days per Patient, 19
(last year 17.74).

Average No. of Patients per day, 46.9,
(last year 52.8).

Cost per day per Patient, \$2.97, (last
year \$2.16).

Cost of Provisions per day 44¢.,
(last year 36¢.).

It is with sincere sorrow that the
Board have to record the great loss
they have sustained by the death of
the late Col. J. F. Turnbull.

The late Col. Turnbull was connect-
ed with the Institution and served as
a member of the board for more than
14 years. His time and attention were
ungrudgingly given to its welfare, and
his passing way will be regretted by
all connected with this Institution.

Dr. Carter, one of our Medical
Staff, volunteered for overseas service
in May last. Three of the remaining
members of the staff were called to
devote a portion of their time to Mil-
itary work here. While the Institution
has not suffered it has been a
"time" for both the Staff and the
Board to provide for the wants of the
Hospital from a medical standpoint.
We are able to say that they have
now been relieved from that duty.

The board were fortunate in secur-
ing in June last Dr. Tobey, a gradu-
ate from the United States, as Res-
ident House Surgeon. He has per-
formed his duties to the entire satis-
faction of the Governors and the
Medical Board.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. ROSS,
President.

ARCH. LAURIE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

I beg to submit herewith, the Fi-
nancial Statements for year ending 31st
December, 1917, duly audited by Mr.
A. E. Scott, who has for many years
undertaken this duty for the Hos-
pital.

Jeffery Hale's Hospital.

The operations for the year result-
ed as per following summary:
Disbursements \$32,123.10
Receipts 28,163.04

Excess of Disbursements \$ 4,960.06

The principal items calling for re-
mark are:

On the Debit Side, as compared
with 1916, Dividends show a falling
off of \$531.13. This was caused by
the fact that certain investments
liquidated during the year, were used
to meet building expenses of new
Power House, instead of being re-
invested.

Receipts from Pay Patients show
an increase of \$1542.43 over previous
year. This is due to the Governors
having found it necessary to raise
the charges for Private and Semi-
Private Patients.

Subscriptions and Donations show
a falling off of \$3245.33, accounting
in a large measure for the year's de-
ficit.

It is quite possible that collections
were not pressed as vigorously as in
former years, the Governors being
fully aware of the heavy calls made
on every one for objects of National
importance.

We received no Donation from the
City during the year. In 1916, we
received \$500. from that source.

On the Credit Side, Provisions ac-
count shows an increase of \$3148.35,
or nearly 40%.

The only other item on this side

showing a marked increase over last
year is the Heating account, viz:—

\$1525.44.

Turning to the McKenzie Memori-
al Accounts:—

Receipts \$20,006.58

Disbursements 17,888.78

Excess Receipts over Dis-
bursements \$ 2,117.80

Dividends received increased by
\$2871.15. This increase was caused
by the receipt of Dividends from In-
vestments held in trust for the late
Col. Turnbull during his life.

Receipts from Pay Patients show
a falling off of \$1717.56, which about
corresponds with the decrease in
number of Patients treated.

On the Credit Side, there are no
items calling for special remark, the
expenses generally having increased
in the same ratio as in the accounts
of Jeffery Hale's Hospital.

The Douglas Tuberculosis Wards.

The Building is now practically
completed and ready for the recep-
tion of Patients.

The subscriptions received for this
portion of the work, with interest ac-
crued thereon, amount to \$164,282.91,

as on 1st January, 1918.

The Building, equipment, furniture,
roads, etc., including 1/4 cost of new
Power House, amount roughly to
\$48,000 leaving the revenue from about
\$96,000 to assist in meeting the run-
ning expenses. Any deficit incurred
in operating these Wards, and there
will certainly be a deficit, must be
made good by Jeffery Hale's Hos-
pital.

Therefore it will be easily under-
stood from the accompanying State-
ments, that if the increased work of
the Institution is to be carried on
successfully and efficiently, a larger
measure of support must be given,
and this we think, should come
rather from the many who have not
yet assisted, than from increased
subscriptions of the few who have
for years so generously contributed
to the Hospital.

The bequest from the late Mrs.
Botterell of \$5,000 was received dur-
ing the year. The Governors have
been notified by the Executors of the
Estate that the late Miss Macdams
had bequeathed to the Hospital the
sum of \$10,000.

GEO. H. THOMSON,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Mackenzie Memorial Wing.

