

Gallipoli was a son of Rev V H Smyth, Wesleyan Chapel, Cork. He was a civil servant in Dublin, and entered the Law School at Trinity before the war, being then connected to the Black Watch, T. F., subsequently getting a commission in the Inniskilling Fusiliers. He was at the Sulva Bay landing, and just a week ago was leading a machine gun section into action when he was fatally wounded.

Private A H Boyd, 7th Dublins, who is reported as missing in Gallipoli, is the eldest son of Mr Wm H Boyd, Glensavage, Stillorgan, and was educated at Monkstown Park and Cheltenham.

## What Will Germany Do Next ?

Taking as his text the words of Napoleon at Vitepsk, "What shall we do?" the Military Correspondent of "The Times" examines the German position in Russia, and points out that by grouping their main forces about Vilna, with a secondary grouping south of Rovno, and with the lines of the Duna and the Dneiper strongly occupied on the two flanks, the Germans can await the approach of the enemy, can advance upon him promptly when he appears, and strike for a decisive battle. But it must be observed that the line to be occupied is some 700 miles in length, and that it will be very unsafe to leave the line weakly held. Worse than this will be the avowal in the eyes of the world of the failure of the enterprise, and of the impossibility in which German strategy finds itself to attain the aims of German policy. There is consequently the possibility that as the hesitations of Napoleon at Vitepsk led on to Moscow, so may hesitations at the German Main Headquarters lead on to a winter campaign in Russia. The Russian Baltic Fleet, embedded as it may be in the ice at Cronstadt, would also be a tempting bait. We do not know. We are at the hour of Vitepsk, the hour of German perplexities. But the situation is clear enough, and no matter what the German decision is, we Allies can regard it with equanimity. Moreover, we have not been so foolishly generous as to present our enemy with the initiative as a gift, and there is the question not only of what he proposes to do next, but of what we propose to do—we and our Allies. Time will show.

## The Cabinet and Compulsion.

It is now possible, says the *Daily News* Lobby Correspondent, Mr A. P. Nicholson, to give fuller information about the position of the Cabinet in relation to the proposals for compulsory national service, and also to correct one or two slight inaccuracies. Lord Crew's Committee consisted of six members. Of these four are thorough-going conscriptionists, and these four—Lord Curzon, Mr Austen Chamberlain, Mr Chubb, and Lord Selbourne—have made a separate report to the Cabinet, in which they put forward several compulsory schemes. The position is that Lord Crew's Committee has presented to the Cabinet three reports:—

1. The Chairman's, which is more or less colourless;
2. The report of the four conscriptionist members, who advocate compulsion for the workshops as well as the Army; and
3. Mr Henderson's report, which, we may take it, reflects the trade union position as it has been formulated at Bristol.

This grave issue hangs in the balance, and Parliament will meet under its shadow. The correspondent adds that Lord Lansdowne is in favour of compulsion, and is not, as has been suggested, an anti-conscriptionist.

has risen more in proportion than the cost of feeding stuffs, and there is every indication that eggs will remain dear as long as the war continues. The following figures, which have been prepared from carefully kept records at the Munster Institute, Cork, regarding the relative profits from egg production in the two years 1913-14 and 1914-15 should be convincing:—

Number of hens to which figures refer, 300. Average cost of food per head per week—1913-14, October to June, 1½d; 1914-15, October to June, 1½d. Average price per doz. received for eggs—1913-14, 1s 1½d; 1914-15, 1s 4½d. Average cost of food to produce 1 doz. eggs—1913-14, 5½d; 1914-15, 6½d. Profit per doz. over cost of food—1913-14, 8d; 1914-15, 10d.

\*In this case all the foods were purchased, and in small quantities at a time, whereas on most farms the bulk of the poultry food should be home-grown, and the cost of feeding should be less than the figures given above.

## THE LATE MR WHARTON DYER.

Referring to the late Mr Wharton Dyer, whose death took place at Mitchelstown on the 27th ult., a Waterford contemporary says:—

The deceased was son of the late Mr R H Dyer, V.S., M.R.C.V.S.L., Limeick, and formerly of Waterford. It will be remembered by some of the older inhabitants that Mr R H Dyer practised as a veterinary surgeon in Waterford for a number of years, and that it was from him the late Mr Blee purchased the veterinary business and establishment in Beau street, occupied by Mr Blee up to the time of his death.

The late Mr Wharton Dyer was born blind, and having been educated at a school for the blind in Bristol, took up music as a profession. He was a musician of rare genius and marvellous talent and ability, a fine organist and pianist, and a most successful teacher and choir trainer. He was also a composer of considerable merit, his compositions including church music, piano music, songs, and cantatas. He was a member of the Church of England, and held many church organ appointments both in England and Ireland during his life. His church appointments in Ireland included St. Michael's and St. John's Churches, Limerick, Parish Church, Abbeylisc, and Brigown Parish Church, Mitchelstown, where he was organist up to the time of his death. In his young days both he and his father were well known in musical circles, and on concert platforms in Waterford.

It may be interesting to note that the late Mr Wharton Dyer was grand-nephew to the English poet, Thomas Wharton, who was Poet Laureate to his Majesty King George III, Thomas Wharton being a relative of Lord Wharton, who was Viceroy of Ireland in Queen's Anne's reign, during which he was owner of the well-known residence, Rathfarnham Castle, which he sold for £85,000.

## ENGLISH M.P AS PRIVATE.

Mr H B Lees Smith, junior member for Northampton, and Professor of Political Economy at Ruskin College, Oxford, has enlisted as a private in the sanitary section of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He hopes, after training, to go to the British front in France for anti-typhoid work. He is now on special duty in Northampton.

## TIPPERARY CLOSING ORDER.

At the Tipperary Petty Sessions on Thursday,

A nominal fine of 20 costs.

MOTHER

Constable Coyle, charged Mary Conitt residence, with cruelty child on the 4th instar

In a deposition, the saw the defendant, who drink, throw her child to her, and in consequence her taken to the barracks to the custody of another soldier's wife, and in allowance.

District Inspector case as a very bad case accused had already under the Children Act She was convicted at imprisonment.

CRUELTY

John Irwin, a carrier summoned by Constable horse while in an unfit

The Constable stated on the back, and were the straddle.

The Bench imposed

GREY HAIR permits to its original colour HAIR COLOUR RES but by natural means Contains nothing injurious the growth and beauty price 1/6 (postage 3d. W. HARRISON, Hair Specialists, Chemists, Agent for Co., Chemists, 118 (Dmpsey.

COUNTY COUN

TUBERCULOSIS (

NO

THE attention of charge of cattle is directed to the the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, on 1st February, 1915 bring within the visions with regard bovine animals suffering and showing definite Local Authorities are bull, cow, ox, heifer, or is suffering from this pay compensation for the same conditions as as suffering from tuberculosis giving tuberculous slaughtered as suffering tion. Under the Order for the purposes of one basis only, viz- slaughter.

Under the Order possession or under his

- (I.) Any cow who suffering from indurated udder of the udder;
- (II.) Any bovine animal, suffering tuberculosis;
- (III.) Any bovine animal showing a chronic or clinical signs