ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

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

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

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

A GREAT AMATEUR COOK.

French Nobleman Served in Famous London Restaurant.

Cooking, or the compounding of salads and sauces, has the authority of historic precedent as a suitable hobby for French gentlemen of distinction. It was fashionable among the aristocracy in court circles before the Revolution, and became of essential service to more than one noble fugitive from the Terror during his exile. One young nobleman, after narrowly escaping the guillotine, hid his great name under an alias, and served for several months as an assistant in a famous London restaurant, where he was soon given entire responsibility for the minced meats, entrees, and ragouts. After the partial restoration of his fortunes, he delighted in telling the story of his adventures, always concluding with a phrase that may perhaps best be rendered:

"So, you see. I disappointed them finely—the Sans-culottes. By the chopping knife they would have had me die, and behold! by the chopping knife I lived!"

Frenchmen of more than merely aristocratic distinction—authors, artists and scientists—have also, says M. E. de La Rue, "yielded to the clinking lure of little pots and pans, and the bright beckoning of kitchen fires. But among many who learned to cook little, or even to cook creditably there was only one who really became a cook. That was Alexandre Dumas the elder, and for his qualification we have the word of his chef."

The chef, Monsieur Edouard, after some months in Dumas' service, came to him with a very gloomy face to give notice of his departure.

"My dear Edouard, why?" exclaimed Dumas. "If it is a matter of money, you shall have more. I do not want to let you go; you cook admirably. Your omelettes, especially—"

"Ah, monsieur!" cried Edouard, with outflung hands. "So I have always thought, myself; yet it is because of a little matter of omelettes that I depart. Monsieur will remember that we have had omelette for breakfast both yesterday and to-day. Yesterday I prepared it; an omelette with parsley and little marrow balls, of which I pride myself. Monsieur approved it, and so did the two gentlemen monsieur's guests. But to-day it was monsieur's fancy to make the omelette himself, after a recipe of his own, with chicken livers and small red peppers. I, myself, passing by the door, overheard monsieur's guests cry out in ecstasy, 'But, good heavens, Dumas, this omelette is exquisite! It is divine! It is surpassing! Even the omelette of yesterday is as nothing to this!' There was a little left. I dipped in; I tasted; they were right!

"I must, monsieur will understand, depart at once, to refresh my art by study and experiment. I am willing to admit that monsieur is no ordinary amateur; he may rank with professionals; still, I cannot remain tranquilly in his kitchen, permitting myself to be surpassed. I depart with homage and regret—but I depart."

The best way to get a living is to earn it.

Pte. Chas. Farmer, Aged 78.

Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has not only induced patriotic but supposedly ineligible Englishmen that after all they may be allowed to fight for their country. When a man is 78 years old, for instance, he would hardly think it worth while to offer himself as an able soldier, yet that is what one man did, and he was not rejected. The man was Charles Farmer, a hero of the Crimean war, who had been out of the army for 44 years. It occurred to him recently, after hearing some of Lord Derby's emissaries that in spite of his age he was a pretty fit young fellow, so he applied for enlistment, and was made a member of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Private Farmer, who is a joiner by trade and native of Shrewsbury, is very proud of the fact that the doctor who passed him declared him sound in wind and limb.

LIVE IN THE TRENCHES.

Experience of a British Volunteer Officer at Gallipoli.

I am now back again in the firing line. As we came up the Turks must have noticed the dust, for they fired shrapnel at us. Three burst on a parapet above my head, between five and ten yards away. They bespattered me and the company sergeant major with dirt, but, thank God, that was all. I thought something worse would have happened, writes a British volunteer officer, since wounded, in the Manchester Guardian.

We are in a long fire-trench, full of twists and turns, almost a maze; in fact, I have to keep a plan in my notebook to find my way and realize where my men are. The Turks are from 10 to 30 paces away from us. Neither side dare show a finger, and the watch is constant. Both sides have to keep moving the periscopes, as the enemy snipe them.

