

How St. Bernard Dog Does His Rescue Work

The Saving of Lives in the Bleak Passes Has Been Going On For Ten Centuries

The shortest and most practicable year round. One of the men lies down route for those who travel by foot in the snow and a dog is then sent to into Italy through the Alps is the St. Bernard Pass. Unfortunately it is at the same time the bleakest, the most desolate spot the mind can conceive in addition to which violent snow-storm arise with such alarming suddenness that scores of wayfarers lost their way. few of whom—were it not for the brave dogs which are sent out from the famous St. Bernard Hospice to rescue them—would awaken from the deadly snow-sleep into which they fall.

For close on two centuries this great rescue work has been going on, handed down, almost with the reverence of a tradition, from monk to monk and from dog to dog.

The monastery was founded as far back as the year 962 by Bernard de Menthon for the benefit of the pilgrims journey to home. Its history is replete with tales of indomitable courage and romance. In its early days it was forever being attacked by marauding bands of robbers who infested the mountains and many were the times when the grave monks had to barricade the doors of their stronghold and wait until the bad weather drove away the besiegers. On one occasion the monastery was completely destroyed by fire, while it also had the distinction of entertaining Napoleon when he took his army over the Alps into Italy in the winter of 1800.

The St. Bernard, contrary to general belief, is a mongrel. The original dogs saw the light of day towards the end of the fourteenth century, the mother being a Wallis sheepdog and the father the mongrel of a Great Dane and a Spanish mountain mastiff. Early in the last century the breed came seriously near to becoming extinct, for in the winter of 1812 they nearly all lost their lives in the snow, while the last two died four years later. Fortunately a monk of St. Martigny had a mongrel St. Bernard and this was crossed with a sheep-dog.

The training of the young dog is effected during the summer. They are taken by some of the assistants at the monastery into the valleys and hollows where there is snow all the

look for him. When it has found him the animal is taught to bark and also to rouse the man should he be asleep. When he rises to his feet the dog leads him to the Hospice, trotting along in front of him to show the way. In actual practice the dogs work in pairs, and are fully equipped for first-aid. One carries around his back a small flagon containing a special warming liquor, while the other carries a sort of a rug with which the benighted traveller is able to cover himself and keep warm until assistance arrives.

The most famous of all St. Bernard dogs was Barney. During twelve years of active work he was instrumental in saving no fewer than forty human lives—and was then shot by a man who mistook him for a wolf! The body of the heroic dog was reverently taken to Berne, where it was preserved and may be seen to this day in the local natural history museum.

One must not run away with the idea that the St. Bernard's sole "raison d'être" is to save life. The remarkable hounds are indispensable as guides, and without them a journey over the Alps in winter would not only be dangerous but a virtual impossibility. When snow drifts to the depths of fifteen feet or more collect on the paths, as is no uncommon occurrence, even the local shepherd is baffled, let alone the ordinary wayfarer. Yet the instinct of the St. Bernard guides him through with uncanny accuracy.

In England the breed has attained quite a considerable popularity during the past few years. This was due to no less a personage than Mr. Lloyd George, who brought back a puppy with him from a peace conference at Geneva. Scores of the dogs are now employed in the more barren districts of England. Particularly on the Yorkshire wolds and Exmoor. The most famous English St. Bernard was Sailor, who died last year. Every year of his life Sailor found and guided back to safety wayfarers who had lost their way on the snow-covered wastes of Exmoor.—"Home Magazine."

PARTS OF EYES REMOVED AND SIGHT RESTORED

Part Taken Out Replaced by Uninjured Tissue—Novelist Has Good Sight.

Montreal, Oct. 29—One of surgery's most amazing triumphs over misfortune—the restoration of sight to the blind—was demonstrated here when Daphne Muir, English novelist, completely blind for eight years, declared she had been given "good, working eyesight."

Nine years ago Mrs. Muir lost her sight in an automobile accident. During eight years that followed she dictated five novels, two of which were published on this side of the Atlantic. While she was living in darkness, Tudor Thomas, famous Cardiff Wales, eye specialist and surgeon, was experimenting with blind rabbits and dogs, carrying on grafting operations to restore parts of their eyes that were damaged. When he had shown the eyesight of a blind dog was sufficiently restored the animal avoided obstacles in running to him when called, Mr. Thomas was ready to attempt a similar operation on a human being. The same kind of work had been carried out by other surgeons in re-

and entered Quebec on February 27, 13 days after leaving Fredericton, having lost only one man enroute. Part of the regiment continued to Chambly and Kingston.

