

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S FEAT IS IMPETUS TO EXPLORERS.



Motor car on West Fields of Ice
 Dr. Mitchell, Surgeon
 Lieut. J. B. Adams, Meteorologist
 James Murray, Biologist
 Lieut. Shackleton
 Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Sledge, Surveyor and Baker
 G. Marshall, in Charge of Parties and Surveyor
 The 'Nimrod' Leaving Lyttelton, New Zealand on January 1st 1908
 Exercising the Dogs
 Perilous Position of Previous Explorers

HE record made by Lieut. Shackleton in his splendid dash for the South Pole must give an impetus to further exploration of the great southern ice continent. The inland trip of the daring explorers was full of privations, but this fact will not deter brave and adventurous men from following in the path in which they led so that discovery of the South Pole, at least, is, with the aid of airships and aeroplanes, within measurable distance of accomplishment.

Lieut. Shackleton and party left London, on July 30th, 1907, on board the Nimrod, originally a Newfoundland sailing vessel of 227 tons, but which had been refitted as a steam barquentine. Shackleton is an officer of the British navy, and before leaving London King Edward bestowed upon him the Victoria Order.

He was a member of the British Antarctic expedition of 1902-3 under Captain Scott, and with his commander and another member of the party accomplished a sledge journey with dogs to a point 82 degrees 17 minutes south latitude, during which they were absent from their ship, the Discovery, ninety-three days, and covered a distance of 960 miles.

The Nimrod's crew, all told, numbered thirty-two men, including several scientists, but the landing party was to consist of only twelve men. The barquentine sailed early in January, 1908, from New Zealand, and returned in March, having left the Shackleton party encamped at the foot of Mount Erebus. The party took with them materials for a wooden building, with double doors and windows to be lined with felt and several inches of granulated cork. Provisions and supplies for a long stay were landed.

Shackleton took with him a specially built motor sledge, which he hoped to use in his polar dash, and several Siberian ponies, in addition to a pack of dogs.

Before leaving London Lieut. Shackleton was presented by Queen Alexandra with a British flag to carry with him on his southern dash.

How Name Came to Be Applied to Soldier.

London Globe.

It has often been said that the world knows nothing of its greatest men. It cannot, however, be urged in this case that the name of our particular hero is unknown. It has, since the memory of living man, been the nickname of the ordinary British private soldier, in much the same manner that the term jack tar is applied to the bluejacket. His deeds of glory have been honored, and his virtues sung in no stunted fashion; still, who is this Thomas Atkins, and how did

he come by the name—if such an individual ever existed? The general impression for nine people out of ten will say so—is that no such person ever existed in the flesh, in fact, that a war office clerk created our friend by placing his name at the end of an official document as an example for filling in the said form. There is good ground, however, for the belief that Thomas Atkins, although his name became originally notorious in consequence of its association with a certain specimen of army form, did actually live, move and have his being.

In a short article contributed some years ago to a service magazine a writer claimed to have discovered the original hero, with a short enumeration of his services and vicissitudes, in an official document dated January, 1830. This pretender to the honored name of Thomas Atkins was born about the year 1789 near Portsmouth, and, taking the bait of the king's shilling, enlisted in 1806, in the Fifth, now the Northumberland Fusiliers, with which distinguished regiment he served in the Peninsula in the battles of Roleia, Vimiero and Corunna, shared in the misfortunes of the fever-stricken expedition to Walcheren, and was wounded in the leg in the crowning victory of Waterloo, rising by merit and merit alone to the honored position of sergeant-major. Pride, it is said, precedes a fall, and to that cause is attributed our hero's fall, for in 1829 he was deprived of his chevrons and reduced to the ranks as the result of a trial by court-martial. He was eventually discharged as a



Manchurian Pony Being Broken-in to Sledge Work

NET RESULT OF VOYAGE.

Point reached within 111 miles of the South Pole. Magnetic pole also reached. Eight mountain chains discovered. One hundred mountains surveyed. Volcano of Mount Erebus, 13,120 feet high, ascended.

Theory that there is an area of atmospheric calm surrounding the South Pole disproved.

Lowest temperature recorded 88 degrees below freezing, or 56 degrees below zero.

Discovered glacier 120 miles long and forty miles wide.

sergeant, to which rank he had again worked his way, in 1829, as permanently unfit for service. On discharge he was described as five feet ten inches in height, bald, and having grey eyes, sallow complexion and a scar on his left hand.

This is all very interesting so far as it goes, but it is no proof whatever that Thomas Atkins, of the Fifth Foot, was "the" Thomas Atkins of proverbial celebrity, for there must have been then, as there are now, many who could rejoice in so honored a name. A writer in the Western Morning News in 1898 claimed the honor for a rifleman. According to him the green jacket obtained notoriety about the year 1845, near which date an authorized pattern ledger was

introduced for soldiers' accounts, with headings and all trading items printed; much to the relief of pay-sergeants, who had always been required to enter everything in manuscript. The introduction of printed ledgers had been attempted in some regiments but all general officers had not agreed in accepting them at their inspections. The new ledger had a model form of a completed account pasted inside the cover, and this bore the signature of "Thomas Atkins," with that of "A. J. Lawrence, captain," showing that it had emanated from that distinguished corps, the rifle brigade, in which presumably the original then served as a private. This claim would be admissible enough but for the date being so recent.