I never saw so many flies as there are here. I had 10 in a mug of tea as soon as it was handed to me. I had begun to get used to them where I was before, but here they are insufferable, and even perch on one's lips.

I have got a very comfortable place for myself for the little rest I shall get here. It is long enough for me to stretch at full length, and I have got down an oil-sheet and two blankets and have my pack and air-cushion, so I am doing pretty well. Just opposite to me is a cleft in the rock on a level with the ground, where I have put a number of things, and the rest are on the parapet accumulating dust. . . . The climate is so dry that the skin on my hands and arms is peeling. A great many of the men are so brown that they look like niggers.

One of my men is just saying, "I wonder how it would seem to sit down to table with a cloth on." "You have no idea how remote all those things of ordinary life seem to us. Tea and and sugar get mixed and float inextricably in the same mug of lime-juice; butter never comes our way, and meat, jam and eggs compete for room on the same plate. I drink on one side of a mug and the sergeant major on the other. I eat sweaty chocolate, intertwined with melted silver paper wrapping. The food is all covered with dust, all sorts of things happen to our utensils, and yet I enjoy my food immensely. That side of it is a great picnic. It is the other side we hate so much.

There are none of us here who have seen war can ever desire another. I hate it and everything belonging to it. It all seems so inadequate that might should be right, or shall I say that right has to prove itself might to gain the victory? Very few can face such a crisis with equanimity. I cannot and never shall. Perhaps men who are born soldiers can laugh at death and revel in war, but I, who am only a poor lawyer who has temporarily doffed the robe to don khaki, must confess I prefer the robe. I do not say that I am not taking pride in doing my duty; I take an immense pride in my work because it is my duty and I like to do my best. But the work gives me no pleasure of itself.

German Officers Killed.

In a private report which has come into the hands of the French, the number of German field artillery officers of all ranks who have been killed up to September 10 since the beginning of the war on the Western front, is put as equal to the officer personnel of 240 batteries.

Exceptional Record By Royal Bank

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

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

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

Increases In All Departments.

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

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

Profit and Loss Statement.

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

Features of Strength.

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

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

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

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

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

	1914.	1915.
Net profits.	$1,886,142.67	$ 1,905,576.57
Percentage earned on paid up capital..	16.31	16.48
Total deposits ..	136,051,208.23	154,976,327.97
Total assets	179,404,054.36	198,299,123.39
Liquid assets	71,244,677.99	84,894,462.43
Percentage of liquid assets to public liabilities ..	46.66	49.03
Current coin	12,995,483.75	15,946,289.68
Percentage of cash to public liabilities	17.90	18.43
Total call loans ...	14,654,905.25	18,952,459.97
Total current loans	99,588,461.03	106,552,634.92
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts written off	5,861,180.37	5,077,835.61

KITCHENER'S GREAT TASK.

More Expected of Him Than Any Man Could Accomplish.

Lord Kitchener, under the special difficulties and uncertainties of the voluntary system, has had to grapple with the most gigantic problem of recruiting and training that any soldier in the world's history ever had to face, says the London Observer. There never has been anything like the magnitude of that work, and it had to be accomplished by improvised machinery. Even after the reconstruction of last May, Lord Kitchener was still expected to combine the functions of a maker of armies with that of a director of campaigns. These two totally different functions cannot be successfully combined.

Philip of Macedon created the national military organization with which his son Alexander the Great swept from the Balkans to India. That is an example of the way in which the making of armies may absorb one famous mind and the use of armies another. If the hereditary genius of a single family, the House of Baraca, shook Rome to its foundations, it was because Hamilcar framed the Spanish infantry with which Hannibal crossed the Alps. Louvois, in more modern times, was an organizer of the armies that Turenne and Conde led to triumph. Frederick William, like another Philip, created the Prussian military machine which Frederick the Great wielded like another Alexander. Carnot organized the French armies which Napoleon led. We come down to a still more recent instance when we remember that von Roon's functions as an army maker were almost as distinct from Moltke's as the latter's position from Bismarck's.

