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**QUEEN'S PROFESSOR DISCUSSES  
CANADA'S BILINGUAL PROBLEM**

**Pope's Letter to Archbishop of Quebec Has Paved Way for  
Amicable Settlement of Serious Difficulty—Good  
Will on Both Sides Will do the Rest.**

Prof. William Conacher of Queen's University, Kingston, writes in the New York Times Magazine: "Readers were informed some months ago of the acuteness of the question of a nascent nationalism in French Canada and the bilingual issue raised by the efforts of French Canadians in Ontario to secure French teaching in the schools. The agitation has recently received two strong rebuffs in the Pope's letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, and the decision of the Court of Appeal of the British House of Lords in a test case, brought by an Ottawa Board of School Trustees against the Provincial Government of Ontario. The decision confirms its own education, while declaring that the Provincial Legislature went beyond its powers in appointing trustees to administer the recalcitrant school. Of the two the more important is the letter of the Pope, because it cuts at the root of the extreme national contention, while, at the same time, it concerns itself solely with the Catholic side of the question. The aim of the party of which Bourassa is the most notable figure has been to preserve and perpetuate the French Canadian nationality. It has not concerned itself primarily with the question of the relation to the loyalty of French Canadians to the British Empire; in fact, a good deal of the argument of the Bourassa school is based on questions of the rights of French Canadians under the British North America act, and that implies an acceptance of the principles of the act and an acquiescence in the position of French Canada within the British Empire. None the less in the present war Bourassa has taken up the position that there is no call for Canadians, and particularly Canadians, to fight the battles of the Empire overseas. But the chief point in the contention of Bourassa et Cie. is the preservation of the French Canadian entity in the Dominion of Canada, perhaps with a far-seeing eye to the distant day when Canada shall be in all respects an independent nation, when the Canada in its term may aspire to become an independent state, carved out of, or amputated from, the parent body. And the Nationalist party in Quebec has found an immediate object for which to contend and an aim with which it can identify its nationalist ideas. That aim is the preservation and safe-guarding of their national tongue on the ground that such a course is essential to the safe-guarding and preservation of the Church with which the French Canadian is identified. It is this which has identified the cure, and perhaps to a certain extent the Catholic hierarchy, with the nationalist aims. Moreover, recent years have seen the French Canadian population overflowing its borders into the States and into Ontario that part of the overflow which is going into the States is considered lost from the point of view of language or religion. Earnest efforts have been made to preserve the emigrant population which has gone into Ontario. The effort naturally resolves itself into two: securing French priests in French communities in Ontario and securing an education in French in the separate schools where the majority of children are French Canadians. But here come in the difficulties of a cross-division. Separate schools were established by the Province to meet the needs, chiefly of Catholic children, and in Ontario these children would naturally be, prior to the French influx, of Irish descent and English-speaking or the children of converts, who were simply Canadian without any hyphen. Naturally the parents of such children resisted attempts to make the atmosphere of the schools French, for which they had neither use nor liking, and hence the appearance of a bone of contention. The Ontario Government, which is reputed to be predominantly Orange, recently entered into the controversy by a regulation restricting French teaching in Ontario schools. This action was taken in consequence of the proceedings of certain school boards where French Canadians were in control, who were practically administering the edu-

cation acts to suit themselves. The regulation does not do away with the language of the Province, must be taught, and taught efficiently, in all Ontario schools; that French primarily only be used where instruction in English would be useless, and that further teaching of French was only permissive and an act of grace subject to departmental control. Then came the Pope's letter and the judgment of the Privy Council. The Pope took a ground at first surprising, but comprehensible from a broad point of view. He entirely threw over the contention that the perpetuation of French was necessary for the maintenance of Catholicity. He set forth that educational questions broadly were obviously the affairs of the State, and that the main point for Catholics was to do nothing to endanger the right to their separate schools. Before this, and reference as to language, however natural, must give way. To so far as the bilingual difficulty was a difficulty and a division between Catholics it was necessary to remove it, "that brotherly love continue," and his Holiness enjoined the Catholic hierarchy of Canada to meet and work for that end. There the judgment of the Roman Pontiff remains, a monument of Catholic statesmanship and recalling in its tone and wording some Pauline epistle to a distant Asian church. And there, too one may confidently expect will ensue an exhibition of Catholic obedience and submission in the future acts of French Canadians. Curiously similar, in some respects in its broad analysis of the situation, and in its interpretation and definition of the law, was the judgment of the oldest representative judicial body in Christendom, the legal peers of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, with Lords Haldane, Shaw, and others. In the main they uphold the right of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario to administer its own education, and by their ruling on the British North America act deny the French contention that the French language has equal rights with English throughout Canada. Yet in the particular case at issue they decide that the Ontario Legislature went beyond its power in requiring the offending School Board by compulsion to perform the duties which only that School Board was empowered to perform. And so it would seem that, with some good will on both sides—let us say a zeal on the part of Bourassa to carry out the expressed desires of his religious father, and the English and French Canadians "come together."