It is well known that early in the nineteenth century soldiers' accounts were anything but well kept, and that the monthly settlements of pay were very irregularly made. Suddenly there arose in the Royal regiment of artillery a genius in the person of a gunner of the name of Thomas Atkins, evidently a born accountant. Gunner Atkins had taken a good deal to heart the grievances under which the private soldier suffered, particularly in regard to his accounts, for he had more than once been made to suffer in his own pocket by the craft and subtlety of the pay-sergeant. Gunner Atkins made his appearance at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and soon became an object of admiration to his comrades and awe on the part of his superiors. He started a book in which he balanced his accounts monthly, and so is believed to have originated the idea of a soldier's pocket ledger, or, as it was called in the royal artillery, a "Tommy Atkins."

There is no doubt that the account book or soldier's pocket ledger, was generally known by that name in the regiment, and it is equally true that there was serving in the royal artillery at the time stated a gunner of the name of Thomas Atkins, whose method of keeping his accounts in the service, and in the absence of a stronger claimant to the distinction there can be little harm in conceding to the Royal regiment the honor of having produced the original of the familiar title by which the British fighting man, the British soldier, is affectionately known to the British public. Allowing his faults and his failings, they are admitted outweighed by his virtues. Follow the growth of the British as a military power to the time of its first manifestation at Crecy, and onward to the supreme day of Agincourt; then, through the decay under the blight of the wars of the roses to the revival under the Tudors, and to the training in foreign schools which prepared the way for the new model and the standing army, with its subsequent glorious record, the British soldier, through all the changes of the art of war, will be found unchangeably a splendid fighting man. The qualities by which he was characterized at the time he first became a necessary evil—a permanent institution in the country, when in the person of a private in Monk's regiment he marched out of his quarters in the little village of Coldstream on New Year's day, 1660, to become a member of the senior regiment in the standing army—esprit-de-corps, cheerfulness in privation, and undaunted bravery in battle are observable in his descendant—Tommy Atkins of today.

NEW STRENGTH IN SPRING.

Nature Needs Aid in Making Health-Giving Blood.

In the spring the system needs toning up. In the spring to be healthy and strong you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness, and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has told upon you. What is needed to put you right is a tonic and in all the world there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out disease, clears the skin and makes weak, easily-tired men and women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. J. C. Moses, Branton, N.S., says: "Last spring my daughter was completely run down, she was very pale, had no appetite, and became very nervous, and we were alarmed about her. We decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon after she began taking them there was a decided improvement. She gained in weight and vigor, her color returned, and her whole system seemed to have been built anew. I can warmly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who need a medicine."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Vancouver's Fecundity.

Vancouver Province.

The trade in perambulators in Vancouver is a rushing branch of business. The profuse growth of the soil and the water of British Columbia is not more proverbial than the capacity for producing olive branches in Vancouver. It is said that an Englishman brought over some water-cress plants from England and put them in a creek near West Vancouver. They have multiplied so rapidly that he can now walk over his creek. But that record is unobtainable in Vancouver where, as is well known, couples who have given up hopes of a family come here and raise one. We are, in fact, a close second to Quebec. Note for us, the sterile streets of the cities of Ontario. We can look with derision at Hamilton, and with pity at Toronto. We wonder at Toronto, and try not to be Pharisaic as we do so. As for Winnipeg, well—there are excuses for Winnipeg.

It's easy to pose as a gentleman if you have money enough to enable you to carry out the bluff.

It is the man who can't do things who is always telling others how to do them.

COLDS Quickly Cured

Everybody has a cold. Some resort to tablets and powders that contain dangerous drugs; and death from heart-depressing remedies is not infrequent.

It's a poor policy to neglect a cold—especially when it can be cured so quickly without medicine.

You can send the soothing vapor of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essences, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhazone.

Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus in two seconds.

Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhazone works in bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its oily, fragrant vapor, and every trace of congestion and disease flees as before fire.