We need not multiply examples. We have said enough to show that our troubles have been largely due to our obstinacy in looking to Lord Kitchener for the direction of two different and even conflicting kinds of work, either of them big enough to absorb the greatest mind or set of minds. The provision of the requisite armies was, and is, the main affair. Scientific strategy is useless unless it wields efficiency and sufficiency of force. Even with the splendid way in which Lord Derby is helping Lord Kitchener to make a success of the voluntary.

KITCHENER AS A SPY.

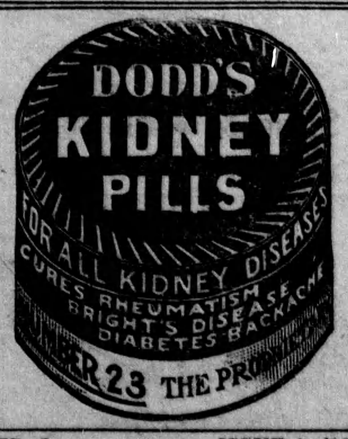
Learned All He Wanted to Know From Two Dervishes.

Although Lord Kitchener's thoroughness is proverbial, it has seldom been better exemplified than on one occasion during his expedition to Khartum.

One evening as the British forces were nearing Khartum a dervish spy was discovered in camp and promptly taken to headquarters. But no threats or bribes would induce the spy to speak. He pretended to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his examination over when another spy was led in, and proved to be equally stubborn. They were bound and led away, and placed in a well-guarded tent. About half an hour afterward there was a fresh stir and hubbub, and a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing, so he, too, was placed with the others.

Soon the soldiers on guard outside were much surprised to hear the "dumb" spies talking eagerly together in an undertone. It was impossible to hear what they said, but they jabbered away for on hour or more. At last the third spy appeared at the entrance to the tent and asked to be taken to headquarters, as he had something to report. His request was granted, but the soldiers who led him there were never permitted to know that he was Lord Kitchener himself, whose knowledge of the native language and powers of disguise had enabled him to play the spy and learn all that he wanted to know from the two stubborn dervishes.

No matter how red a man's hair may be he hates to lose it.



How He Left His Money.

A workman, having had a sum of money left him on the death of his father, went to see his solicitor, who had the matter in hand, for a final settlement. The bill of costs having been presented to him the man glanced over the figures, and thinking the charges were excessively heavy, turned to his legal adviser and exclaimed, in astonishment—"Oi thought my father left his money to me—not to you. Let's have a peep at the will."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

One-Man Jury.

A tailor who was defendant in a case tried in court seemed much cast down when brought up for trial. "What's the trouble?" whispered his counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jurymen. "It looks pretty bad for me," said the defendant, "unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man amongst 'em but what owes me money for clothes."

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Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain.

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Vulnerable.

A visiting minister preaching in a small town, near which a well-known race meeting is held, forcibly denounced the "sport of kings." The principal patron of the church always attended the home meetings, and of this the stranger was afterward informed.

"I'm afraid I touched one of your weaknesses," said the preacher, not wishing to offend the wealthy one; "but it was quite unintentional, I assure you."

"Oh, don't mention it," cheerfully retorted the backslider; "it's a mighty poor sermon that don't hit me somewhere."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

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100 ACRES, 14 IN SIXTH CONcession Franklin, $5000. Louisa Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka.

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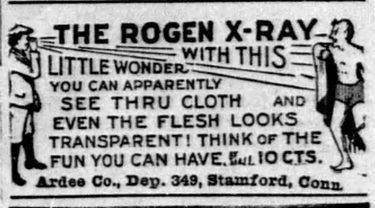

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Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

He Asked the Reason.

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason. "You are so awfully slow about everything," said his employer. "You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing I am not slow about." "I should be delighted to hear you name it," sneered the proprietor. "Well," said the clerk slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Thoughts of Love.

Kind thoughts and words are never wasted, and if we were regularly to set apart five minutes early every morning for sending out thoughts of love and sympathy for all, I think it would, says a writer, often keep us from forgetting to do a kind act when the opportunity came.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

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