But that coming together requires some advance on the part of Ontario. First of the anti-Ontario feeling in Quebec is due to the anti-French feeling in Ontario. To take the sting out of nationalism it is necessary for that to cease. And in regard to the recognition of French claims in Ontario it would be as well to accord certain matters as a favor which need not be accorded by right. At present the French who overflow into Ontario are not in a position to make claims with any ethical justice. But in fifty years if Eastern Ontario is predominantly French it will be a gross anomaly not to recognize facts and make some allowance for changed conditions. Otherwise Ontario will have its own Ulster problem and Canada its own Irish question. Cost of Tea Rapidly Increasing. The recent advance of five cents a pound by no means represents the increased cost of the fine teas used in "SALADA." The markets have advanced from six to ten cents a pound and the freight rates jumped two and one-half cents a pound in the past two months. Whatever prices these uncontrollable conditions may warrant, however, you may rely on the quality of "SALADA" remaining exactly the same as ever. More Speed is Needed. Making munitions is no common task. Neither should it be governed by the common laws of labor. Nothing short of 100 per cent. efficiency is accepted in the finished product. Consequently 100 per cent. efficiency is required of the worker. This 100 per cent. efficiency implies more than physical obligation, it is so much work for some much money. It means doing all that one is capable of doing in the period of time one is at work. It is not sufficient to be satisfied to do a little work and get a little pay for it. The space occupied and machinery used by the slow or easy-going worker would better be given up to a speedy worker, so that the speedy worker might do more and earn more. The obligation upon the munitions worker is to turn out the greatest possible amount of work within the time allotted. The worker owes a duty to the soldier that is beyond all money consideration. What would one think of a soldier who, after killing one of the enemy in battle, stopped his efforts and offered as his explanation the excuse that he had destroyed one enemy—his work was done, and he wanted to go home? Weather Notes. An area of high pressure covers the greater portion of the United States, while a fairly pronounced low is centred over northern Manitoba. The weather is cold from the Great Lakes eastward, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta it is considerably milder. A committee of Elizabethan people will confer with the Bishop of Kingston, according to the canon of the church on patronage, regarding a successor to Rev. J. deP. Wright.

**HAD VIOLENT  
COUGHING FITS  
LOOKED LIKE CONSUMPTIVE.**

Mrs. Mary Wheten, North Forks, N.S., writes: "Having taken five bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became subject to violent coughing fits at night and directly after rising in the morning. I began losing weight and all my friends cheerfully informed me that I was going into consumption. After taking the 'Dr. Wood's,' I am pleased to relate that the cough has entirely disappeared and I have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup." There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" on the market so see that none of these so-called "pine syrups" are handed out to you when you ask for "Dr. Wood's." It has been on the market for twenty-five years, is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**PURE RICH BLOOD  
PREVENTS DISEASE**

Bad blood,—that is, blood that is impure or impoverished, thin and pale,—is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It affects every organ and function. In some cases it causes catarrh; in others, dyspepsia; in others, rheumatism; and in still others, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. It is responsible for run-down conditions, and is the most common cause of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest purifier and enricher of the blood the world has ever known. It has been wonderfully successful in removing scrofula and other humors, increasing the red-blood corpuscles, and building up the whole system. Get it today.