Treasurer's Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Dividends \$ 13,620.56
Pay Patients 6,286.26
Interest 159.46

\$ 20,066.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions Account:—
Proportion paid to Jeffery Hale's Hospital \$ 4,888.50
Dry Goods 281.98
Hardware 215.42
Furniture 242.66

740.06

Miscellaneous 420.56

38.15

Graduating Class 2,262.32

2,262.32

Repairs and Alterations 400.00

1,806.98

Salaries and Wages:—
Nurses \$ 900.00

\$2,706.98

Servants 1,806.98

1,806.98

Add. proportion paid and due to J. H. H. 4,390.17

4,390.17

Heat and Light:—
Coal \$3,203.68

167.40

Electricity 167.40

300.60

Gas 300.60

\$3,671.68

Less amount paid by J. H. H. 557.03

557.03

Printing and Stationery 121.83

121.83

Hospital and Surgical Supplies 227.08

150.00

Ice 121.35

196.48

Elevator 196.48

207.73

Laundry 489.12

520.58

Drugs and Medicine 520.58

\$ 17,888.78

Excess Receipts 2,117.80

\$ 20,066.28

Examined and found correct and in accordance with books and vouchers.
Quebec, 6th Feby, 1918.

ARTHUR E. SCOTT,
Auditor.

Jeffery Hale's Hospital.

Treasurer's Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Dividends \$12,098.93

1,500.00

Less Annuities Paid \$ 10,598.93

12,142.48

Pay Patients 4,897.00

4,897.00

Subscriptions and Donations 41.17

41.17

Church Collections 400.00

400.00

Interest Account 400.00

400.00

Provincial Government Grant 400.00

400.00

Excess, Disbursements 4,960.06

4,960.06

Less Proportion Paid and Due by M. M. Wing 4,888.50

4,888.50

Wing 4,888.50

\$ 10,837.50

Dry Goods \$ 541.96

422.43

Hardware 422.43

422.43

Furniture 422.43

1,456.92

Miscellaneous:—
Furniture, Freight, Cartage, etc. \$ 420.76

238.50

Telephones 238.50

659.26

Sinking Fund 20.00

40.15

Graduating Class 2,488.17

2,488.17

Repairs and Alterations 40.15

40.15

Salaries and Wages:—
Salaries \$ 2,429.00

3,374.75

Nurses 3,374.75

2,590.19

Servants 2,590.19

1,189.58

Laundresses 1,189.58

107.00

Seamstresses 107.00

\$ 9,890.50

Less Proportion Paid by M. M. Wing 1,683.19

8,146.33

Heat and Light:—
Coal \$ 2,813.68

280.27

Electricity 280.27

622.30

Gas 622.30

\$ 3,875.46

Add. amount paid to M. M. Wing 557.03

557.03

Printing and Stationery 121.83

151.70

Hospital and Surgical Supplies 151.70

64.37

Win's, etc. 64.37

87.29

X-Rays 87.29

130.00

Elevator 130.00

267.24

Funerals, Cemetery, etc. 267.24

27.00

Insurance 27.00

250.50

Laundry 250.50

153.38

Water Rate 153.38

415.42

Drugs and Medicine 415.42

1,956.56

Excess of Disbursements \$ 3,875.46

3,875.46

Examined and found correct and in accordance with books and vouchers.
Quebec, 6th Feby, 1918.

ARTHUR E. SCOTT,
Auditor.

F. C. Fox 212.

Tel. 135

BREEN & GOURDEAU

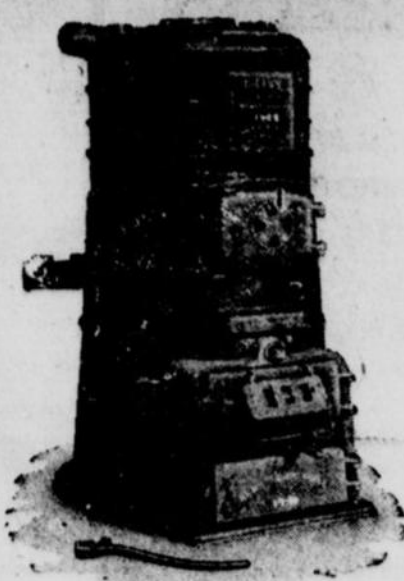
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

63 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET

Private Wire Connections:

Molson & Robt. members Mont. Stock Exchange, and
Jenks, Gwynne & Co. members New York Stock Exchange and
Chicago Board of Trade.

Subscriptions for the New
Dominion of Canada War
Loan Received.



"Daisy" Boilers — and — "Sovereign" Radiators

Seldom Require Repairs
Nevertheless

We carry a Stock of
GRATES, BRUSHES,
SCRAPERS
and
REPAIR PARTS.