In 1837 the 43rd Light Infantry marched from Fredericton to Quebec during December, making the trip in about the same time as the 104th had required. Conditions for this second march were much more favorable, yet the Duke of Wellington said concerning the 43rd feat:

"It is the only achievement performed by a British officer that I really envy".

cent years, but Mrs. Muir's is the first case where the operation was performed on a person blind in both eyes.

Parts of Mr. Muir's eyes were removed and replaced by uninjured eye tissue from other sources. The operation was carried out last year and the novelist has now a fair degree of sight.

She arrived at Quebec yesterday in the Empress of Britain and passed through here on her way to Boston, accompanied by Sir Harold Gillies, famous expert in reconstructive surgery, and Lady Gillies. In Boston Sir Harold will read papers on reconstructive surgery before the American College of Surgeons. Later he will deliver the Mayo lecture for 1934 at Northwestern University, Chicago.

Source of the eyes used by Mr. Thomas in restoring Mrs. Muir's sight was not revealed. Montreal eye specialists explained, however, that parts of eyes from animals are sometimes used and sometimes parts of blind eyes which have been removed from human beings. In many cases a single eye has to be removed from a human being to prevent blindness spreading to the other eye, but at the same time part of the blind eye, useful for a restoration operation on another person, remains intact.

Chardon, O., Oct. 30—Unusual is paternal affection in a tomcat. But Zipper, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Harrison's "Tom," has it.

As Harrison sat on his front porch he saw a neighbor cat with her little kitten crossing the road. The mother cat never got across the road; an automobile killed her. Her little orphan remained stranded in the road, sorrowfully meowing.

That was too much for Zipper's sympathetic nature. He trotted out into the road, grabbed the tiny youngster gently by the neck and brought it to the Harrison home, where it has been ever since. Zipper and his little female ward have become fast friends. The little kitten sleeps with her body across Zipper's back and never gets out of his sight.

While the new military age in Italy is set at eight, of course there must be exemption for the movie child wonder with a dependent family.

Of Interest to the Women

PEAR PRESERVES ARE THE LAST TASK OF WOMEN WHO PACK FOODS FOR WINTER

The Hard Fruit Is Best Cooked Tender First In Water, Then Boiled With Syrup To the Desired Consistency

(By Edith Shuck)

The canning season is coming to a close for this year, but I'm sure your store of fruits will be more complete if you have some jars of pear preserves, some pear halves put up with mint flavoring and a delicate green coloring, and then you may want some spiced pickled pears. A few jars of each kind of preserves will give you an assortment to make many meals more complete and enjoyable during the coming winter.

Hard pears offer a little different problem from other fruits, because if they are cooked in a syrup, instead of becoming soft, they become transparent and rubbery. They are hard to peel without wasting quite a bit of the pulp, but they must be peeled before cooking. You will find that the syrup reaches the thick stage more quickly when part of the peeling is left in the cooking water. Small bits of skin should not be used, as it is too difficult to pick them out.

To make pear preserves peel and cut in even sections four pounds of pears and add four cups of warm water. Cover the kettle and cook the pears over a very low fire until they are tender. Remove the peelings and add four cups of sugar. Cook until the syrup is thick and the pears are tender and transparent. If part of the peelings are not cooked with the pears, slice a lemon thin and cook it with the pears when the sugar is added.

MINTED PEARS

Peel small pears and cut them in jars when they are filled,

halves, removing the center seeds. Use just enough warm water to cover the fruit partially. For three or four pounds of pears add a large spray of fresh mint. Cook with the pears until they are tender, then pack them in sterilized jars. Strain the liquid through a cheesecloth so it is clear, then reheat the liquid. For each cup of it add one-eighth of a cup of sugar and several drops of green coloring and bring this to the boiling point to dissolve the sugar. The syrup should be a little darker than the shade desired for the fruit. Fill the jars with the syrup and seal them at once. The pears must not be allowed to cool from the time they are taken from the cooking water until they are sealed, but if you work fast, they will remain hot.