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**CANADA'S FIGHTING MEN**

**DECLARE THAT IT IS MERELY A QUESTION OF TIME.**

"We've Got Fritz's Number," They Say—The Condition of the Canadian Troops is Splendid. By William Philip Simms. With the Canadian Forces at British Front in France, Dec. 8. (By cable; delayed).—I talked with several Canadian privates in order to get their opinions. Taken by and largely they hold the German soldier is no better than the others. He's not a super-soldier, in the Canadian view. The Canadians are perfectly satisfied to fight it out, hand-to-hand, at any time. However, they do hold the German machine guns in respect. The Germans are using these in vast numbers. Moreover, the machine gun crews are said to be the flower of the German army, unless the coast guard regiments recently brought to the front are better. These men are spoken of as "marines." They are the toughest opponents the Canadians have yet encountered. It is a significant fact that the coast guards seemed wiped out by the Canadians in taking of trenches which they helped to defend. The condition of the Canadian troops is most splendid. They are daily well fed. I watched the daily supply column unload, a captain in charge checking up every box, bag and bale of hay as systematically and in as business-like a manner as the manager of a great wholesale provision warehouse in the American west. There is a surplus added daily to the stores at the field base, so that failure of a supply column to arrive does not prevent the men and horses from having their food as usual. The Canadian field forces not only have the best staples, but they have also plenty of "palate teasers"—in the shape of saucers, pickles and other delicacies to break the monotony of regular fare. The relation between the Canadian officers and the men is similar to that so often marked in the French army. There is a cordial understanding between both. Everywhere I found the Canadians confident of the outcome, an expression of the Vancouver boys summing up the common belief: "It's merely a question of time. We've got Fritz's number."

**FEEDING HENS FOR EGGS IN WINTER**

Some Suggestions From Poultryman at American Agricultural College.

Start now to tone up that egg machine and get it in order for maximum winter egg production by putting those early hatched pullets and hens to be held over on a good stimulating egg-making ration. The following ration is stated in parts by weight:

Wheat	30 parts
Corn	20 parts
Oats	20 parts
Bran	10 parts
Middlings	5 parts
Linseed meal	5 parts
Crab bone	10 parts
Best scrap	5 parts
Oyster shell	5 parts
Grit	5 parts
Charcoal	5 parts
Milk	5 parts
Green feed	5 parts

The nature of any ration is governed largely by the feed available, and the price. In this ration, if corn is higher priced than wheat, it can be reduced to 10 parts, the wheat increased to 30 parts, or 10 parts of ground kafir or ground barley substituted. By increasing the bran, middlings and linseed meal, the wheat can be reduced. Unless corn is so high priced that grinding is necessary, corn, wheat and oats will constitute the whole grain to be fed morning and evening in a deep litter. During severe winter weather, corn should be fed sparingly in the morning and heavily in the evening. Bran, middlings, linseed meal, cut bone and best scrap will constitute the mash. This can be mixed in large quantities and fed either by the dry mash method or keeping it in hoppers before the birds at all times, or as a wet mash, moistened with milk and fed at the middle of the day. During the coldest winter days and also in starting the birds, the most stimulating results will be obtained if the wet mash is fed warm. Milk should be before the birds at all times. If milk (skimmed or butter-milk) is not available, the cut bone and best scrap must be increased. Green feed is essential. In large quantities give best results, but a warm room or cellar in which to grow it must be provided. Steamed alfalfa leaves make an excellent greens substitute. Cabbage and numerous other garden vegetables can be used, but the cost is often prohibitive. Birds should have constant access to oyster shells, grit and charcoal supplied in special hoppers. Some bachelors hurry through life as if a leap year widow were chasing him. Recognition might be bliss if some body did not think it his duty to put us wise.

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**MEPHERSON'S LIGHTNING HOCKEY SHOE**

GET THE HITCH

**TENDERS SHOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR**

Renovating Building in Fair Grounds for the Board of Works.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board of Works, City Auditor Muir drew to the attention of the members the fact that no tenders had been called for the work of reconstructing the old machinery building in the fair grounds for the Board's road machinery. The work was done by day labor and cost over \$2,100. George Payne did the cement and other construction work, and W. J. Vine supplied the glass, etc. Ald. Peters, chairman of the Board, stated that there had been some misunderstanding. He thought that the Council had ordered the work to be proceeded with, but the auditor said the matter had never been before the Council. Ald. Cooper also remarked that he had no recollection of the Council passing upon it. The City Engineer said he had been instructed by the chairman to go on with the work, as the new machinery had to be housed. It was pointed out that tenders should have been called for. Auditor Muir said he had no authority to pass the accounts rendered by the contractors who had done the work. The Board of Works will recommend to the Council that the accounts be paid, as the work has been done. **MATINEE RACES PLANNED.** Will Also be Parade of Horses From Market on Christmas. There was a very enthusiastic meeting of the Kingston Gentlemen's Driving and Matinee Club held on Wednesday evening. It was decided that with weather permitting a matinee would be held on the Fair Grounds track on Christmas Day, and among other parts of the program there would be a parade of all members' horses from the market to the grounds at 10 o'clock. There will likely be three races. The track is coming along splendidly and should be in good condition for the event. There are quarrels and quarrels but family quarrels are the worst.

**PHOTOS for Xmas**

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