Mechanics Supply Co. Limited
80-90 ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

WANTED

SCRAP METAL, LEAD, ZINC, IRON,
RUBBER, PAPER STOCK, COTTON
and WOOLEN WASTE and OTHER
MATERIALS.

Will Pay Highest Prices in the Market
Give us a Call
Telephone 2777

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO. LIMITED
148 St. Valier Street, Quebec
Telephones 2777-2778. Private Branch Exchange

Jan. 9xw. sat. ti.

Jacques'

Annual Cheap Sale

20% DISCOUNT

on all

Boots, Shoes and Slippers
For Cash Only

WM. JACQUES & SONS,

42 1/2 Fabrique St. - - Tel 427

DESKS

Roll and Flat Top Desks
Superior Hand Carved
Mahogany Chairs
Baby Carriages in Variety

D. S. RICKABY

Cabinet Maker
and Undertaker
General Valuator

Phone 351. 337 St. John Street,
QUEBEC.

Up-to-Date
Filing Systems

SAVE VALUABLE TIME.

I can supply them to suit any kind
of business.

Write or 'phone for particulars.

Jas. T. Harrower, Jr.
147 MOUNTAIN HILL
'Phone 3306.

Doctor A. Marois

Phone 1216 51 ST. LOUIS ST.

Hotel Dieu Surgeon
GENERAL SURGERY.

Specialty: Osseous Deformities of
the Limbs and the Spine,
Congenital or Accidental.
Fractures. Dislocations.

Hours of Consultation:
11:30 to 12:30 and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

VALENTINES

VALENTINE POST CARDS,
Only One Cent Each.
COMIC VALENTINES
Only One Cent Each.
Big variety of Trades, Don'ts,
Pedestals, Etc., Etc.

MASKS

CHILDREN'S MASKS,
COMIC MASKS,
DOMINO MASKS,
WIRE MASKS,

T. H. O'NEILL
246 ST. JOHN STREET.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

From Chronicle Files of 1818

A despatch from London, under date of December 20th, 1817, and published one hundred years ago today, in this city, stated that a heated discussion was on in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the law for restricting the press. In the speech of M. Courvoisier, there was a violent sarcasm against the system of British liberty, the despatch added, where in he upbraided us with our Seigneurial rights, the wealth of our church dignitaries, our tithes, the flagging of our soldiers, and the impressings of our seamen.

At this time a century ago the ice formed solid in front of this city, owing to a blinding snowstorm with the thermometer at 17 degrees below zero.

His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor-in-Chief of the Lower Canada, a hundred years ago,

issued a command from the Castel St. Louis, in this city, to all persons in Lower Canada, that it would not be necessary further to wear mourning for Her late Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte Auguste. The order appearing in the press was signed by His Excellency's secretary, Mr. Andrew William Cochran.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, was this time a century ago, pleased to appoint the Hon. John Young, commissioner for administering the oaths to Half-pay Officers, in the absence at the time of Hon. John Mure, from the province, and to appoint Mr. John Adams, a master cutter and measurer of timber.

A century ago a resident of this city, whose name was not mentioned in the press, invented a diving bell, in which he often descended to the bottom of the river, remaining there for hours at a time.

At the Theatres

AT THE VICTORIA.

Last Opportunity Today To See Julian Eltinge in "The Widow's Might" by Marion Fairfax, Directed by C. DeMille.

Can a man mother a baby? He can take a try at it anyway, can't he? So you think it's funny, do you? Well you ought to be able to get a good laugh out of it then. Come on and laugh.

Special Programme.

Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday the patrons of the Victoria Theatre will have an opportunity of seeing the beautiful Elsie Ferguson in an exceptionally heavy role—"Rose of the World" will be exhibited. Also a very good Mack Sennett comedy in two parts entitled "An International Sneak" that is full of thrills and excitement.

AT THE EMPIRE.

Last Chance to See Dorothy Dalton in "The Price Mark"—Chaplin Comedy.

"The Price Mark" is Dorothy Dalton's greatest effort. See it at the Empire today. There is also a good Chaplin comedy.

Coming: Constance Talmadge in "The Honey Moon", her real screen triumph. On Tuesday next, Geo. M. Cohan in "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Always Had Headaches

Liver Was Torpid and Bilious Spells
Brought Sick Headaches—Lost
Much Time, But is Now
Completely Cured.

Here is convincing evidence that however much you may suffer from liver trouble and consequent biliousness there is cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Overeating is the most common cause of sluggish liver action. You lose your appetite, have distressing bilious spells, usually accompanied by headache and vomiting, the bowels become irregular, constipation and looseness alternating, digestion is upset and you get irritable and downhearted.