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CANNED PEARS

Cook the peeled sliced pears in water to partially cover, using a cup of water for each pound of pears. When they are tender add one-half of a cup of sugar for each pound of fruit. Cook until the sugar is dissolved. Place the pears in the jars and add the juice. If you want to make spiced pickled pears, for each pound of them use six whole cloves, six allspice, a three-inch stick of cinnamon bark, one half cup of vinegar, one-half cup of water and one-half cup of sugar. Cook the pears first in the water until partially tender, add the other ingredients and cook the fruit tender. Distribute the spices evenly in the

PLANS PREPARED TO COMMEMORATE MILITARY MARCH

Ceremony Will Be At Fredericton on the 122nd Anniversary of Famous Feat by 104th Regiment

Showing a soldier with snowshoes and musket, a memorial will be erected here next February to commemorate a feat unique in military annals—the famous mid-winter march of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment from Fredericton to Quebec and Kingston. In February 122 years will have passed since the long hike was made by snowshoe.

Plans for the ceremony have been prepared by the York and Sunbury Historical Society, Limited, and the memorial will be unveiled under auspices of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. One member of a committee named to select a suitable site is the Countess of Ashburnham, whose great-grandfather and other relatives took part in the march.

First known as the 'New Brunswick Fencible Regiment' the 104th was organized in 1804 after war broke between England and France. Reinforcements were needed at the seat of war in "Canada", and the memorable snowshoe tramp from Fredericton began on February 14, 1813.

The men were sent in successive detachments so that the trail left by each might harden for the benefit of those following. Finally ten divisions comprising 32 officers and one thousand other men, were plying their snowshoes up the Saint John River.

Supplies were carried on toboggans one for every two men. It was a severe winter. Travellers required five days for a journey of 60 miles

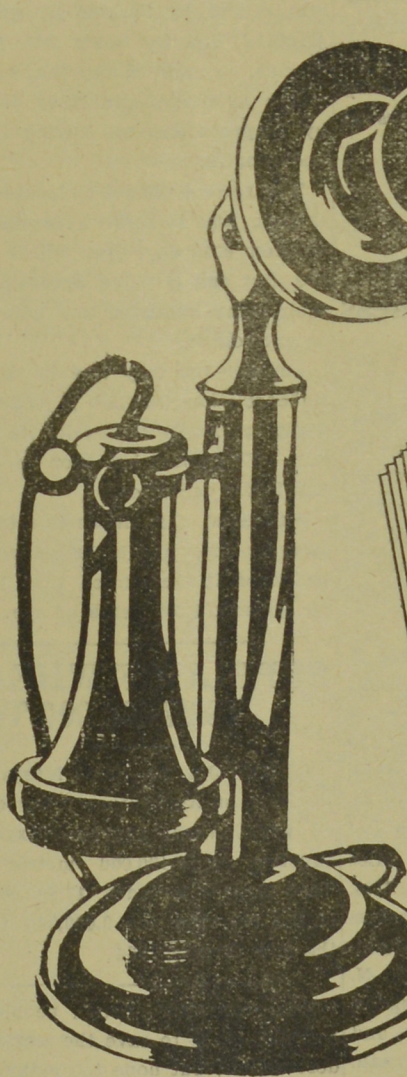
along snow-drifted roads. Most of the soldiers' overnight camps were made in woods. Wrapped in blankets, the men slept beside huge fires.

Rations were consumed at an alarming rate and hunger was the worst enemy. Tramping some 25 miles daily, with the thermometer often 20 degrees below zero, created such an appetite that a pound of pork and ten ounces of biscuit seemed a slim meal. During the entire march the men were without the usual ration of rum served in the British army at that time.

When Lieutenant Charles Rainsford's company reached Lake Temiscouata a violent snowstorm and intense cold forced a halt of three days. Meanwhile another company arrived and supplies were exhausted. Volunteering to cross the lake, Rainsford and two other soldiers managed to reach Riviere du Loup and make known the regiment's plight.

No time was lost in loading toboggans with provisions for the famishing soldiers. Although they had already marched 50 miles through a severe storm, the three volunteers accompanied the relieving party back to the lake, which had then been crossed by the regiment. One historian said: "The march of Rainsford and his men ninety miles on snowshoes in mid-winter and in such a storm, in the course of a single day and night will always be regarded as a wonderful example of courage and endurance".

The 104th crossed the St. Lawrence



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