Catarrhazone Cures

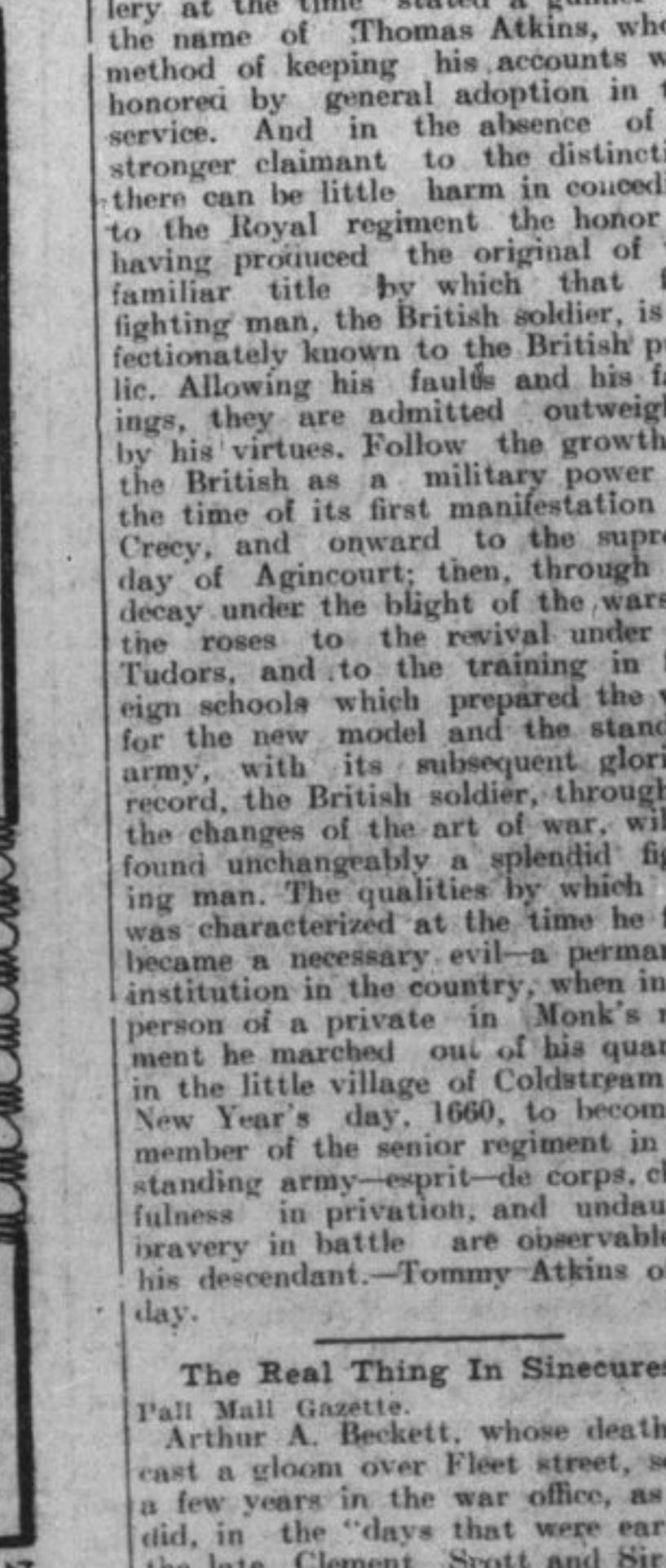
No trace of the disease remains after Catarrhazone is used—no more matter to clog up the nose and cause you to cough and spit—no more headache and buzzing ears.

Cure is absolute.

Because Catarrhazone contains such healing balsams and soothing antiseptics it can't help curing every kind of catarrh, throat, lung and bronchial trouble.

Don't experiment longer—Catarrhazone means sure cure. Two months' treatment (guaranteed), price, \$1; smaller size, 50c., at all dealers, or the Catarrhazone company, Kingsport, Ont.

STUNNING EASTER, RECEPTION AND EVENING GOWNS



FROM RENAARD.
 FROM BONWIT HARRIS CO.
 FROM ONEIL-ADAMS CO.
 FROM JORD & TAYLOR, WORN BY MISS WALDECK OF "MADREY CAHILL CO."

Lace coats will be much used for casino and garden party wear, and Parisian women are ordering these lace wraps for the races. No Frenchwoman's wardrobe will be complete this summer without at least one dashing costume in black and white, and the lace coat shown, mounted over a trailing frock of white net, is worn with a ravishing black and white hat with long, black velvet streamers. A little reticule or "money bag" of black satin ribbon completes a very fetching magpie toilet.

Silks in plain colors, such as the new lustrous pongees of soft texture and the clinging crepes, will also be much worn. A crepe gown is shown, with a stole in the mediaeval style, embroidered in two tones of the fabric shade. With this frock is a flower hat, showing pink geranium blossoms massed over a deep cream straw mushroom shape.

Midsummer frocks exhibit embroidery rather than the lace trimmings of former seasons. Eyelet patterns and the Richelieu designs, copied after heavy Italian laces, are most fashionable. A lovely frock by Jeanne Halle shows a combination of eyelet embroidery with plain net—almost unusual style notion. All the summer frocks for day or evening wear will be matched by long silk gloves with embroidered wrists, and the gloves are to be pulled up to show all the embroidery.

Summer evening costumes are modifications of the winter styles: much like them, except that skirts are fuller and waists longer. Many smart black dresses for evening, theatre and restaurant wear are like the striking black costume of this order shown above, with one of the little head trimmed theatre caps which Frenchwomen are using now.