No treatment so quickly awakens the action of the liver and bowels as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For this reason this medicine is wonderfully popular and has enormous sales.

Mr. Charles R. Tait, Newtown, N.B., writes: "I was nearly always troubled with headaches, and would often have to stop work for a day or two. I lost many a night's sleep every month with bilious sick headaches, and although I tried doctors' medicines and also many other patent medicines, it was without success. When I had these headaches I would vomit, and could keep nothing on my stomach."

"I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills from G. M. Fairweather, Druggist, of Sussex, N.B., and after taking one box I was so much relieved that I continued to take them until I am now completely cured. My advice to anyone suffering from sick headaches is to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and be completely cured."

Mr. A. S. Mace, J.P., endorses the above statement, and says: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles R. Tait, and believe his statement in every way to be true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Substitutes will only disappoint. Insist on getting what you ask for.

A POINT CONCEDED.

"Your nation hasn't much appreciation of statuary," remarked the critical visitor.

"I said that years ago," replied Grandpa Mint, "when they took the wooden Indian away from in front of the cigar store."

Legal Intelligence

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AND WRITS ISSUED.

By Hon. Chief Justice Lemieux:
Fitzback vs. Martel et al, and Gagnon et al, T.S. Judgment against the garnishees by default.

LaRue vs. Soucy. Motion for peremption granted.

By the Prothonotary:

Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, vs. Gagnon. Judgment against defendant for \$229.85, interest and costs.

In the case of Albertine Chartrain, widow of the late Albert Drouin, in his life time of the City of Quebec, against John Dinan and Thomas Mulcair, both of the City of Quebec, and doing business together in co-partnership under the name and style of "Dinan and Mulcair," the petition of the widow under the Workmen's Compensation Act for leave to sue the respondents to recover an indemnity of \$2,025, for her husband's death, who was fatally injured in January, was granted by His Lordship, the Honorable Justice Lemieux and judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor by consent of the parties, for the sum of \$2,025, as in full and complete satisfaction of all claims which the petitioner may have against the respondents by reason of the accident complained of in the petition.

Hon. Chief Justice Lemieux will deliver judgment Friday next in the case of Hon. John Hall Kelly vs. The Montreal Daily Star.

Courts Closed Today.

Today being Ash Wednesday, the Courts and public offices will be closed.

Writs Issued.

Writs of summonses issued from the Prothonotary's Office:
Elzear Bertrand vs. The Montcalm Theatre Coy., Limited, of Quebec; \$666.25, privilege.

Eugene Julien & Cie, Limitee, vs. Tobie Turcotte, of Grosse Roche, and Honore Michaud, of Lac au Saumon; \$193.85, debt.

Ludger D. Trottier vs. Jos. Antoine Tessier, of St. Casimir; \$225.00, damages.

Arthur Laforce vs. Toni Yuen, of Quebec; \$120.00, saisie aggregee.

SPEED OF THE GREYHOUND.

The Swiftest Of All Four-footed Creatures.

Few people realize of what remarkable speed dogs are capable. Some statistics in regard to this have been gathered by M. Dusolier, a French scientist. After pointing out the marvelous endurance shown by little fox terriers who followed their masters patiently for hours while they were riding on bicycles or in carriages he says that even greater endurance is shown by certain wild animals that are akin to dogs. Thus the wolf can run between fifty and sixty miles in one night, and an Arctic fox can do quite as well, if not better.

Eskimo and Siberian dogs can travel 45 miles on the ice in five hours, and there is a case on record in which a team of Eskimo dogs traveled six and one-half miles in 28 minutes.

According to M. Dusolier, the speed of the shepherd dogs and those used on hunting ranges is from 10 to 15 yards a second. English setters and pointers run at the rate of 18 to 19 miles an hour, and they can maintain this speed for at least two hours.

Foxhounds are extraordinarily swift, as is proved by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a thoroughbred horse, covering four miles in six and a half minutes, which was at the rate of nearly 18 yards a second.

Greyhounds are the swiftest of all four-footed creatures, and their speed is equal to that of carrier pigeons. English greyhounds, which are used for coursing, are able to cover at full gallop a space between 18 and 20 yards every second.

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for the Home

A nourishing food-drink for
All. Anywhere at anytime
Delicious, sustaining. No cooking

DO YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM?

If you had suffered for years from Rheumatism and then had found a treatment that banished your pains and made you spry on your feet once more, would you want to keep the remedy secret, or would you want to pass on the good word to other sufferers?

It is an outstanding feature of the hundreds of letters received by a prominent firm of manufacturing druggists that after returning thanks for the relief afforded, the wish is expressed to let others know the good news.

Here are a few extracts that will interest anyone who has Rheumatism—
"I have recommended Gin Pills to some of my friends who are troubled in the same way."

"Would advise all sufferers from Rheumatism to try Gin Pills."

"I recommend Gin Pills to everyone suffering as I did."

"I take great pleasure in recommending Gin Pills to all sufferers from Rheumatism."

If you would like the names and addresses of these people who are so happy in recommending Gin Pills, and also a free sample to try for yourself, simply drop a line to the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, (U.S. address—Na-Dru Co Inc. 302 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.) 180

Dealers sell Gin Pills on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

BANQUET TENDERED TO MR. J. H. FORTIER

STAFF OF P. T. LEGARE, LTD.,
HONOR THEIR GENERAL
MANAGER.

Mr. J. H. Fortier, general manager of P. T. Legare, Limited, was the guest of honor at a banquet held in the Chateau Frontenac on Sunday evening, on the occasion of the celebration of his 25th anniversary of his connection with this well-known firm.

Over three hundred guests were present, including the managers of the different subsidiary companies. Many congratulatory speeches were delivered in which reference was made to the high esteem in which Mr. Fortier was held by the staff of the firm, and also to his great capabilities which enabled him to successfully guide the destinies of several other large enterprises.

NOT A PARTICLE OF DANDRUFF OR A FALLING HAIR

SAVE YOUR HAIR! BOUBLE
ITS BEAUTY IN JUST A FEW
MOMENTS.

"Danderine" makes your hair thick,
glossy, wavy, and beautiful

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No differences how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

WINTER TRIPS.

If you should contemplate a trip, either of business, health or pleasure, consult us, we shall be glad to furnish you with reliable information. The universal organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway will facilitate the success and comfort of the voyage. Interesting cruises at moderate fares to West Indies, Bermuda, Havana, Panama. Choice of itineraries for Florida and California winter resorts. Call, write or 'phone Chas. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent, 30 St. John Street and Palais Station, Quebec. All railways and steamship lines represented.

Jan. 23xwed, sat, fri.

COUNTING A BILLION.

An expert money counter of the United States treasury can count 4,000 silver dollars an hour, or 32,000 a day. At that rate it is figured that it would take him 102 years to count a billion.



Royal Canadian Naval Patrol Service.

A limited number of Engineers are required for entry in the above service as Engine Room Artificers, 1st and 2nd Class.

* * * * *

Applicants must hold at least 3rd Class Marine Engineers Certificates.

* * * * *

Pay for 1st Class, \$2.15 per day; for 2nd Class, \$2.00 per day. Free Kit, Separation Allowance under usual conditions, \$25.00 per month.

* * * * *

Application should be made to Mr. Blackaller, Chief Artificer Engineer, R.C.N., St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.



ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Thursday, Feb. 14th

WHY NOT SEND HER FLOWERS?

A dainty "Colonial" Bouquet, a bunch of Violets, or a box of Roses, or Spring Flowers, would be most appropriate, we also have a fine assortment of blooming Plants.



Quebec's Flower Phone 5535.

9 ST. JOHN ST.

"Say It With Flowers."

F.18x2

We have a few lines of PORT, SHERRY and MASS WINES—old vintage, at old Prices, plus war tax.

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocers"—Established 1866.

Tel. 294.

19 and 21 ABRAHAM HILL, QUEBEC.

NO REDUCTION THIS YEAR. BUT WE ARE DOING BETTER THAN THAT!

WE are offering \$100,000.00 worth of Goods, at before-the-war prices—that means about 50% CHEAPER than anyone can sell.

Judge by the following figures:—

TAPESTRY CARPETS, worth \$1.50	\$.75
For.....	
BRUSSELS CARPETS, worth \$2.50	1.25
For.....	
AXMINSTER CARPETS, worth \$2.75	1.50
For.....	
AXMINSTER RUGS, worth \$35.00	35.00
For.....	
TAPESTRY RUGS, worth \$20.00	12.00
For.....	
BRUSSELS RUGS, worth \$30.00	17.50
For.....	

CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

We want to draw the attention of the buyer to our enormous stock of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, which is the largest in the city. We guarantee them 50 per cent. cheaper than the actual price.

CRETONNES.

We have about 200 pieces CRETONNES, though not the latest style, are still very good patterns, and are 20c, 25c, 30c

Worth 35c, 40c and 50c.

REMNANTS.

All our REMNANTS accumulated during the year, are exposed and sold at a great reduction.

P. J. COTE,

29 & 31 St. John St. Opposite Palace Hill